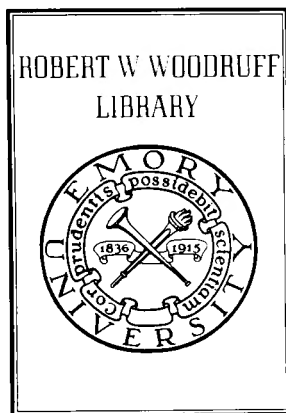


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THE RHINE
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MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. XIII.)

English money.			French money.		Prussian money.			South German money.	
£	s	d	Fr.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Pf.	Fl.	Kr.
1	—	—	25	—	6	20	—	11	40
—	17	1	21	55	5	21	—	10	—
—	16	—	20	—	5	10	—	9	20
—	15	—	18	75	5	—	—	8	45
—	12	—	15	—	4	—	—	7	—
—	10	—	12	50	3	10	—	5	50
—	8	6	10	77	2	25	—	5	—
—	6	—	7	50	2	—	—	3	30
—	4	—	5	—	1	10	—	2	20
—	3	—	3	75	1	—	—	1	45
—	2	—	2	50	—	20	—	1	10
—	1	8	2	15	—	17	—	1	—
—	1	7	2	—	—	16	—	—	57
—	1	—	1	25	—	10	—	—	35
—	—	10	1	8	—	8	6	—	30
—	—	9½	1	—	—	8	—	—	28
—	—	6	—	62	—	5	—	—	18
—	—	4½	—	50	—	4	—	—	14
—	—	2½	—	25	—	2	—	—	7
—	—	2	—	22	—	1	8	—	6
—	—	1	—	11	—	—	10	—	3
—	—	2/3	—	6	—	—	6	—	2
—	—	1/3	—	4	—	—	3	—	1

MAP OF
NORTH - WESTERN
GERMANY
showing the
RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION.
Scale: 1 to 2,000,000



THE RHINE AND NORTHERN GERMANY.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 23 Maps and 38 Plans.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

COBLENZ,
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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The principal object of the following volume is to render the traveller as independent as possible of hotelkeepers, commissionaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The entire contents of the book have been compiled from the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has within the last few years been repeatedly visited by him with the view of gathering fresh information. As infallibility cannot of course be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any *bond fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation.

The Maps and Plans, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (12 Sgr.), published at Frankfurt on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, or the official '*Coursbuch*' (15 Sgr.), published at Berlin, issued 5 or 6 times during the year, will be found useful.

Altitudes are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Paris. ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and

the Populations from data furnished by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a considerable number of his readers by enumerating, besides the first-class hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort and great saving of expenditure. The fairness of the charges has been invariably tested either by the personal experience of the Editor, or from an inspection of numberless bills with which he has been furnished from various quarters. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation; but these items of expenditure, if given approximately, will prove of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made on him.

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15. Dresden; 16. Düsseldorf; 17. Erfurt; 18. Frankfurt on the Main;
19. Freiburg; 20. Gotha; 21. Hamburg; 22. Environs of Hamburg;
23. Hanover; 24. Heidelberg; 25. Kiel; 26. Königsberg;
27. Leipzig; 28. Lübeck; 29. Mayence; 30. Munster;
31. Potsdam; 32. The Royal Gardens of Potsdam; 33. Strasbourg;
34. Treves; 35. Wilhelmshöhe (near Cassel); 36. Weimar; 37. Wiesbaden.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Northern Germany and the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists, however, who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by commissionaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished in the following pages will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be changed at all the principal towns in Germany without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (1 *l.* = 6 Thlr. 20 Sgr.). Napoleons are everywhere favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 5 Thlr. 10 Sgr.). Those who travel with large sums should prefer the circular notes of 10 *l.*, issued by the London bankers, to banknotes or gold; for, if the former be lost or stolen, the value may be recovered.

The Prussian currency is the most widely diffused in Northern Germany and on the Rhine below Mayence. Where a different currency is employed the fact is noticed in the Handbook, but even in these cases Prussian banknotes and silver dollars always realize their full value. The coins in common circulation are: Friedrichsd'or ($5\frac{2}{3}$ Thlr. = 17 s.) and double Friedrichsd'or ($11\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. = 1 *l.* 14 s.) in gold; dollars (3 s.) and two-dollar pieces in silver; pieces of 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 1 Silbergroschen in a mixture of silver and copper; pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 Pfennig in copper (12 Pf. = 1 Sgr., 30 Sgr. = 1 Thlr.; 10 Pf. = 1 d., 10 Sgr. = 1 s.). Austrian florins (20 Sgr. = 2 s.) are also very frequently encountered. Prussian banknotes (of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 Thlr.) are received in all parts of Northern (also in Southern) Germany at their full value. The traveller to whom the different currencies are as yet unfamiliar is referred to the table of comparative values prefixed to this volume.

The expense of a tour in Northern Germany and the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in Germany

is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most of the other European countries. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained a tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 2—3 Thlr. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of all the public conveyances, frequent hotels of the highest class, and engage the services of guides, *commissionaires* etc. must be prepared to expend 8—10 Thlr. daily.

III. Passports.

In Northern Germany, as well as in France, Belgium, and Holland, passports are unnecessary. Those, however, who contemplate an extension of their tour to the Austrian dominions cannot cross the frontier without one of these documents, which must moreover have the *visa* of the Austrian ambassador at London, or other European capital. It should also be borne in mind that a passport may frequently be necessary to prove the identity of the traveller, procure admission to collections, obtain delivery of registered letters etc., in countries where the possession of such credentials is in other respects unnecessary. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Goodman, 408 Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom-house formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways etc.

Railway-travelling is less expensive in Germany than in other parts of Europe (Belgium excepted), whilst the carriages are generally comfortably fitted up and clean. Those of the second class, usually furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little employed, but the lover of fresh air will here be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Zum Nicht Rauchen' and the *coupés* for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $\frac{4}{5}$ d., $1\frac{1}{5}$ d. and $\frac{3}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where many hundred trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are ge-

nerally well organized and frequently under the immediate supervision of the government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at very moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody (several days usually gratis) until he presents his ticket.

Diligence-communication in most parts of Germany is well organized and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, the fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per M. The vehicles, although often cumbersome and unsightly, are tolerably comfortable. A single individual may sometimes be so fortunate as to secure a seat by the driver. An extra-post conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained by application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6 d. per M. for 1—2, 1 s. per M. for 3—4 pers. Private conveyances are obtainable almost everywhere, at the rate of 3—5 Thlr. for a one-horse, 4—7 Thlr. for a two-horse carriage per diem.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts of Germany. For a tour of two or three weeks a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout umbrella may be added. Strong and well-trying boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he contemplates a visit to towns of importance, but even this should be contained in a valise, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany and the Rhenish Provinces abound in charming scenery, which it will abundantly reward the pedestrian to explore; and, although the sublimity of Switzerland or the luxuriance of Italy cannot be expected, many districts replete with interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 8), the Eifel (R. 19), the Black Forest (R. 38), the Vosges (R. 35), the Thuringian Forest (R. 82), the environs of Gotha and Weimar (R. 80), Saxon Switzerland (R. 74), the Giant

Mts. (R. 67), the island of Rügen (R. 64), and the environs of Kiel (R. 57). A perusal of the Handbook will enable the traveller to discover many other attractive districts, which it may better suit his convenience to visit.

VI. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it not unfrequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort, combined with moderate charges, as in the modern establishments. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first class hotels are as follows: bed 2s. 6d., plain breakfast 1s., dinner 2s. 6d., table wine 1s., tea with meat 2s., attendance 1s., light 1s., boots extra.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom found to be in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

The English often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language is combined with unacquaintance with the customs, misunderstandings and disputes too often ensue. Travellers are therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a proficiency in the language as to render them intelligible to the servants, and to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation'* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin or 20 Sgr. for half a day, and 1—1½ Thlr. for an entire day.

VII. Steamboat Navigation on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by more than 100 steamboats, from the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded one million annually. The following vessels of the united (since 1853) Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Humboldt', 'Friede', 'Hohenzoller', and 'Prinzessin von Preussen', sa-

loon-steamers, the two former built in 1867, the two latter newly fitted up in 1869. Duration of the journey from Mayence to Cologne 9, from Cologne to Mayence 16 hrs.; *express* (saloon-steamers) 7 and 12 hrs. respectively. The latter touch in descending only at Bingen, Lahnstein, Coblenz, Bonn; in ascending also at Königswinter and Remagen. The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary.

Owing to the competition with the railways, the fares are extremely moderate, and additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which are valid for a week, another within the current year (e. g. Coblenz to Mannheim, about 110 M., and back, 7 s. 5 d.).

The first-class, or small state-cabin in the stern of the vessel, connected by folding doors with the public cabin, is rarely occupied, except by invalids and persons of distinction. It may be engaged for a sum equal to sixteen times the cabin-fare. The second class is frequented by the ordinary travelling community, who are free to any part of the deck.

Passengers failing to take tickets before embarking should obtain them from the conductor immediately on going on board; otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure.

Each passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of luggage free, for which he must either be responsible himself, or have its safe custody ensured on board at the following charges:

From Mannheim to Cologne:	3 Sgr.	for each trunk,
	2 „	for a travelling-bag,
	1 „	for a hat-box;

for shorter distances, as from Mannheim to Coblenz, or from Coblenz to Cologne, half the above charges. In case of loss the following compensation is given: for a trunk 30 Thlr., travelling-bag 10 Thlr., hat-box 5 Thlr.

Passengers provided with tickets of not less value than 20 Sgr. are at liberty to break their journey, provided they signify their intention to the conductor before he collects the tickets. Should the journey be resumed at a station nearer the traveller's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations.

In the autumn, Rhine fogs begin to prevail, in consequence of which the punctuality of the steamers is not to be relied on, and travellers are frequently subjected to a vexatious detention. Should the steamer be more than three hours behind time, the fare may be reclaimed.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers. As the tariff of charges is not always exhibited, the following items are

given: coffee with bread and butter 8, dinner at 1 o'clock 20, 1/2 bottle of good table wine 6, cup of coffee 2 Sgr. Dinners 'à la carte' not recommended.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board more enjoyable than a hurried meal before leaving the hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, etc. for sale at exorbitant prices.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For Geologists the maps of the Rhine Province and Westphalia by *von Dechen* (Berlin, pubd. by Schropp) are of great value. They are admirably executed according to the Prussian Ordnance maps, in the scale of 1: 50,000. The map is now complete in 34 sections, price 1 Thlr. each.

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with more recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that barely room is afforded for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg; below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Thus the Rhine Valley between Bingen and Bonn intersects a widely extended range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of *slatey-grauwacke* and *quartzose-rock*, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, termed by Sir Roderic Murchison the *Devonian System*, whilst the oldest formation of this class is known as the *Silurian*.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of *clay-slate*, the purest of which is the *roofing-slate*. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, e. g. those of Caub (p. 76), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sand-stone termed *grauwacke*. It is here generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into *quartzose-rock*, which owing to its indestructibility assumes the most grotesque

shapes, and between Bingen and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force a passage for itself through the above mentioned mountainous district, and that during which the strata forming these highlands were deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast interval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen to the sea is *more recent* than the deposits of the middle section of the Tertiary system, called by Sir Charles Lyell *Meiocene*, in which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Westerwald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are found. Of an equal age with these tertiary formations are the *basalts* of the Rhine (p. 45), which occur in the most grotesque shapes near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Eupeler Lei, in the Unkeler Bruch (p. 43), at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some remarkably situated columns), on the Petersberg, Nonnenstromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very recent formation; and the extinct *volcanoes*, of which numerous cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaidt and Kruff, are still more recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava descends into the valley, the large perpendicular columns of which may be seen from the river (p. 47). The valley had nearly attained its present depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends over the whole basin of Neuwied, the only place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-streams.

In the flat parts of the valley, through which the Rhine flows, at first narrow, and then gradually widening, are found beds of *loam* and *rubble* deposited by the stream. Similar masses are also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height of 400—800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from the peaks formed by the uncovered slate; they prove that the Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture that it had been the scene of some mighty convulsion of nature.

IX. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect to be treated of, and although it is far too

comprehensive to receive justice in a work like the present. the following brief remarks may prove acceptable.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their *most salutary properties* arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines, from the uric acid diathesis. Dr. Prout, among many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are invariably saturated, to the utter destruction of their natural flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attend spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of wine to which brandy has been adventitiously added, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. The addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation, for Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half a century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent. of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

One must in candour yield the palm to France for her red wines, but no district can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety of excellent white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of Hock or Moselle at a thaler or about two florins a bottle, at which price the most fastidious taste ought to be gratified.

The Rheingau, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without a rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 40 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the most favourable seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice is

allowed to escape; the yield under the most auspicious circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other productions of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger*. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank, and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape, but unfortunately, like the latter, often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wine which competes most successfully with Johannisberger and trenches closely upon its celebrity is the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully cultivated vineyards of the Duke of Nassau on the hill at the back of Hattenheim. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of a very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally.

The valley of the Ahr may be regarded as the most N. point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome red wines are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. *Walporzheimer* and *Ahr-Bleichert*, when procured from respectable sources, are of a ruby colour, strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resembling Burgundy of an inferior class.

The effervescing Rhenish wines were first manufactured 50 years ago at Esslingen, Würzburg, and Treves, subsequently at Mayence, Hochheim, and Coblenz. These wines are known generally in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, and are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, a quality they owe to the total absence, or at least inconsiderable quantity of cognac used in their preparation. The process is exactly similar to that employed in the preparation of Champagne. When obtained in unexceptionable quarters, it is a light, most agreeable, and wholesome beverage.

It may not here be out of place to caution the traveller against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants. It may also be stated that excellence of quality is wholly incompatible with lowness of price. Good wine bears a high price even on the spot where it is grown. As a pleasant and wholesome summer beverage the Rhenish wines of the 2nd and 3rd class may be

XXII FALL, BREADTH, ETC. OF THE RHINE.

imported at a very moderate price, the duty being now reduced to 2s. 5d. per gallon; but the higher class of Rhine wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under six or seven shillings a bottle.

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein	7658	The Rhine at Mannheim	302
The Rheinwald Glacier, source of the Hinter-Rhein	7262	" " " Mayence	272
The Lake of Constance	1159	" " " Coblenz	190
The Rhine at Bâle	907	" " " Cologne	122
		" " " Dusseldorf	87
		" " " Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Feet.		Feet.
At Bâle	562	At Bonn	1584
" Mannheim	1278	" Cologne	1300
" Mayence	1439	" Dusseldorf	1214
" Coblenz	1188	" Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	12708

Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strasbourg	3-12
" Strasbourg and Mayence	5-25
" Mayence and Bonn	9-76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10-30
" Cologne and Dusseldorf	12-66

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Mannheim	156
" Mannheim to Mayence	51
" Mayence to Bingen	18
" Bingen to Coblenz	38½
" Coblenz to Cologne	59
" Cologne to Dusseldorf	34
" Dusseldorf to Emmerich	66
" Emmerich to Briel (North Sea)	98
From Bâle to the North Sea	520½

Abbreviations.

R. = room	S. = south
L. = light	E. = east
B. = breakfast	W. = west
D. = dinner	r. = right
S. = supper	l. = left
A. = attendance	min. = minute
N. = north	hr. = hour.
M. = English mile.	

NB. Everything particularly worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

By Express in 6½ hrs.; fares 27 fr. 75, 20 fr. 50 c. Custom-house formalities at Cologne (or at Aix-la-Chapelle, if the traveller proceeds no farther). Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the right. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

Brussels †. **Hotels** in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: Bellevue, *de Flandre, de l'Europe, de la Grande Bretagne, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: *Hôtel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque, R. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *de Saxe and *de l'Univers in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town. — Hôtel de Brabant, Marché aux Charbons, at the back of the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church Service at the Chapel Royal, Rue du Musée (9 a. m. and 2. 30 p. m.), at the Chapel in the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, and at the Evangelical Chapel, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the King, contains a popul. of 283,327 souls, including the suburbs, 2/3rds of whom speak Flemish, 1/3rd French. Like Paris it possesses its Café des Mille Colonnes, a counterpart of the Champs Elysées and the Garden of the Tuileries in the Allée Verte and the Park, its Boulevards, Cafés-chantants etc. This Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy about half a day: Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the **Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* to the **Hôtel de Ville*. The magnificent façade of the latter was completed in 1442; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1793.

On the W. side of the *Grande Place* are various guild-houses, erected at the beginning of last century. Here, on June 5th, 1568, Duke Alva witnessed the execution of the counts Egmont and Hoorne from the *Halle au Pain*, or *Maison du Roi* as it is commonly termed, opposite the Hôtel de Ville.

In the rear of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the *Manneken* fountain, a grotesque object of veneration with the populace.

† For a detailed description of the following Belgian towns comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The *Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the *Hôtel de Ville*, is a handsome structure, 692 ft. long, 64 ft. high, and 26 ft. broad, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city.

The *Place Royale* is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848.

The adjoining **Park*, in Sept. 1830 a spot of great importance, having been successfully maintained by the Dutch against the Belgians who occupied the *Place Royale*. is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

Hence to the **Cathedral (Ste. Gudule)*, the finest church in Brussels, with its two truncated Gothic towers. The choir and transept are of the 13th, towers and nave of the 14th, aisles of the 15th, the large S. *Chapelle du St. Sacrement* of the 15th cent. The latter contains a **Monument* in marble of Count *F. de Merode*, who fell in a skirmish with the Dutch in 1830, executed by Geefs.

The new (direct) route to Louvain diverges r. from the Malines line at *Schuerbeek*, the first station. Several unimportant stations.

Louvain, Flem. *Leuven* (**Hôtel de Suède; Cour de Mons; Sauvage*). The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected 1448-63, and the Goth. **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th cent., remarkable for symmetry of proportion. The choir-stalls in the *Ch. of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

From Brussels to Louvain by Malines, express in 20, ordinary trains in 48 min. more than by the preceding route (night express by this line only).

Malines (*Hôtels de la Grue, de Brabant, &c.: *Cour Impériale*, near the stat.), a quiet town (pop. 34,455) on the *Dyle*, contains nothing to detain the traveller with the exception of a few pictures: in the **Cathedral*, an edifice with imposing interior, a Crucifixion by Van Dyck; in *St. John's* the Adoration of the Magi, and in *Notre Dame* the Miraculous Draught of fishes, both by Rubens. In the Grande Place the Statue of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), erected in 1849.

Tirlemont, or *Thienen* (*Hôtel des Quatre Saisons*, at the stat.), occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumf., but is thinly populated (12,188 inhab.). The Ch. of **St. Germain*, supposed to date from the 9th cent., is one of the most ancient Christian edifices in existence.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument on the field of Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the r.

Between *Esemael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish war of succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, July 29th, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez and Louis

Philippe ('Égalite') were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, March 18th, 1793.

Landen was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clotaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name. With him commenced the ascendancy of the Carlovingian line.

From Landen a branch-line diverges to Aix-la-Chapelle, a somewhat shorter, but less interesting route. Principal stations: *St. Trond*, *Hasselt* (capital of the province of Limburg, scene of a victory gained by the Dutch over the Belgians, Aug. 6th, 1831), and *Maastricht*.

Beyond stat. *Waremmé*, the line intersects the well-preserved *Roman Road*, or '*Road of Brunhilde*', from Bavay (*Bavacum Nerviorum*) near Mons, to Tongres, 9 M. to the S. E. of Waremmé. The *Hesbaye*, a district of which Waremmé was formerly the capital, was noted for the strength and bravery of its inhabitants, as the old proverb testifies: '*Qui passe dans le Hesbain est combattu le lendemain.*'

The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near stat. *Ans* (479 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population of Celtic origin, remarkable for activity and vivacity of disposition.

As the train descends the rapid (1:30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

Liège, Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (**Hôtel de Suède*; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, etc.), pop. 101,594. The traveller whose time is limited should visit the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Benoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. *Chênée*, first stat. beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

Chaudfontaine (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*) is a small, but picturesquely situated watering-place. The warm spring (104° Fahr.), which rises on an island in the *Vesdre*, is pumped up to the bath-establishment.

Before the tunnel is entered, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the l. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name is perched on the rocks r. of the line. For upwards of a century a manufactory of gun-barrels has been established in the building. Farther on, to the r., the castle of *Fraipont*.

Between stat. *Nessonvaux* and *Pepinster*, r. of the line, stands the *Château de Masures* (*masure* = ruined house), erected by a wealthy manufacturer of Verviers, and said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At *Pepinster* ('*Pepin's terre*') a branch line diverges to *Spa*, the well-known watering-place, 7½ M.

distant. The next stat. *Ensival*, l. of the line, is almost contiguous to Verviers.

Verviers (*Hôtel du Chemin de Fer*; a good buffet at the stat.), with 32,375 inhab., is a busy, commercial town of recent origin. Here and in the environs 350,000 pieces of cloth, worth 3,020,000 l., are annually manufactured.

Near stat. *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, is the ancient fortress of *Limburg* on an eminence, almost the sole remnant of the once flourishing capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. The castle was the family seat of the powerful ducal family of Limburg, to which the emperors Henry VII., Charles IV., Wenceslaus, and Sigismund of Germany belonged. The view from this eminence is fine. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain by Verviers to Liège.

Herbesthal, the first Prussian village, is the frontier stat. (luggage in carriage only examined). Beyond stat. *Assenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of *Welkenhausen* lie to the l. The train crosses the valley of the Geul by a handsome viaduct, 128 ft. in height. L. lies *Hergenrad*, and in the distance beyond, the *Eineburg* or *Emmaburg*, situated on the slope of wooded mountains (p. 7.).

The train next passes through two tunnels (575 ft. and 2500 ft. respectively), and finally descends to

Aix-la-Chapelle. Hotels: 'Grand Monarque (Pl. a) in the Büchel, and 'Hôtel Nuellens (Pl. b) opp. the *Elisenbrunnen*, both 1st class. 'Hôtel Frank, or *Bellevue* (Pl. c), Dragon d'Or (Pl. d), 'Hôtel Hoyer (*Imperial Crown Hotel*) (Pl. e), R. 15, D. 22½, A. 5 Sgr. 'Veuve Dubik's Hôtel (Pl. f), 'Jügel's Hôtel (Pl. g). — Of the 2nd class: 'Hôtel Schlemmer (*Elephant*) (Pl. k); König von Spanien (Pl. h), Hôtel Royal (Pl. i), both near the stat.

Bathing Establishments. 'Kaiserbad (Pl. 26), magnificently fitted up; Neubad (Pl. 27); Queen of Hungary (Pl. 28); Quirinusbad (Pl. 29); Rosenbad (Pl. 30); Corneliusbad (Pl. 31); Carlsbad (Pl. 32), the three last opp. the Curhaus (Pl. 16). — *Vapour Baths* at Jügel's (see above).

Restaurants. 'Giesen ('*im Klüppel*'); Scheufen, Hartmannstr.; Bernarts, Adalbertstr.; Lennertz, Klosterplatz (oysters etc.). — *Beer*: Fausten; Paulussen, etc.

Music. In summer 7–8 a. m. in the grounds near the *Elisenbrunnen*, and 3–4 p. m. in the Curhaus. — *Milit. music* Sund. 12 o'cl. in the Theaterplatz.

Theatre (Pl. 20). From June 1st to Sept. 1st 4 times weekly; opera from Oct. 1st to April 15th.

Carriage (*Vigilante*) for 1 pers. 5 Sgr. from the stat. to the town,

Telegraph Office (Pl. 23) in the Capuzinergraben near the Theatre.

English Church in the Anna Strasse. Resident chaplain.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*, contains few reminiscences of its ancient grandeur as an imperial city. Almost the only buildings of remote date are the cathedral, the corn-exchange, the town-hall, and some of the gates. Its present aspect is that of a prosperous modern town. Of the *Aquisgranum* or *Civitas Aquensis* of the Romans, station of the *Legio Prima*, no trace is visible. Even the reminiscences of Charlemagne, the founder of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was his birthplace, favourite residence, and the second city



in his empire, are but scanty. From his death (814) to 1531 Aix was the scene of the coronation of all the German emperors (37), and called *pur excellence* the free city of the holy Roman empire. The insignia of empire were here preserved till 1793, when they were taken to Vienna and deposited in the Imperial treasury. A large proportion of the population (68,171; 2000 Prot.) are manufacturers of cloth, needles, machinery, looking-glasses etc.

Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets, ecclesiastical convocations, and congresses, the last of which was in 1818, when three monarchs (Prussia, Austria, Russia) were present, and determined to recall the German troops still in France. In May, 1668, peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was here concluded, and the second peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Oct. 1748, terminated the Austrian war of succession.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 18), erected 1358, contains a hall restored in the ancient style, decorated with *frescoes by *Rethel* and *Kehren*, and small statues of 36 Germ. emperors.

Frescoes in the Kaisersaal. 1. The Emp. Frederick Redbeard at the grave of Charlemagne; 2. Fall of the 'Irmensau'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Corduba; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 774; all by *Rethel*. 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome; 7. Construction of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis; all by *Kehren*. — The council-hall contains portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, the empress Maria Theresa, the oldest and most celebrated portrait of Charlemagne by an unknown master, and others.

Towards the W. the *Granusthurm*, an ancient semicircular tower, formerly belonged to the Imperial palace, and connected it with the cathedral. The square tower on the E. side dates from the commencement of the 13th cent. The fountain in front of the *Rathhaus* is decorated with a statue of Charlemagne, erected in 1620.

The *Cathedral* (*Münsterkirche*) (Pl. 1) consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. That portion erected by Charlemagne 796—804, consecrated by Leo III., improperly called the nave, is an octagon in the style of S. Vitale at Ravenna, 50 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided gallery, and terminating in a cupola; it is one of the most remarkable monuments of early Christian architecture, but unfortunately marred by modern disfigurements. The marble and granite columns which support the octagon were brought from Rome, Treves, and Ravenna. The most valuable columns were removed by the French in 1794 and taken to Paris, but most of them were brought back in 1815, and restored to their places in 1845. Under the gilt candelabrum, presented by Frederick Barbarossa, is the tomb of Charlemagne, with the inscription '*Carolo Magno.*' It was opened in 1000 by Otho III., and the body of the great emperor was found seated on a marble throne, which was used afterwards for the coronation ceremonies and is preserved in the gallery, or '*Hochmünster.*' The antique *sarcophagus* of Parian marble, in which the remains of

Charlemagne reposed for 65 years after the first opening of his tomb, has also been placed here; on the front is represented the Rape of Proserpine.

The lofty and elegant **Choir*, added 1353—1413, but in a totally different style, contains good modern stained-glass windows, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. By the pillars 14 statues, recently gilded and painted, of Charlemagne, the Virgin, and the Apostles, probably executed at the time of the erection of the choir. The *Pulpit*, richly adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was presented by Henry II. (the sacristan shows the pulpit and sarcophagus, 1—3 pers. 15 Sgr.).

The Sacristy contains the '*Great Relics*, which are held in the highest veneration. They consist of a robe of the Virgin, the swaddling clothes of the Infant, the bloody cloth with which the body of John the Baptist was covered after his execution, and the cloth with which Christ was girded on the Cross. These are exhibited only once in seven years, and attract vast crowds of devotees. Among the numerous '*Smaller Relics* (1 Thlr. for 1—8 pers.) are the leathern girdle of Christ, a part of the 'true Cross,' the girdle of the Virgin &c., all preserved in curious and richly ornamented caskets and monstrances. Among the treasures are exhibited the skull, gigantic arm (really leg) bone, and hunting-horn of Charlemagne.

The church-doors and the brass gates of the archways of the upper gallery date from Charlemagne, the peculiar '*cloisters* with their short pillars from the 12th and 13th centuries.

On the r. and l. of the principal entrance are a brazen *wolf* and *pine-apple* of Roman origin, supported by modern pillars. They formerly belonged to a fountain in the fish-market; the water flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, or from holes in the pine-apple which crowned the summit.

The other churches of Aix-la-Chapelle contain little to detain the traveller. — Near the cathedral is the **Corn-Exchange* (Pl. 15), decorated with statues of the 7 Electors, probably of the 12th cent.

The celebrated warm *Sulphur Springs*, known to the Romans, rise in the town and the neighbouring village of Burtscheid. The principal is the *Kaiserquelle* (on the slope of the market-hill), which supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and *Elisenbrunnen*. The *Quirinusbad* and three lower springs in the *Comphausbäd* are somewhat less powerful.

In the gardens near the *Elisenbrunnen* (Pl. 14) a band plays 7—8 a. m. during the season. Near it the handsome *Theatre* (Pl. 20), in the street leading from the station to the town.

The old *Curhaus* (Pl. 16) in the *Comphausbädstrasse*, on the E. side of the town, contains ball, reading, refreshment and other rooms (adm. 5 Sgr.), open from 10 (reading-room from 8) a. m. to 10 p. m.; the new *Cursaal*, opened 1863, adjoins it. Music in the garden 3—4½ p. m.

Near the *Mastricht* stat. is the new *Polytechnic School* (Pl. 17), a sumptuous building in the Renaissance style (to be opened in 1870). The large new hospital *Mariahilf*, between the Cologne and Sand-

kaul gates, with handsome gardens, is under the care of Sisters of Charity. In the Promenadenstrasse is the new *Synagogue*, in the Oriental style.

Burtscheid, or *Borcette* (*St. Charles; Rosenbad; Schwertbad*), connected with Aix-la-Chapelle by a series of new buildings, is also celebrated for its baths. The *Kochbrunnen* (156° Fahr.) and other warm springs form the 'Warm Brook', separated by a foot-path from the 'Cold Brook', both of which unite in the *Warm Pond*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Burtscheid.

The ***Lousberg** (Pl. A.B, 1), a wooded eminence (200 ft.) 2 M. from the Rhenish station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Pont-Thor, is intersected with walks; the summit commands a fine survey of the busy town and environs; E. is the rich, grassy *Soersthal*, with numerous country residences and coal-mines. The white *Wallfahrtskirche* (pilgrims' church), on the adjacent *Salvatorberg*, is a conspicuous object.

The **Frankenburg**, 1 M. E. of the stat., was once a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. The ancient ivy-grown tower belongs to the original building, but the principal part dates from 1642. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, the magic ring of *Fastrada* (p. 89), the last wife of Charlemagne, was sunk, and attracted the monarch to this spot, where he sat for days gazing on the lake and mourning for his lost consort.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther in the same direction is **Trimborn**, a grove where a Rom. legion-stone and a gigantic sarcophagus were discovered. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of Charlemagne.

A marble monument on the Treves road, a few min. walk S. of the town, marks the spot where the three monarchs met in 1818 to express their gratitude for the victory of Leipsic. Near it on the hill a new *Prison* in the Gothic style.

The promenades of the **Carlshöhe**, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Ronheide* (stat. on the line towards Belgium), afford the finest view of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Near the *Geul-Viaduct* (on the line towards Belgium, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle) stands the ancient castle of **Emmaburg**, from which Eginhard, the private secretary of Charlemagne, is said to have abducted the princess Emma. The neighbouring cadmia mines and zinc foundries of the society *Vielle Montagne* are in the parish of *Moresnet*, neutral ground belonging to Prussia and Belgium in common.

Cornelimünster, with the handsome buildings of the former *Abbey*, situated 6 M. to the S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle in the picturesque valley of the *Inde*, at the foot of the *Hohe-Veen*, on the Treves road, is a favourite place of resort.

Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. The viaducts near Aix-la-Chapelle and over the Geul, and the tunnel of Königsdorf are the most remarkable points.

On leaving the stat. of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses the Wurm and passes the *Frankenburg* (l. see above); it then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), traverses the *Reichsbusch* wood, and stops at the *Kambacher Mühle*, stat. for the flourishing town of **Stolberg** (*Hissel; Welter*).

The mines of Stolberg and its environs were first worked in the 17th cent. by Protestants banished from France and Aix-la-Chapelle. The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also numerous manufactories, the coal consumed by which is found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Probably no other locality in Germany exhibits so many branches of industry within so small a space. The number of workmen employed in these establishments is upwards of 12,000, and the annual value of the zinc, lead, silver, and coals yielded by the mines exceeds 450,000*l.*

The train now traverses a most picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries.

Stat. **Eschweiler** (*Raisin*), a manufacturing town. Farther on, to the l., near *Nothberg*, lies the *Röttger Schloss*, with its four towers. The pottery village of *Langerwehe*, on the hill-side, now comes in sight. To the r. are several villages, among which is *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated imperial general Johann von Werth, who gained many victories over the French and Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, and in 1636 even penetrated as far as Paris. The blue mountains in the distance to the r. are the spurs of the *Eifel*.

At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the N. lies *Merode*, with a handsome old turreted château, seat of a Belgian family. The *Roer* is next crossed.

Stat. **Düren** (*Bellevue*), the *Marcodurum* of Tacitus, a busy manufacturing town, is situated in a fertile plain.

From Düren to Neuss by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 40, 30, 20 Sgr. — Near stat. *Bedburg*, where there is an academy for the sons of the Rhenish nobility, the line enters the fertile plain of the Erft (see below), and traverses it as far as Neuss. Stations *Harff*, *Grevenbroich*, *Capellen*, *Wervelinghoven*, *Neuss* (p. 26).

From Düren to Call by railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 43, 32, 22 Sgr. — Stat. *Vettweiss*; then *Zülpich*, an ancient town, the Roman *Tolbiacum*, the scene of a victory gained by the Franks over the Alemanni in the year 496, in consequence of which Clovis became a convert to christianity. Next *Euskirchen*, a small town situated among the spurs of the Eifel Mts., possessing several cloth factories. A diligence runs hence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Münstereifel*, a small town on the Erft, boasting of the most ancient church in this district. Beyond Euskirchen the stations are *Satzrey*, *Mechernich*, and *Call*. The latter is at present the terminus of the line, but it is to be continued hence to Treves. It will attain its culminating point near *Blankenheim*, enter the picturesque *Kyllthal* at *Glaad*, and descend this valley to *Treves*, passing *Gerolstein* and *Kyllburg*.

Stat. **Horrem** lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*. L. the castles of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach* or *Horrem*. This valley abounds with châteaux of the Rhenish nobility. The valley of the Erft is soon quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. in length. Then

Stat. *Königsdorf*. Farther on, to the r. in the distance, is the village of *Brauweiler*, with ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old *Abbey Church*, erected in the 13th cent., in the late Romanesque style, contains an engraved tombstone of the 15th cent., and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the r. are spurs of the Vorgebirge, a low range which commences on the l. bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn. **Cologne** s. R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map. p. 26.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Dusseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. Express by both lines in 7¼ hrs.; fares 14 florins 30 cents, 10 fl. 50 c., 7 fl. 54 c. Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten.

Steamboats daily (those of the Dusseldorf Co. correspond three times weekly with steamers of the General Steam Nav. Co. from London; those of the Netherlands Co. with the 'Batavier' once weekly) in 30 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 42 c., or 3 fl.; 100 lbs. of luggage free. Prussian custom-house at Emmerich.

Rotterdam †. **Hotels.** *New Bath Hotel, near the steamboat-piers, R. 1½, D. 1½ fl., A. 40 c.; *Pays Bas, in the Korte Hoogstraat; *Lucas and *Oelschlager, both in the Hoogstraat.

Fiacre or **Vigilante** per drive without luggage, 1-4 pers., 60 c.; per hr. 1¼ fl. The Rhenish Railway Station is not far distant from the steamboat-quay. **Omnibus** to or from the hotels 25 c.

English Church and a **Presbyterian Church**, both in the Haringvliet.

Rotterdam, with 118,837 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath., 3000 Jews), the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the r. bank of the *Maas*, about 12 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals (*grachten* or *havens*), which give the town a very picturesque appearance, viz. the *Leuvehaven*, *Oude Haven*, *Nieuwe Haven*, *Scheepmakershaven*, *Wijnhaven*, *Blaak*, *Haringvliet* etc. The three first are properly speaking arms of the *Maas*. The numerous drawbridges (*ophaalbrug*) afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters (*Binnenstad*) from inundation during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built upon this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenstad*, is situated between this street and the *Maas*.

About 2500 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of considerable manufactories, distilleries etc.

There is little here to detain the traveller, whose leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay (*Boompjes*), or to the inspection of the *Church of St. Lawrence* (*Groote Kerk*). The latter, a Gothic structure of brick, dating from 1472, contains the monument of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen.

† For a fuller description of the following Dutch towns comp. *Basdeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at the *Hague* (by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., station $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Boompjes; see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills constitute the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is

Gouda (or *Ter Gouw*), on the *Yssel*, with 15,776 inhab. Bricks ('*klinkers*'), clay-pipes, and cheese are the staple commodities. The principal church (*Jans Kerk*) contains some fine old stained glass.

Utrecht (**Pays Bas*; **Oude Kasteel*, etc.; *Hôtel de la Station*, at the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, and afterwards *Ultra Trajectum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (popul. 60,999). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well known Peace of Utrecht, by which the Spanish War of Succession was terminated, was concluded here in April, 1713. — The Rhine is here divided into arms, the *Old Rhine*, which falls into the German Ocean near Katwijk, and the *Vecht*, which falls into the *Zuider Zee*.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal (*Rynvaart*) which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the r. and l. four intrenchments (lunettes), now of no importance, are observed. The district is fertile and well-cultivated. At stat. *Zeist-Driebergen* there is a Moravian colony; then stat. *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the *Zuider Zee*. Stat. *Wolfhezen*, then

Arnheim [Zon, outside the N. W. gate, the nearest to the rail. stat. and the pier of the Netherlands Co.; **Zwynshoofd* (boar's head), in the town; **Bellevue*; **Pays-Bas*, near the pier of the Dusseldorf Co.; **de Paauw*, not far from the stat., 2nd cl.), pop. 31,792 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Cath.), long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. An ancient proverb describes the inhabitants as: "*Hooch van moed, klein van goed, een zwaard in de hand, is 't wapen van Gelderland*" (literally: High of mood, poor in goods, sword

in hand, is the coat of arms of Guelderland). The town, situated on the S. slopes of the Veluwe, was refortified after its capture by the French in 1672. In 1813 the French, who again occupied it, were expelled by the Prussians.

Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* ('great church') contains monuments of Dukes of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it.

The environs far surpass those of any other Dutch town. The estate of **Hartjesberg*, the property of a Dutch gentleman, deserves a visit (entrance near the rail. stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the town). The grounds are open to the public; the traveller, however, should apply to the custodian (at the lodge), for access to the Belvedere, the prospect from which amply repays the ascent.

Immediately below the town is the *Rehberg*, a slight eminence with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat *Heidenoord* (or '*de Koepel*', = cupola); in the adjoining wood are walks and benches in all directions. In the opp. direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnheim, lies the flourishing village of *Velp*, the hills near which are studded with villas. — Rail. to Zutphen and Salzbergen see R. 45.

Stat. *Zevenaar* is the Dutch, stat. *Elten* the Prussian frontier-station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne s. R. 4.

The line by Emmerich and Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

Emmerich (*Hôtel Royal*; *Niederländ. Hof*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, all near the stat.; *Holländischer Hof*, and several others, on the Rhine, 1 M. from the stat.), frontier town of Prussia, possesses as many Dutch as German features. The *Münster*, at the lower extremity of the town, is in the transition style of the 11th—12th cent.

Stat. *Empel*; then

Wesel (**Dornbusch*; *Gebauer*; *Giesen*), strongly fortified, with 18,507 inhab. (7000 Rom. Cath., 4400 soldiers), is situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. The handsome *Rathhaus* dates from 1396. *St. Willibrord's Church* contains a marble tablet recording that Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d'Eresby and Catharine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles, Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unoccupied.

Stat. *Dinslaken*, *Sterkrade*, with extensive foundry of Messrs. Jacobi Haniel & Huyssen and *Oberhausen*, junction of the lines to Berlin (R. 42) and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Düsseldorf. Hotels. **European Hotel*, near the stat.; **Breidenbacher Hof*, *Drei Reichskronen*, both in the town; charges: R. 20,

B. 10, D. 25 Sgr. — 'Kölner Hof; 'Römischer Kaiser, second-class (R. and B. 20, D. 17 Sgr.).

Cafés. Geissler, in the Mittelstrasse, and in summer on the Ananasberg in the Hofgarten; Jungius, Burgplatz 11.

Restaurants. 'Rail. Restaurant at the Cologne-Minden stat.; 'Stelzmann, opp. the station; Thurnagel, Elberfelderstr.; 'Seulen in the Carlplatz. Rail. Restaurant at the Elberfeld stat.; 'Städtische Tonhalle, Schadowstr.

Exhibition of Art: Ed. Schulte in the Alleestrasse. 42; admission 5 Sgr.

Carriages. For a drive in the town 5 Sgr., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 10, 1 hr. 15 Sgr.

English Church Service in the smaller Prot. Church, Bergerstrasse.

Düsseldorf (63,389 inhab., 8604 Prot., 600 Jews), a handsome town of comparatively modern origin, was chosen at the commencement of the 15th cent. as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine till 1716, when they transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. Under Joachim Murat (1806—8), and Napoleon (1808—13), Düsseldorf continued to be the capital of the Duchy of Berg; in 1815 it became Prussian.

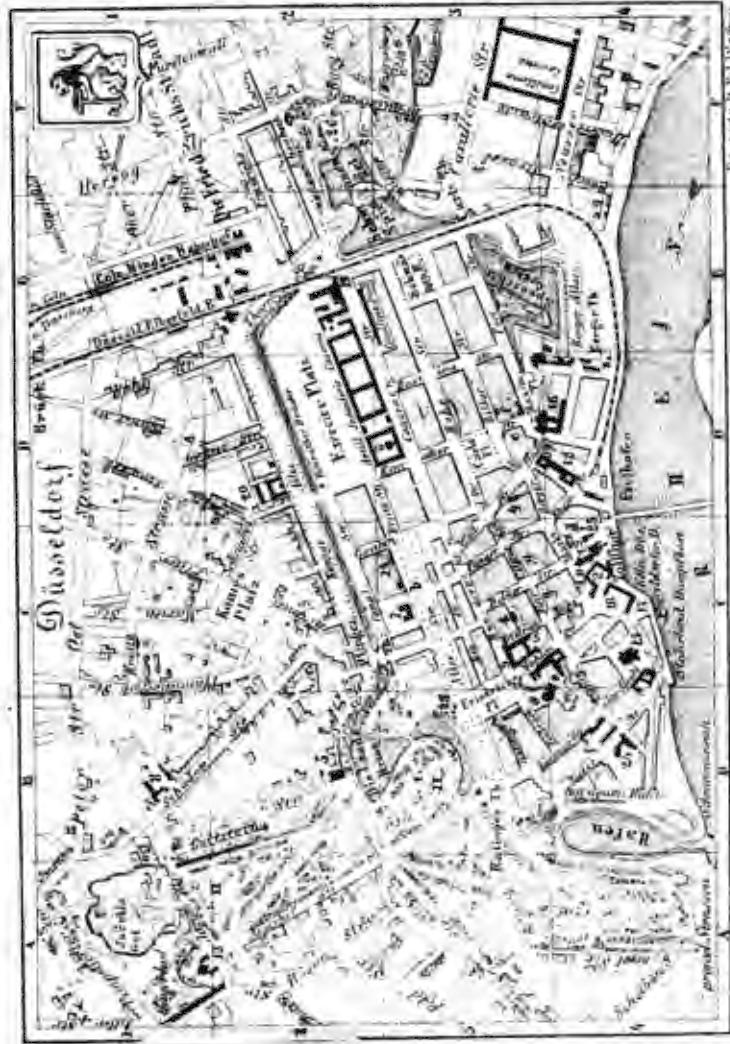
Düsseldorf may be termed the Rhenish cradle of art; its celebrated *Academy of Art* (Pl. 2), conducted 1822—26 by Cornelius, up to 1860 by Schadow (d. 1861), and subsequently by Bendenmann, occupies one of the wings of the Electoral Palace, rebuilt since its almost total destruction by the French in 1794.

The valuable pictures of the Düsseldorf *Gallery*, founded at the beginning of the 18th cent., were taken to Munich during the unsettled times of 1805 by Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, under pretext of ensuring their safety. The town has been unable to recover them, and they now form the most valuable part of the collection in the old Pinakothek.

Gallery: *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child, John the Baptist, and St. Bernard; *Bellini*, Madonna; *Rubens*, Assumption; *Velasquez*, Portrait of a Cardinal; *Schadow*, Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell. Several good old portraits. A rare and valuable collection of 14,000 original drawings and sketches by the greatest masters of every school. Also a large collection of engravings, the gem of which is one executed by Raphael's own hand. Then 248 water-colour copies of Italian masters by *Rambour*, affording an admirable survey of Italian art from the 14th to the 16th cent.

Städtische Sammlung (or 'civic gallery'), still incomplete, comprising about 20 large modern pictures (adm. 5 Sgr., open from 9 to 6 o'clock). The following are worthy of notice: *Cornelius*, Wise and Foolish Virgins; *Lessing*, Defence of a churchyard during the Thirty Years' War; *Sohn*, Tasso and the two Leonoras; *Tidemand*, Norwegian sectaries; *Knaus*, Cardplayers; *Hasenclaver*, Wine-tasting; Landscapes by *Schürmer* and *A. Achenbach* (the Hardanger Fjord near Bergen in Norway, Scene from the Ertfthal, Sea-piece); *Köhler*, Hagar and Ishmael; *W. Sohn*, Jesus and his disciples in the storm; *Rötting*, Portraits of Schadow and Lessing; *O. Achenbach*, Street in Palestine; *Salentin*, Village sermon; *R. Jordan*, Domestic scene.

The palace contains a considerable *Library*; in the court a marble statue of Elector Johann Wilhelm, born at Düsseldorf (d. 1716). An *Equestrian Statue* of the same elector stands in the market-place.



Zahlen Erklärung

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2. Altes Schloss / C. 4.
3. Koenigsplatz / B. 3.
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 B. des Reichthums C. A. v. Dammann
 C. des Reichthums C. A. v. Dammann
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The church of *St. Andrew* (Pl. 9) contains several good modern pictures, and in a separate hall of the choir the embalmed remains of several electors, princes, and princesses. *St. Lambert* (Pl. 15), in the transition style of the 14th cent., contains a marble monument to the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, erected 1629. On one of the N. pillars is the tombstone of the celebrated *Voetius* (d. 1675).

The *Maximilian Church* (formerly that of the Franciscans, Pl. 16) contains a Crucifixion with side-scenes, executed *al fresco* by *Settgast* in 1844.

The spacious and handsome hall of the *Realschule*, or commercial school, is adorned with frescoes by *Bendemann*, being allegorical representations of Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry. The proceeds of the sale of the explanatory notice (10 Sgr.), and the entrance-money (5 Sgr.) are destined for the foundation of stipendia, or scholarships of small value. — The celebrated painter *Cornelius* (d. 1867) was born in the *Kurzenstrasse*.

The handsome new *Post-Office*, near the rail. stations, is in the Florentine palatial style; the black marble pillars which support the steps were brought from the *Neanderthal* (R. 47).

The **Hofgarten* (Pl. 11), tastefully laid out, affords delightful walks. Near the entrance a black marble pillar with bust of *Queen Stephanie of Portugal*, a princess of *Hohenzollern* (d. 1860). — The *Jägerhof*, fitted up as a princely residence, is occupied by the Prince of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*. — The adjoining *Jacobi's Garten*, once the property of the philosopher *Fried. Hein. Jacobi* (d. 1819), was a favourite resort of the savants of the day, of *Goethe* and *Herder* among others. It now belongs to the *Mal-kasten*, a society of artists.

Near Düsseldorf are several excellent Prot. institutions. *Düsselthal*, formerly a Trappist monastery, situated near the *Cologne* and *Minden* line, a little N. of the town, is now a Prot. establishment for homeless children, 180–200 of whom are here educated. Connected with it is a seminary for teachers of the poor.

The ancient town of *Kaiserswerth* (*Pfälzer Hof*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. from stat. *Calcum*, which the train from Düsseldorf reaches in 20 min., is the seat of similar and very extensive charitable institutions, founded by the Prot. pastor *Fliedner* in 1836, and comprising a hospital (500–600 patients), a training school for Prot. Sisters of Charity, Governesses' institution, orphan asylum etc.

The old Romanesque Church of *Kaiserswerth*, of the 12th or 13th cent., contains an admirably executed Shrine of the 13th cent., in which the relics of *St. Suitbertus*, who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. Of a palace in which the Emp. *Henry IV.* once resided nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the '*Königsburg*'.

Beyond stat. *Benrath* stands a handsome royal Palace among the trees to the l., erected 1756–60 by Elector Palatine Charles. Beyond stat. *Langenfeld* the line crosses the *Wupper*, passes the castle of *Reuschenberg* (l.), and at *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached at *Mülheim*, a wealthy, manufacturing

town, which owes its prosperity to Prot. citizens who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th cent.; junction of the Elberfeld line (R. 46).

From Mülheim to Bergisch-Gladbach branch-rail. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (7 $\frac{1}{4}$, 6, 4 Sgr.). One of the finest existing edifices in the Gothic style, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the Cistercian abbey of *Altenberg*, founded 1255, consecrated 1379. This magnificent fabric, situated in the Dhunthal, 6 M. N. of the Gladbach, was judiciously restored by the late king of Prussia, by whose ancestors, the Counts Adolf and Eberhard vom Berge, the abbey was founded in 1133. Several members of the family are here interred. Carr. (3—4 Thlr.) from Deutz to Altenberg in 2 hrs.

Below Mülheim, on the Rhine, lies *Schloss Stammheim*, the residence of Count Fürstenberg, containing an extensive collection of engravings and portraits.

Steamboat-journey from Düsseldorf to Cologne somewhat tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* *Hôtel de Hollande* (Pl. d), R. 20, L. 6, B. 10, D. 20, A. 6 Sgr.; *Royal Hotel* (Pl. f); *Hôtel de Cologne* (Pl. e). — *In the town:* *Hôtel Disch* (Pl. a), *Hôtel de Mayence* (Pl. b), *Hôtel de Vienne* (Pl. c), all three near the post-office; in the two latter excellent tables d'hôte (20 Sgr.); *Victoria*, in the Neumarkt; *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. h), near the rail. bridge; *Ernst*, near the central station. — *Second class:* *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. g), No. 4 Fried. Wilhelm Strasse; *Kleff*, R. and B. 20, D. 17 Sgr., and *Picht*, near the stat.; *Hôtel de Paris* (Pl. k), Drususgasse 3, R. and B. 20; *Laacher Hof* (Pl. i), near the Neumarkt, in the W. part of the town; *Hôtel du Dôme*, Dönhof 7. — *In Deutz* (1st Cl.) *Bellevue* (Pl. n), and *Prinz Carl* (Pl. o), R. 20, L. 5, B. 10, A. 8 Sgr.

Restaurants etc. *Tappert's Restaurant* at the Central Station; *Hôtel de Cologne*; *Gertrudenhof*, theatr. perform. daily at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., 10 Sgr., concerts on Frid.; *Reichard*, Herzogstr. 10; *Hampsholn* (im Freischutz), Hochstr. 135; *Simon*, Komödienstr. 8; *Von der Helm*, Minoritenstrasse; *Johnen*, Breitestr. 36; *Berzdorf*, near the casino. — *Cafés:* *Café du Dôme*, Dönhof; *Palant*, Hochstr.; *Bourse*, Neumarkt; *Mebus*, at the bridge of boats. — *Beer:* *Wanscheidt*, Salomonsgasse, between the Rathhaus and Hochstrasse; *Horn*, *Kleine Sandkaul* 7; *Picht*, *Daniels*, *Aldenkirchen* etc. — *Bettger and Comp.*, Kl. Budengasse. oysters and delicacies. — *Confectioner:* *Mosler*, Oben-Marsporten.

Public Resorts. The gardens of the hotels *Bellevue* (*Marienbildchen*) and *Prinz Karl* at Deutz, commanding a fine view of Cologne; military band on summer evenings. The *Bayenhaus* on the Rhine, at the S. extremity of the town. Zoological Garden and Flora (p. 25). Bruhl (see p. 95).

Theatres. *Thaliatheater* in the Schildergasse. *Salon Vaudeville*, in the Gertrudenhof (see above). The *Stadttheater* in the Komödienstr. was burned down in 1869.

Concerts fortnightly in winter in the Gürzenich. Cologne is the seat of the Rhenish School of Music.

Diorama (Pl. S), Wolfsgasse 5, near the Neumarkt. Adm. 10 or 5 Sgr.

Zoological Garden, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below the town, nearly opp. Mülheim, tastefully laid out, valuable collection of animals; adm. 10 or 5 Sgr. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* of the 'Flora' Co., adm. 10 or 5 Sgr.; Aquarium 5 Sgr.

Military Music daily excl. Mond. at 12 o'clock in the Neumarkt.

Baths. *Warm* at Siegers., in the Schildergasse; in the floating bath-establishment, entrance from the bridge. *Cold* in the Rhine, below the Trankgasse, at the back of the Rhemau, and at the Bayenthurm; on the r. bank below the garden of the 'Bellevue' in Deutz, near which is also the Swimming-Bath, 5 Sgr.

Railway Stations. The trains to *Bingen*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and *Crefeld*, and the express of the Cologne and Minden and of the Berg and Mark lines, start from the Central Station; ordinary trains on the Cologne-Minden and the Giessen (R. 6) lines start from Deutz (p. 25).

Telegraph-Office in the Cacilienstrasse.

Steamboats. see Introd. Small steamers ply frequently to the Zoolog. Garden and Mulheim (2 Sgr.), from the bridge of boats.

Carriages. 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7½, 4 pers. 10 Sgr. for each drive within the town or to the station. To Deutz at the same charges, with the addition of 6 Sgr. for bridge-toll. By time: ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 7½, 3-4 pers. 10 Sgr. For waiting, 2½ Sgr. for every ten min. Before 7 a. m. and after 10 p. m. 5 Sgr. more than the above fares is charged. — *Omnibus* 1½ Sgr., to the Zoolog. Garden 2 Sgr.

Porterage from the steamboat to the carr. for 1-2 packages 1 Sgr., for each additional package 6 Pf. For a hand-cart into the town, with luggage not exceeding 3 cwt., 7 Sgr.

Eau de Cologne. The best at the firm of *Joh. Mar. Farina*, opp. the Julichsplatz; also excellent at Hochstrasse 129, Julichsplatz 4, etc.

English Church Service, by a resident chaplain, at No. 8 Rheingasse.

Plan where time is limited: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 17); *St. Gereon* (exterior and interior, p. 20, Pl. 36); *Church of the Apostles* (exterior, p. 20, Pl. 30); *St. Maria im Capitol* (interior, p. 21, Pl. 40); *Gürzenich* (p. 22, Pl. 15); *Facade of the Town-Hall* (p. 22, Pl. 26); *Museum* (p. 23, Pl. 45); *Iron Bridge* (p. 24).

Two Days. The above-mentioned churches 7-10 a. m. *Museum* (p. 23), and *Diorama* (Pl. 8). In the afternoon the *Cathedral*, *Archiepiscopal Museum*, walk along the Rhine and on the bridge, evening in the gardens at Deutz (see above). The principal churches &c. may be most conveniently visited as follows: glance at the *Cathedral* (p. 17, Pl. 9); *St. Cunibert* (p. 19, Pl. 33); *St. Ursula* (p. 19, Pl. 49); *Jesuits'* (p. 19, Pl. 20); *St. Andreas* (p. 19, Pl. 29); through the Comödienstrasse (l. *Courts of Justice*, Pl. 21; l. *Arsenal*, Pl. 54; r. *Government Buildings*, Pl. 27; l. *Romans' Tower*, p. 20); *St. Gereon* (p. 20, Pl. 30); *Apostles'* (p. 20, Pl. 30); new *Mauritius Church* (Pl. 44); across the Neumarkt (l. the horses' heads, p. 20), past the *Hospital* (p. 21, Pl. 4), to *St. Peter's* (p. 21, Pl. 47); leaving the latter by the S. door in the Sternengasse, past *Rubens' House* (p. 21, Pl. 19) to *St. Maria* (p. 21, Pl. 40); leave latter by the N. door in the Lichhof, proceed to the *Gürzenich* (p. 22, Pl. 15); *Town-Hall* (p. 22, Pl. 26); *St. Martin* (p. 22, Pl. 38); *Minoritenkirche*, and the adjacent *Museum* (p. 23).

The names of the streets leading to the Rhine (W. to E.) are painted red, of those parallel to the Rhine (N. to S.) black.

[*Police Station* (Pl. 23), Glockengasse 30. — *Royal Bank* (Pl. 2), Georgstr. 7. — *General Post-Office* (Pl. 24), Glockengasse 25-27.]

Cologne owes its foundation to the Ubii, who when hard pressed by the Suevi, settled on the l. bank of the Rhine, and erected their capital on the present site of the city. Here, in A.D. 50. Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero, founded a colony of Rom. veterans, called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*. The settlement soon became the capital of Lower Germany. In 308 Constantine commenced a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marspforten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz; remnants of the pillars are still seen when the

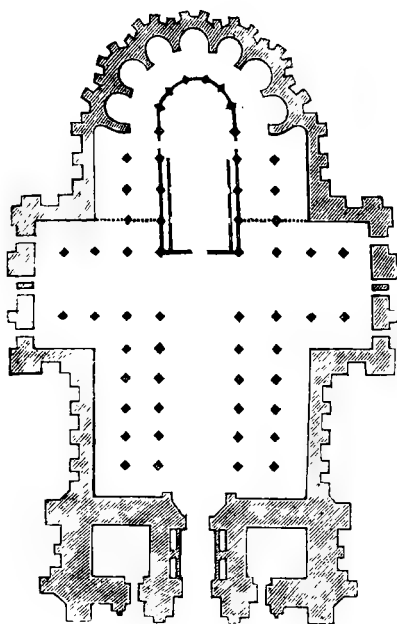
river is low. The present Town-Hall is believed to occupy the site of the *Praetorium* of the Rom. colony; the old Roman wall extended hence towards the Gürzenich (Merchants' Hall), and beyond it to the church of St. Maria im Capitol, past which the Rhine is said formerly to have flowed, and to have surrounded the present Altmarkt, then an island. The above-mentioned bridge formed a continuation of the present streets 'Auf der Brücke' and 'Oben Marspforten'; it was destroyed at the time of the Norman invasions, and in 960 removed by Archbishop Bruno, who caused the l. arm of the Rhine to be filled up.

In the 12th—15th cent., Cologne was a flourishing commercial town. In 1201 it became incorporated in the Hanseatic League, and as such had its principal depôt at the Guildhall of London. In 1212 it became a free town of the empire. Subsequently the archbishops, continually at variance with the citizens, endeavoured to assert their authority over them, but were repeatedly thwarted; the city maintained its freedom, so that Archbishop Engelbert was compelled in 1262 to transfer his residence to Brühl, afterwards to Bonn. Feuds between the nobles and the burghers, which occasioned the expulsion of a whole corporation of weavers in 1370, and of the Protestants in 1608, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the city. Cologne, however, still ranked as the first Rhenish town, and was celebrated as a cradle of art. Pictures of the Cologne school may be inspected at the Cathedral (p. 18) and the Museum (p. 23); others are preserved at the old Pinakothek at Munich. The only names of celebrity which have come down to us are *Meister Wilhelm* (1380) and *Meister Stephan* (1410). The town likewise boasted of a university, founded 1388, celebrated as a philosophical and theological school. Subsequently, however, it lost its importance, and was finally suppressed at the close of the last century.

Until its occupation by the French in 1794, Cologne maintained its privileges as a free Imperial city, but had lost much of its ancient splendour. By the peace of Campo Formio in 1797 it became subject to France, and was in the Roer Department, the capital of which was Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1802 its monasteries were secularized and declared national property. On Jan. 14th, 1814, the Russians took the place; shortly afterwards, the town became Prussian, and began to recover its former importance. It has since rapidly increased in size and affluence, and is now one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany. Popul. 125,172 (14,000 Prot., 3500 Jews), garrison 6637; of Deutz 10,488, garrison 1834. Most of the old streets are narrow and gloomy; the gardens which formerly occupied one-quarter of the area of the town, are now superseded by new streets and buildings. Before the first revolution Cologne, once dignified with

the name of 'holy', contained upwards of 200 places of worship; the number of churches is now 25, two of which are Prot.

The ****Cathedral†**, or *Dom* (Pl. 9), the grand point of attraction, justly excites the admiration of every beholder. The foundation-stone was laid by Archbishop Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 54), Aug. 14th, 1248, in presence of the Emp. William, the opponent



of Frederick II. The first projector of a plan of a cathedral was Archb. Engelbert I., surnamed 'the holy', who was murdered on the Gevelsberg at Schwelm by Frederick of Isenburg, 1225, and whose bones are preserved in a silver casket in the treasury. The first architect is believed to have been *Meister Gerard* of Riehl, a village near Cologne, to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1527 in recognition of his valuable services.

The construction of the sacred edifice progressed slowly, chiefly owing to differences between the archbishops and the citizens, and the choir was not consecrated till 1322. The works were at length completely abandoned at the commencement of the 16th

cent. In 1795 the building was converted by the French into a hay magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

The late kings of Prussia, Frederick William IV. and his predecessor, rescued the sacred edifice from total destruction. The

† Caution. Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The Nave with the stained-glass windows is open the whole day; the Choir, in the intervals of divine service. The following are the only authorized fees (1—5 pers.): 1. For opening the choir, choir-chapels, and Dombild, 15 Sgr.; 2. For the attendant who conducts visitors along the upper choir-gallery, round the exterior of the cathedral, and to the summit of the tower, 15 Sgr.; 3. For opening the treasury, the shrine containing the relics of the Magi, and the Dombild, 1½ Thlr. Cards are procured from the Suisse, who is generally in or near the transept. Any payment in excess of the above fees is entirely gratuitous.

latter caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and subsequently expended 200,000 Thlr. (30,000 l.) upon its restoration. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1867 has exceeded 400,000 l. The interior was completed in 1863. The partition which separated the choir from the nave was then removed, so that the impression produced by the majestic proportions of the whole is most profound. The magnificent *S. Portal*, 234 ft. in height, which alone cost 700,000 Thlr. (105,000 l.), was finished in 1859, as well as the less elaborate *N. Portal*, both designed by Zwirner (d. 1861), the talented architect who conducted the work from 1833. The *Crane* upon the S. Tower, for centuries the landmark of Cologne, was taken down in 1868. The entire structure, exclusive of the towers, is nearly completed. The central tower (of iron) and the frame-work of the roof of the nave and transept were completed in 1861.

The Cathedral stands on a slight eminence (67 ft. above the Rhine) which in the time of the Romans formed the S. E. corner of their camp. Interior 448 ft. long, 149 ft. broad; transept 249 ft. long, choir 149 ft. high. The portion appropriated to divine service occupies an area of 70,000 sq. ft. The S. tower exhibits perfect harmony of design, but has attained little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd (200 ft.) of the projected height (507 ft.).

Stained-glass. The five windows in the N. aisle, executed 1508—9. are among the finest existing specimens of the art. The new windows in the S. aisle, presented 1848 by King Lewis of Bavaria, prove that the almost obsolete art has in some respects re-attained, if it does not surpass, its ancient glory.

Choir. Pedestals, which project from the 14 pillars of the central part, bear statues, valuable as specimens of sculpture of the 14th cent. They represent Christ, the Virgin, and the 12 Apostles. The 9 frescoes by Steinle, and the tapestry illustrating the Nicene creed, worked by ladies of Cologne, on the wall behind the choir-stalls, merit inspection. Carved stalls of the 14th cent. Above the inner gallery of the choir is a series of admirable old stained-glass windows, representing the kings of Judah &c.

Chapels. 1st (Maternus) on the l. (to the N.): Tombstone of Archb. *Philipp v. Heinsberg* (d. 1191), in the form of a town-wall with towers, gates and turrets, in allusion to his having founded the fortifications of Cologne. Fine old carved altarpiece, representing the Passion.

2nd (Johannis): Tombstone of Archb. *Conrad of Hochstaden* (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral. Altar of *St. Clara*, with paintings by the celebrated Cologne master Wilhelm, also worthy of note.

3rd (Engelbertus): Here the bones of Archb. *Engelbert*, now preserved in the treasury, reposed till 1633.

4th (Chapel of the Three Kings, or Magi): Here are preserved the 'bones of the Magi', brought from Constantinople by the Empress Helena, afterwards taken to the cathedral of Milan in 1164, presented by the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa to Archb. Reinald of Cologne. The gorgeous shrine which contains the relics, constructed towards the close of the 12th cent., was once richly adorned with gold and precious stones, most of which disappeared during the French dominion. Near this chapel repose the remains of the Electors of the house of Bavaria, and in front of it, beneath a stone without inscription, the heart of Maria de Medicis (p. 21). Opp., at the back of the high-altar, is the tombstone of *St. Engelbert*.

5th (Agnes Chapel): Contains the celebrated '*Dombild*', termed by Goethe 'the axis on which the history of art on the Lower Rhine turns,' a picture

in compartments, representing the Adoration of the Magi, St. Gereon and St. Ursula, and the Annunciation. It bears the date 1410, and is probably a work of the Master *Stephan* (p. 16).

6th (Michael's Chapel): Tombstone of Archb. *Walram of Jülich* (d. 1349). Carved altar-piece of the 15th cent.

7th (Stephen's Chapel): Tombstone of the imperial *General von Hochkirchen* (fell 1703 at Landau in the Spanish war of succession). Near it the tombstone of Archb. *Frederick of Saarwerden* (d. 1414), admirably decorated with figures of saints. The chapel contains an altar-piece by *Overbeck*, the 'Assumption.' The stained-glass windows were presented in 1857.

The Treasury (entrance from the passage of the N. choir) contains a silver shrine with the remains of St. Engelbert, valuable ecclesiastical vessels, especially one presented by Pope Pius IX. in 1848, the sword worn by the Elector of Cologne at the coronation procession at Frankfurt sacerdotal vestments, 10 carved ivory tablets &c.

The visitor should not omit to walk round the **inner gallery of the choir* and those on the *exterior of the choir*, or to ascend the *central tower* (adm. by card, see p. 17, by the S. portal), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery commands a magnificent **prospect* over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum**, opp. the S. side of the cathedral, containing a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, occupies the site of the archiepiscopal palace.

The remaining objects of interest in Cologne are enumerated in the order recommended at p. 15.

St. Cunibert (Pl. 33), on the Rhine, in the N. part of the town, was consecrated by Archb. Conrad in 1248, the same year in which he laid the foundation of the cathedral. It contains some fine old stained glass and new **frescoes* in the choir, and several small pictures of saints on gold ground, probably of the old Cologne school. From the external gallery of the choir, fine prospect of the Rhine and the distant mountains.

***St. Ursula** (Pl. 49) is said to have been erected at the beginning of the 12th cent. by the Emp. Henry II. The choir contains a monument (to the l.), erected 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the legend, on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, 1. of the S. entrance, painted on slate, bear the date 1224. Under the organ a well-executed Crucifixion in stone.

The **Jesuits' Church** (Pl. 20), erected 1636 in the style peculiar to this order, is overloaded with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of the cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

St. Andreas (Pl. 29), with Romanesque nave and raised Gothic choir, contains a richly-adorned modern side-altar, where the shrine

(15th cent.) with the relics of *Albertus Magnus*, who lived and died in the neighbouring Dominican cloister, is preserved.

In the Comödienstrasse on the l. are the *Courts of Justice* (Pl. 21), and the *Arsenal* (Pl. 54), erected 1601; on the r. the palatial *Government Buildings* (Pl. 27). Farther W. in the same direction, at the corner of the Apenstrasse, is the *Roman Tower*, inlaid with stones of different colours. The interior is undoubtedly of Roman origin, exterior mediæval. upper part modern. After traversing the Steinfelder Gasse (l. the new *Library*), the stranger reaches the Church of

**St. Gereon* (Pl. 36). It was dedicated to the memory of the 408 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captains Gereon and Gregory (afterwards the patron saints of Cologne), who perished here during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, and occupies the site of an ancient church, said to have been founded by the empress Helena. It was formerly known as the church '*ad aureos sanctos*', from its roof of gilded metal plates. The nave is probably as old as the 7th cent.; the choir belongs to the 13th, and is constructed in the transition style, the pointed predominating.

The vestibule contains old tombstones from the ancient cloisters. The nave consists of a decagonal vaulted cupola, from the sides of which the sarcophagi of the martyrs project. Upwards of 200 of their skulls, some of them enveloped with velvet, are arranged round the choir under gilded arabesques. Traces of ancient frescoes have recently been discovered. (Fee for 1—3 pers. 10 Sgr.)

About 100 yds. E. of the church, in the street planted with trees, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 12), in front of which stands the **Mariensäule*, a handsome monument, erected 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the doctrine of the immaculate conception.

Farther N., in the Klingelpütz, is the *Arresthaus* (Pl. 7), a prison constructed in a radiating form.

The remarkably handsome **Apostles' Church* (Pl. 30), in the Neumarkt, was commenced in 1200, when the Romanesque had attained its perfection.

When the plague raged in Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirchen, wife of the knight Mengis von Adocht, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish gravedigger in his attempts to possess himself of her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return in *propria personâ*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. (Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt, were placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event.) The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards.

[Near the Neumarkt, the Diorama (p. 14); the *Rom. Tower* (p. 20) is on the way from St. Gereon's to the Apostles' Ch.]

The new **Mauritius Church** (Pl. 44) is a Gothic edifice. W. of it the *Schools of Industry* and of *Gymnastics*.

The **Hospital** (Pl. 4) is a handsome structure; the patients are attended by Sisters of Charity. It may be inspected in the afternoon; the visitor is expected, on entering his name in the book, to contribute a trifle to the funds (attendant 5 Sgr.). A large mosaic pavement, discovered during the erection of the building, is now in the new Museum (p. 23).

St. Cecilia (Pl. 31), erected about 1200, in the vicinity of the hospital, serves as its chapel. The crypt, containing remnants of Rom. masonry, deserves inspection.

St. Peter's (Pl. 47), adjacent to the latter, built 1524, contains an *altar-piece (Crucifixion of Peter) by *Rubens*, recovered in 1814 from Paris. It is concealed by another picture of little value which the sexton removes (fee 15 Sgr.). A copy of the picture hangs over the N. side-entrance. The old carved altar, with paintings ascribed to Lucas of Leyden, is shown for an additional fee of 5 Sgr.

The S. entrance of St. Peter's is in the Sternengasse, where (No. 10) Rubens is said to have been born (1577) (comp. p. 30). In the same house Marie de Medicis, widow of Henri IV., died in exile (1642).

***St. Maria im Capitol** (Pl. 40), so called from its occupying the site of the Rom. Capitol, is supposed to have been founded at the close of the 7th cent. by Plectrudis, consort of Pepin of Héristal and mother of Charles Martel. The present edifice was commenced in the 11th cent. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel contains frescoes by *Israel of Meckenem*; the finest represents a group of choristers. The N. chapel (baptistery) contains an altar-piece of 1521, ascribed to Albert Dürer, representing the dying Mary surrounded by the Apostles. The old *Stained Glass* windows and the rich sculpturing under the organ (executed 1523) deserve mention. On the door of the N. entrance are carved reliefs of the 11th cent., and on the external wall of the choir a stone effigy of Plectrudis (probably lid of a sarcophagus) of the 10th cent. The church possesses a spacious crypt, and frescoes in the choir. Adjacent to it a small pointed archway, adorned with stone carving, lately restored, forming the entrance of the Königsstrasse.

Farther E., in the same line of streets, the **Templars' Lodge** (Pl. 51), Rheingasse No. 8, dating from the 12th or 13th cent., and frequently alluded to in the annals of the city as a corporation-house, now serving as an *Exchange*, and for meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, Navigation Societies &c. The walls of the three apartments on the ground-floor are covered with paint-

ings in mediæval taste, emblematical of priesthood, knighthood, and citizenship, the three elements of the state in those times.

The ***Gürzenich** (Pl. 15) (5 Sgr.), named after the citizen who founded it, erected 1441—74, enlarged 1856, is the most considerable secular edifice of Cologne. The statues above the E. gateway represent *Agrippa* and *Marsilius*, respectively the founder and defender of the town during the Rom. period. The large ***Hall** on the first floor was employed as a banquet-room when the emperors visited the city. In 1857 it was remodelled, and contains stained-glass windows representing the arms of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark (the former allies of Cologne). St. Peter as patron saint, two imperial eagles, the arms of the city, those of the 22 different corporations &c. Two large, richly carved chimney-pieces, with allusions to the former history of Cologne, merit inspection. Concerts see p. 14.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 26), facing the Stadthausplatz to the W. and the old market to the E., was founded in the 13th cent., and attained its present form in 1549. The ***Portico**, added 1571, is an elegant structure in the Renaissance style. It rests upon 16 marble pillars with open arches, and bears Latin inscriptions recording the gratitude of the citizens to *Julius Caesar*, *Augustus*, *Agrippa*, *Constantine*, *Justinian*, and the German Emp. *Maximilian*. The *Reliefs* contain an allusion to an ancient tradition.

Archb. Engelbert (p. 16) sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn. He invited his intended victim to a banquet, and caused him to be conducted to a room where a hungry lion had been placed to devour the obnoxious citizen. The latter, however, contrived to thrust his l. arm down the animal's throat, while he stabbed it with his r. hand.

The *Chapel* of the Rathhaus, which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 18), was a synagogue before the banishment of the Jews (1349). The Gothic tower of the Rathhaus contains the *Wallraf Library* and *Archives*, open daily 10—12.

***Gross St. Martin** (Pl. 38), near the Rhine, consecrated 1172, is a bold and elegant Romanesque structure. The massive tower, one pinnacle of which is still incomplete, rests on four arches, nearly 100 ft. in height and 40 ft. in width, the only counterpoise of which consists of the handsome half-rotundas. The lower part of the church was erected a century later in the transition style. The antique font, decorated with lions' heads and foliage, presented by Pope Leo III., is a rare sculpture of the 8th cent. On the upper side-altars are 6 modern statues by Hoffmann of Rome. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by *du Bois*, and Christ before Annas, by *Honthorst*. The pulpit rests on an recumbent dragon.

The *Königin Augusta Halle*, an arcade with shops and a café, between the Brückenstrasse and the Hochstrasse, is a poor imitation of the 'Passage' at Brussels.

The **Minoritenkirche** (Pl. 45), of the 13th cent., said to have been built in their leisure hours by the workmen engaged in the construction of the cathedral, contains the tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), with inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet*. The beautiful cloisters on the N. side are late Gothic. The church has been restored at the expense of Herr Richartz (d. 1861), a wealthy citizen of Cologne, who likewise (at a cost of 30,000 l.) founded the new

***Museum (Wallraf-Richartz)** (Pl. 22). The statues at the principal portal (N. side) and those on the E. side represent characters of distinction in the annals of the city. The building contains the late Professor Wallraf's valuable Roman and mediæval antiquities, and ancient and modern pictures (adm. gratis on Sund., holidays, and Wed. afternoons, at other times fee 7½ Sgr.)

The Ground Floor and the Cloisters (under-ground) contain the *Rom. Antiquities* on the right. Room I.: Statuettes, busts (some of them spurious), head of a Medusa found at Rome, casts of well-known antiques (Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, Venus de Medicis etc.). Then a collection of *Coins*, gems, carving etc., and another of *Drawings, Engravings* and MSS.; on the left, ancient armour. In the upper cloisters: curious specimens of artistic workmanship, stained glass, vases etc.; a valuable collection of *30 Scenes in stained glass*, being modern copies of old masters of Cologne and the Netherlands, executed at Munich, and bequeathed by the brothers Boisserée. In the Lower Cloisters are several *Mosaic Pavements*; one of these, of considerable size, dating perhaps from the 3rd cent., was found during the construction of the new hospital, and probably belonged to a library (with figures representing Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes, Socrates, Sophocles etc.); then sarcophagi, architectural fragments and sculptures, ancient and mediæval, among them a rock-altar of Jupiter and of Hercules Saxanus, erected by legions stationed in Germany, and found in the Brohl Valley (p. 55) in 1862. Then to the l. on the ground-floor, six rooms containing a collection of great historical interest of works of the venerable *Cologne School* of painting: (a) Gothic Pictures (Nos. 2—11) of the years 1250—1350; No. 7. Passion in 27 sections; 8—11. Passion. (b) Meister Wilhelm and his School, from about 1350 to 1420 (Nos. 12—86). *12. Altar-piece with wings; 13., 14. Crucifixion; 63. Legend of St. Ursula, with a view of the city of Cologne. (c) Meister Stephan and his School, from about 1420 to 1450 (Nos. 87—114). *87. Madonna in an arbour of roses; 90. Last Judgment. (d) Cologne School, influenced by that of the Van Eycks, from 1450 to 1550 (Nos. 115—414). 159. Glorification of Mary; 161. Last Judgment; 162. Adoration of the Magi; 163. Mass of St. Gregory; 164., 165. Wings with saints; *166. Altar-piece with saints; 172. Altar of the Holy Rood; *173. Death of Mary; 271. Crucifixion; 288. Ascension. Nos. 322—374 are by *Bruyn* (d. 1557); 375. Crucifixion, by *Woensam* of Worms. The Staircase is adorned with frescoes by Steinle, representing the history of the Cologne school of art during the Roman, the mediæval, and the Renaissance periods. A description of these works hangs halfway up the stair.

Upper Floor. In the Reception Room No. 925. 'Landscapes, Legends, History, and Monuments of the Rhenish Province', in 26 sections, illustrated by Scheuren (1862). On the r. and l. of the reception-room, and in a third room (to the r., by the staircase), are pictures of the Flemish School (Nos. 427—759): *Rubens*, 52. St. Francis receiving the stigmata; 51. Holy Family (portraits of the master's family); 54. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Jabach, a wealthy citizen of Cologne; 56. *Jordaens*, Prometheus; 66. *Honthorst* (?), Nativity; 83. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Boors drinking; 89. *Ostade*, similar subject; 102. *Backhuysen*, sea-piece; 104—106. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 141., 142.

Breughel, Flower-piece. Farther on, to the l., the Italian School, the specimens of which, as well as those of the French School in the adjoining room, are of little value. A saloon to the l., by the staircase, contains a collection of Modern Pictures: 1. *Schick*, Eve observing the reflection of her figure in a brook; 2., 3. *Begas*, Portraits of his parents and himself; 4. *Meister*, Lions fighting; *6. *Bendemann*, Mourning Jews; *7. *Lessing*, Monastery court covered with snow; 8. *Lessing*, Landscape; 10. *Fay*, Samson and Delilah; 12. *Camphausen*, Prince Eugene at the battle of Belgrade; 13. *Böttcher*, Summer's night on the Rhine; 16. *Piloty*, Galileo in prison; 17. *Zimmermann*, Market-day; 19. *Voltz*, Cattle resting; 20. *Schrader*, Cromwell at the deathbed of his daughter; 24. *Schmidt*, Prayer beside a corpse; then several recent acquisitions without numbers. On the r. (S. W.) the Franconian School: 1. *Wohlgemuth*, Death of Mary; *8. *Alb. Dürer*, Drummer and piper; 9. *Dürer* (?), Madonna and Child. Saxon School: 19. *Cranach the Elder*, Christ and St. John; 20., 21. *Cranach the Younger*, Holy Family, and the families of Saxon princes. The three rooms on the W. side contain the Permanent Exhibition of the Cologne Art Union, the pictures in which are frequently changed.

St. Severin (Pl. 48), at the S. extremity of the town, was founded at the commencement of the 11th cent., but the greater part of the edifice is Gothic, and therefore of later date. The lofty spire was added at the close of the 15th cent. The 'Last Supper' by *de Bruyn*, a winged altar-piece to the r., is one of his finest works. The sacristy contains a fresco by the Master *Wilhelm* (p. 16), unfortunately in bad preservation.

St. Pantaleon (Pl. 46), one of the most ancient churches of the Christian period, is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 670. Archb. Bruno (d. 965), brother of Otho the Great, is said to have employed the remnants of the bridge of Constantine (p. 15) in building the abbey and enlarging the church. R. by the high altar the tombstone of the *Empress Theophania* (d. 999), consort of Otho II.; l. that of *Count Hermann von Zütphen*, abbot of the monastery, and brother of St. Irmgard, both erected last century. The fine old Gothic sculpturing under the organ has been restored.

The Prot. **Trinity Church** (Pl. 56), in the Basilica style, is in the Filzengraben, not far from the harbour; the new ***Synagogue** (Pl. 50), in the Moorish style, with handsome cupola, in the Glockengasse.

One of the most remarkable works of its kind is the well preserved **Town Wall**, with broad, deep fosses and fine gate-towers, begun at the close of the 12th cent. under Archb. Philip, completed in the 15th. It describes a semicircle of 3800 yds., the chord of which is formed by the Rhine.

The wharves, from the N. extremity of the town to the **Bayenthurm**, present a busy scene. Near the tower is the *Sicherheits-hafen* ('safety-harbour', where vessels take refuge in winter from the dangers of floating ice). The warehouses of the *Freihafen*, or Free Harbour, were erected 1838 in the style of the Gürzenich. The town may now be entered by the Mühlengassenthor. In a N. direction the new Domthor is soon attained, through which the traveller reaches the **Iron Bridge**, 1397 ft. in length. Part of it

is used as a railway-bridge, the remaining part (28 ft. broad) for ordinary traffic. Above the portals are equestrian statues: on the l. (Cologne) side, of *Fred. Will. IV.*, by Bläser; on the r. (Deutz) side, of **William I.*, by Drake, both erected in 1867.

The Trankgassenthor by the bridge, to the N., leads to the extensive *Wharf*, following which, and passing St. Cunibert (p. 19), whence the steamboats to the Zoolog. Garden and Mülheim start, the traveller crosses the entrance to the old *Sicherheitsshafen*, and passing a number of gardens and villas, reaches, farther down, the **Zoological Garden** (open daily in summer from 6, in winter from 8 a. m., till sunset; adm. see p. 14). A military band generally plays here on Wed. afternoons. Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals. *Refreshment-room. — Close by are the *Botanical Gardens* of the 'Flora' Co. with handsome conservatory, where concerts '*à la Strauss*' are given in winter; fine view from the 'Belvedere'. — The Cologne and Mülheim steamboats have a stat. near these gardens, where a bell apprises visitors of their approach.

At the harbour, the glacis of the *town-fortifications* is entered, and affords an agreeable promenade round the town. L., between St. Gereon's and the Ehren-Thor, lies the **Town Garden**, with horticultural school. Parallel with the town, about 100 yds. from its walls, is a long series of **Forts**. Beyond the last of these lie the extensive premises of the *Cologne Machine Manufactory*.

The spacious **Cemetery**, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, contains a few monuments worthy of note.

On the r. bank of the Rhine, opp. Cologne, lies **Deutz** (Hotels see p. 14), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, the Roman *Castrum Divitensium*, founded probably in the 1st cent., afterwards strengthened by Constantine. It was undoubtedly a Roman fort, and existed as a fortress up to 1114, was repeatedly destroyed and restored, but never attained any importance, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified in connection with Cologne by the Prussians. The *Cologne and Minden Rail. Stat.* (p. 15) is near the large *Cavalry Barracks*.

Interesting excursion to *Altenberg*, 12 M. to the N. E., see p. 14.

4. From Cologne to Crefeld and Cleve.

Railway to Crefeld in 1½ hr.; fares 1 Thlr. 13 Sgr., 1 Thlr., or 21 Sgr.; to Cleve in 2½ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr. 5, 2 Thlr. 10, 1 Thlr. 17½ Sgr. Return-tickets for day of issue and following day only. Trains start from the Central Stat. (p. 15).

The district traversed is flat, but in some places historically interesting.

Worringen was the Rom. *Buruncum*. *Horrem* is stat. for *Dormagen*, Rom. *Durnomagus*, and station of the 22nd Legion

(*Transrhenana*). M. Delhoven has a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

Neuss (**Hôtel Francken; *Rheinischer Hof*), also a stat. on the Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf, and the Düren lines, is one of the oldest towns in Germany, founded by the Ubii 35 B. C., and often mentioned as a Rom. fortress by Tacitus, under the name *Novesium*, station of the 6th and 16th Legions. In 1474 Neuss was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy during 48 weeks, and in 1586 was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. The handsome **Quirinuskirche*, founded 1209, belongs to the transition period. St. Quirinus is believed to have been a Rom. soldier who perished in the persecution of the Christians. The grammar-school contains a considerable collection of Rom. antiquities.

The train then proceeds to stat. **Osterath**, junction for the Osterath-Essen line.

Travellers proceeding in the latter direction (to Essen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 32, 22, 16 Sgr.) change carriages at Osterath. Stations *Linn* and *Verdingen*, (p. 29). At **Rheinhausen** the train reaches the Rhine, and crosses it by means of an ingeniously contrived steam-ferry. A fresh locomotive awaits the train on the opposite bank, and the journey is continued after a trifling delay. Beyond stat. *Hochfeld* the Cologne-Minden line is crossed. From stat. *Mülheim* on the Ruhr (p. 279) to Essen the line runs parallel with the Bergisch-Märkisch (R. 48).

Crefeld (**Oberheim*, R. 15, D. 20 Sgr.; **Wilder Mann*) is the seat of the principal silk and velvet manufactories in Prussia. The quantity of raw silk imported annually, principally from Turin and Milan, amounts to about 600,000 lbs. The Crefeld fabrics, of an annual value of 1,500,000 l., vie with those of Lyons, and are largely exported to America. Popul. (14,000 in 1835) 53,841, of whom 13,000 Prot. and 1000 Anabaptists; the latter settled here under the protection of the Princes of Orange (1600—1702). In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the Prince of Bourbon-Condé in the vicinity; the battlefield is marked by a monument. Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrort.

Next stat. **Kempen**, an ancient town with well-preserved Romanesque church, is the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis (d. at Zwolle, 1471). The fertile district now begins to assume the Dutch character. **Geldern**, the next stat. of importance, was formerly capital of the Duchy of Guelders. The train here crosses the *Niers*, and passes the stations of *Kevelaer* (frequented by pilgrims), *Weeze*, and *Goch* (of importance in the middle ages). The sand-hills which separate the Rhine and the Meuse are now gradually ascended; 1. *Cleve* soon becomes visible.

Cleve (**Maiwald*, on the S. side, **Robbers*, and **Hôtel Styrum* W. of the town; **Hôtel Loock*, opp. the post-office; **Hôtel Laferrière*, near the palace; *Kaiserlicher Hof*, pop. 9709, once capital of

THE RHINE FROM BOX TO ESSELDORE

1:250,000
Scale



THE RHINE FROM ESSELDOORE TO DRESDEN

1:250,000
Scale





CÖLN
ÜBERSICHT
ANSEHN DER EISENBH.



the Duchy of that name, is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Emmerich. The *Stiftskirche*, erected 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve (the finest that of Adolf VI., d. 1394), and one of Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425).

On an eminence in the town rises the *Palace* of the former dukes, with the lofty **Schwanenthurm*, erected by Adolf I. 1439, on the site of an ancient tower, believed to have been built by Cæsar. The *Schwanenthurm*, and the *Clever-Berg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, command the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. S. extends a range of hills on which lies the *Prinzenhof*, property of the Princess of Waldeck, once seat of the governor appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg. N. lie the hills known as the *Thiergarten*, laid out with park-like grounds, which adjoin the road to Nymegen.

The Rhenish line pursues a N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam floating-bridge near stat. *Elten*, and at stat. *Zevenaar* unites with the Cologne-Oberhausen-Amsterdam and Rotterdam line (R. 2): trains from Cologne to Amsterdam in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Rotterdam $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

To *Nymegen* railway by *Groesbeck* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

To *Xanten* on the Rhine diligence twice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., by *Calcar*, the Gothic church of which contains a remarkably fine altar-piece by Johann of Calcar, and below it some admirably carved wood-work. Calcar was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach. A handsome monument to him adorns the market-place.

Xanten (*Ingenlath*), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Rhine, a town of great antiquity, was the *Castra Vetera* and *Colonia Ulpia* of the Romans, head-quarters of the 30th (*Ulpia victrix*), 18th and 19th Legions, which were destroyed in the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest. Here, too, stood the castle of the Nibelungen, and here Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 38) was born. On the *Fürstenberg*, an eminence in the vicinity, was situated the *Prætorium* of Quintilius Varus. The *Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1213—1522, is a Gothic gem. The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant bronze screen, is worthy of attention; the cloisters contain tombstones valuable in the history of art. M. Ingenlath possesses a small collection of Roman antiquities.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf, Crefeld, and Ruhrort.

Railway (Bergisch-Märkisch Line) to Düsseldorf in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 9, 1 Thlr. 22, 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.), to Ruhrort in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 25, 2 Thlr. 3, or 1 Thlr. 13 Sgr.).

This line has two Railway-Stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the *Marschierthor*, near the Rhenish station, the other at the *Templerbend*, near the *Pont-Thor*. The line passes through the venerable city-wall, which is well preserved in this neighbourhood, and terminates in a lofty watch-tower, now employed

as a powder-magazine. The *Lousberg* (p. 7) and a number of well-built villas are next passed. At *Richterich* the *Mastricht Line* diverges to the l., by the continuation of which to Antwerp the circuitous route by Liège is avoided. (From Aix-la-Chapelle to Maastricht in 1 hr., several unimportant stations.)

The tall chimneys near *Kohlscheid*, and at *Bardenberg* on the opposite bank of the *Wurm*, afford indication of the mineral wealth of the district. At *Kohlscheid* the railway begins to descend rapidly into the pleasing and partially wooded valley of the *Wurm*; the next station lies 200 ft. lower. Near *Herzogenrath* (Inn *Zum Wurmthal*), French *Rolduc*, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed *Abbey of Kloster-rath* look down from a height on the l.; they are now employed as a school. The station has been embellished by some native sculptor with a colossal statue of Moses, which serves as a specimen of the sandstone yielded by the neighbouring quarries.

On the l., as *Geilenkirchen* is approached, rise the châteaux of *Rimbürg* and *Zweibrücken*, and beyond them that of *Trips*. The train then quits the grassy valley of the *Wurm*, traverses the undulating and fertile district which formerly belonged to the Duchy of Jülich, and between *Lindern* and *Baal* crosses the rich plain of the *Roer* (p. 8). Stat. *Erkelenz*, an old town with the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a handsome church of the 14th cent.; then *Wickrath*, an insignificant country town, and *Rheydt* (*Krüsemann*), at the station of which rises a new Rom. Cath. church.

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated *Schloss Dyck*, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, with beautiful grounds, and boasting of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (*Rose*, a good inn opposite the gate of the château.) An agricultural school founded by the prince in the vicinity enjoys a high reputation. *Schloss Liedberg*, which crowns an eminence 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding plain.

Gladbach (*Herfs*), termed 'München-Gladbach' to distinguish it from a place of the same name 12 M. to the N. E. of Cologne (p. 14), is the junction of the Crefeld and Düsseldorf lines. The handsome brick-buildings, recently erected here in the Gothic style, belong to a cotton-spinning company. The whole of this district, comprising the towns of Rheydt, Gladbach, Viersen (see below), and Odenkirchen 3 M. to the S. of Rheydt, is remarkable for its manufacturing activity, and imports about 2000 tons of cotton from England annually. Viersen boasts of extensive manufactories of silks and velvet-ribbons. Most of the operatives possess a small piece of land, which they and their families cultivate during their leisure hours.

From Gladbach to Düsseldorf. The line turns towards the E., traverses a flat arable and partially wooded tract, passes *Kleinenbruch* and *Neuss* (p. 26), and terminates at *Obercassel*, opposite to Düsseldorf (p. 11), which is reached by means of the bridge of boats across the Rhine.

From Gladbach to Crefeld and Ruhrort. The train proceeds at first towards the N., and stops at stat. **Viersen** (*Hilgers*).

A line diverges hence to **Venlo** ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 18, 13, 9 Sgr.), the junction of the Dutch railways W. to *Moerdijk*, and S. to *Maastricht*. See *Bae-deker's Belgium and Holland*.

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon I. for the purpose of uniting the Rhine and the Meuse, and completed by the Prussian government in 1823, but disused since the opening of the railway. Stat. *Anrath*, then **Crefeld** (p. 26).

The train proceeds due E. from Crefeld to **Uerdingen** (*Dornbusch*), a small commercial town on the Rhine, possessing several extensive liqueur manufactories (hence by *Rheinhausen* to *Essen*, see p. 26), and then turns towards the N., passing the *Haus Dreven*, an old château with two towers. On the r. bank of the Rhine rises the handsome tower of *Duisburg* (p. 259). The train soon stops at **Homburg**, the terminus of the line, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to **Ruhrort** (**Cleve Hotel*), and deposited at the station of the Cologne-Minden, or that of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. The towers (128 ft. in height) at the Homburg and Ruhrort harbours are employed in placing laden trucks on the steam-ferry by which the passage of the Rhine is effected.

At Ruhrort the Ruhr falls into the Rhine, forming an excellent harbour, the most extensive river-haven in Germany, capable of accommodating 400 vessels. The Ruhr forms an important channel of communication between the productive coal mines (p. 278) of this district and the Rhine. The export of coals hence amounts to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons annually, and Ruhrort alone possesses about 16 powerful tug-steamers, some of them with engines of 400 horse power. One-half of the coal exported is conveyed to the various towns of the Upper Rhine, and even as far as Strasbourg, while the other half is sent to Holland. The *Quays* of Ruhrort are also of considerable extent. An obelisk of granite erected on the quay is to the memory of *L. von Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province, and a zealous promoter of the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite to the railway-station are situated the 6 blast, and 108 puddling-furnaces of the Phoenix Co. — The train proceeds hence in 20 min. by a short branch-line to **Oberhausen** (p. 259), a station on the Cologne-Minden Railway.

6. From Cologne to Frankfurt by Giessen.

Comp. Map p. 26.

Railway to Giessen in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 4 Thlr. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 2 Thlr. $28\frac{1}{2}$, 2 Thlr. $6\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. — Giessen to Frankfurt express in 1 hr. 33 min., ordinary trains $13\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 1 Thlr. 23, 1 Thlr. 6, or 22 Sgr.

The train starts from Deutz, and traverses a flat country at

some distance from the Rhine. The first stat. of importance is **Siegburg** (**Stern*), whence diligence to Bonn several times daily (9, omnibus 4 Sgr.). The buildings of a former Benedictine Abbey on the hill are now a *Lunatic Asylum*.

After crossing the *Sieg*, a view of the Seven Mts. to the r. is obtained, and stat. *Hennef* is reached. The castle of *Allner*, on the skirts of the wood to the l., stands at the entrance to the narrower part of the valley of the *Sieg*, which the line now ascends. Farther on, the monastery of *Bödingen* lies to the l., surrounded by vineyards; on the opp. side the village and castle of *Blankenberg*. Beyond stat. **Eitorf** (**Post*; *Gierlach*) the monastery of *Merten* lies on an eminence to the r.; here the wooded hills enclosing the valley increase in height. *Schladerm.* with the ruin of *Windeck*, is one of the finest points on the line. Beyond stat. **Wissen**, on the l. bank stands the handsome castle of *Schönstein*, property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

At **Betzdorf** the line quits the valley of the *Sieg*, and enters that of the *Heller*.

Branch-line to *Siegen*; stat. *Kirchen*, *Niederschelden*, then

Siegen (**Goldener Löwe*; restaurant near the stat.) (7100 inhab.), an ancient town with two castles of the princes of Nassau-Siegen, who became extinct in 1743. The lower castle contains a monument to the celebrated Prince Maurice of Orange (d. 1625). *Siegen*, as lately ascertained, was the birthplace of *Rubens*. The town is the central point of the iron-traffic of this district. — Rail. from *Siegen* to *Hagen* (*Ruhr-Sieg* line) see p. 275.

The valleys of the *Sieg*, *Heller*, *Dill* and *Lahn* have for centuries been noted for their mineral wealth.

Those interested in agriculture should here observe the manner in which the hills are frequently cultivated. The underwood is cleared every 16—20 years, and the soil employed as arable land during a period of 3 years.

The line to *Wetzlar* and *Giessen* ascends the valley of the *Heller* from *Betzdorf* to stat. *Herdorf*, *Neunkirchen*, and *Burbach*; then crosses the watershed between the *Heller* and the *Dill* near *Würgersdorf*, and threads its way through the tortuous *Hickengrund*. It next enters the *Dillthal*. Stat. *Haiger*; then **Dillenburg** (*Post*; *Hirsch*), a picturesque town with the ruins of a castle of the same name, in which *William of Orange*, 'the Taciturn', the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533. **Herborn** (*Ritter*), with an old castle, now a seminary; then *Sinn*. Beyond stat. *Ehringshausen* the line enters the *Lahnthal*, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from *Lahnstein* to *Wetzlar*).

Wetzlar (**Herzogliches Haus*), once a free imperial town, is picturesquely situated on the *Lahn*, and commanded by the ruin of **Kalsmunt*; this and the **Metzeburg* are the finest points in the environs. The 'Heidenthurm', the most ancient (N. W.) part of the **Cathedral*, was erected in the 11th cent.; the remainder dates from the 14th—16th. Goethe resided here for some months in 1772, and events at *Wetzlar* and its environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The line continues to ascend the Lahn, and crossing the frontier of Hessen-Darmstadt near *Dutenhofen*, unites with the Main-Weser line at Giessen; the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Fetzberg* are seen on the l.

Giessen (**Kuhne*, near the stat.; *Einhorn*; *Rappe*; *Prinz Carl*; beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), on the Lahn, pop. 10,241, is principally of modern origin, seat of a university, founded 1607 (400 stud.).

About 3 M. l. of stat. *Butzbach* rise the considerable ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) tower commands an extensive view.

Nauheim (**Bellevue*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; **Curhaus*; *Hôtel Henckel*; *Hôtel de Paris*), with saline spring, situated on the N. E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., is a handsome looking place when viewed from the station. The milky and foaming mineral water of the warm fountain rises 8—10 ft. Number of patients 3000 annually. The wooded *Johannisberg*, 1 M. from the Cursaal, surmounted by the tower of an ancient monastery, commands an extensive prospect. At its foot, opp. the stat., is the *Conversationshaus*, with concert, reading, and gaming-rooms. At the E. extremity of the town near the old Curhaus is the *Trinkhalle*.

Friedberg (*Hôtel Trapp*; *Simon*), once a free Imperial town, surrounded by walls of considerable extent, possesses two handsome Gothic churches. On the N. side stands a fine, well-preserved watch-tower; near it the beautiful Palace garden.

As the train approaches *Frankfurt*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the r. *Bonames* is the stat. for the baths of *Homburg*.

Frankfurt, see R. 21.

7. The Rhine from Cologne to Bonn.

Comp. Map p. 26.

Railway, express 40 min., ordinary 1 hr.; fares 20, 15, 10 Sgr. — Steamboat 2½ hrs. (down 1¼ hr.), fares 8 or 5 Sgr. Conveyances see p. 15.

N. B. In the following routes *r.* and *l.* indicate the position of towns, villages etc. with regard to the traveller ascending the river.

As the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers and lofty bridge, gradually disappears, the château of **Bensberg** comes in sight, situated on an eminence 9 M. to the l., a Prussian military school. At the foot of the building is a monument, erected by the emp. of Austria in 1854, to the memory of 2000 Austrian soldiers who fell at Jemappes in 1794. About ¾ M. to the E. rises the *Erdenburg*, surmounted by remnants of a wall, believed to be of ancient Germanic origin. A few miles farther is (l.) *Mondorf*, at the old influx of the Sieg. Opp. the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, lies *Graurheindorf*. On the hill-side, 9 M. from the confluence of the

Sieg and Rhine, lies the ancient Benedictine Abbey of *Siegburg* (p. 30).

L. the church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf** peeps from among the trees; it is a curious structure, consisting of two churches, one above the other, consecrated 1511 by Archb. Arnold of Wied. It shows no trace of the pointed style, and possesses a particular value in the history of architecture. The arcade which nearly surrounds the church, with its numerous pillars, whose bases and capitals exhibit the most varied styles of decoration, is well worthy of inspection. The lower church contains interesting frescoes of the 12th cent. — To the r. the *Jesuitenhof*, then the *Wichels-hof*. As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the Rhine-land gradually begin to present themselves. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long extended buildings of the University, peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give an attractive aspect to the town, when viewed from the steamboat.

Bonn. Hotels. *Star (Pl. a), in the market-place, well conducted; *Royal Hotel (Pl. b), R. 20, L. 6, A. 6 Sgr.; Bellevue (Pl. c), outside the Coblenz Gate, with gardens on the Rhine, R. 16—20, L. 5, B. 8, A. 6 Sgr.; Hotel Kley (Pl. d), at the Coblenz Gate, with garden extending to the river, is also a restaurant and boarding-house, pension 1½ Thlr. per diem and upwards. — *Rheineck (Pl. e), opp. the steamboat pier, R. 12, D. 15, A. 5 Sgr.; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f), Schwan (Pl. g), second-class; Braun's Hôtel near the stat. — *Hôtel Garni*: Koller, Quantius-Str.; Erzgruber, Coblenzer-Str.

Restaurants. Perrin, Wenzelgasse; Clouth, Sandkaul; Breuer in the Markt.

Cafés. Schweizer Caffehaus, next the Jesuits' church; Laubinger, confectioner in the market-place, opp. the Star Hotel. — Beer: Voss, Wenzelgasse; Ruland, Stocken-Str.

Newspapers and restaurant in the *Lese- und Erholungs-Gesellschaft*, opp. the University; the *Academic Reading-room* contains upwards of 200 newspapers and periodicals; visitors are introduced by a member.

Baths. Cold baths in the Rhine 3 Sgr. On the r. bank, Swimming-bath 5 Sgr.; after 5 p. m. boats cross every ½ hr. at the upper end of the town.

Carriages. For a drive in the town, 1—2 pers. 5, each additional pers. 2½ Sgr., box 1 Sgr.; ½ hr. 10—12½ Sgr.

Railway Station near the Poppelsdorf avenue (p. 35).

Telegraph Office Fürstenstrasse 38.

English Church Service at the University church.

Visitors whose time is limited should inspect the exterior of the Münster (p. 34), monument of Beethoven (p. 35), Collection of Rhenish and Westphalian antiquities (p. 34), frescoes in the Aula (p. 34), Museum at Poppelsdorf (p. 35), view from the Kreuzberg (p. 36), and the 'Alte Zoll' (p. 34).

Bonn (*Bonna*, or *Castra Bonnensia*), frequently mentioned by Tacitus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, probably founded by Drusus, and head-quarters of the 1st, 15th, 21st, and 22nd Legions. The Roman *Castrum* stood at the end of the Steiuweg at the *Wichelshof*, N. of the town, as proved by excavations made in 1818. In 70 A. D. Claudius Civilis, leader of the Batavi, who had taken up arms against the Romans, forced



his way as far as Bonn, and gained a victory, *Bonnense proelium*, as Tacitus records (Hist. IV, 20).

Under the later Rom. emperors the town was much injured by the rapacious expeditions of the Alemanni and Franks, and by persecutions of the Christians. The latter ceased under Constantine the Great, whose mother Helena is said to have founded the Münster. About the middle of the 4th cent. the town was destroyed by the Franks. The Emp. Julian caused the walls to be rebuilt, but the town did not regain its importance till 1268, when Archb. Engelbert of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government thither. On an ancient tombstone, as well as on the oldest seal belonging to the town, and in documents and poems of the 10th and 11th cent., the town is named *Verona* (Ger. *Bern*), perhaps in consequence of an ancient German tradition respecting Theodoric the Great ('Dietrich of Bern'), who may have been confounded with Theodoric (the Frank form of Dietrich), to whom the territory of Cologne appertained. In later ages the name Verona does not occur. The German kings Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346) were crowned in the Münster.

The Prot. tendencies of the Archbishops of Cologne Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch war of liberation, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Fred. I.) at the head of the Imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The fortifications were finally dismantled 1717. in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt.

Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn rose to great opulence, and one of them founded an *Academy* in 1777, elevated to a *University* seven years later by his successor. On Oct. 7th. 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed by their orders.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its popul. decreased from 9500 to 7500; present popul. 23,801 (3000 Prot., 500 Jews, 800 stud., 844 soldiers). The present **University** was founded by the king of Prussia 1818. Handsome streets have since sprung up, especially on the S. and W. sides of the town: the more ancient portion consists of a few narrow streets on the N. side.

The lectures, except those on natural science and agriculture, are delivered in the **Schloss** (Pl. 25), which the Electors Joseph Clemens and Clemens Augustus erected 1717—1730. In 1717

a conflagration destroyed the central and upper portions of the structure, which was however soon afterwards restored in the form it still presents. After the establishment of the Prussian supremacy the buildings were entirely remodelled. They occupy more than half the S. side of the town (1500 ft. in length), and present an imposing appearance. On the E. side they are terminated by the Coblenz Gate. They also contain a well-arranged library of 200,000 vols., adorned with busts (Niebuhr, Schlegel, Welcker, Arndt etc.), a valuable *Numismatic Collection* (4000 Greek and Roman coins), *Museum of Antiquities* (see below), *Physical Cabinet*, admirable *Clinical Institution*, and the *Aula* or *Hall*, with frescoes emblematical of the faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, painted by Cornelius and his pupils 1824—35. The door-keeper lives under the university-halls (fee 5 Sgr.), to the l. The academical *Museum of Art*, containing valuable casts, statues &c., has lately been transferred to the riding-school. Library and museum of art always accessible (fee 10 Sgr. for 1 pers., 20 Sgr. for a party). The former court-chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Prot. place of worship. Church of England service is performed here on Sundays.

The *Museum of Antiquities* is an extensive collection of monuments and other objects of the Rom. period, found in the Rhinish province and Westphalia, and greatly enriched by excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 32).

A very interesting Rom. altar, dedicated to Victory, 6 ft. in height, hewn out of shell-limestone, bears the inscription '*Deae victoriæ sacrum*', and is decorated with high-reliefs; it was formerly believed to be identical with the *Ara Ubiorum*, mentioned by Tacitus. The inscriptions on the various monuments embrace almost the entire field of Rom. mythology; some of them contain allusions to the Gallic, and even to the ancient German religious rites. One of great historical importance is that on the tombstone of Marcus Cælius, in which the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (*bellum Varianum*) is mentioned; a Greek gravestone, found at Bonn, is also very remarkable. The entrance-hall contains a number of ancient and other capitals.

On the S. side of the university, to the r. of the Coblenz Gate, is situated the *Hofgarten*, the pleasant grounds of which are shaded with fine old avenues. On the S. side of the grounds is the '*Anatomy Building*', containing lecture-rooms, collections etc. These promenades terminate in an old bastion termed the **Alte Zoll* (Pl. 1), rising immediately above the Rhine, and commanding a fine view of the river and its opposite bank, of *Beuel*, which is connected with Bonn by means of a flying-bridge and a steam-ferry, of Bensberg (p. 31), of Siegburg (p. 30), and above all of the Seven Mts. A monument to the poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (d. 1860), in bronze, designed by Afinger, was erected here in 1865. The figure leans with the left hand upon a trunk of oak, whilst the right is pointing towards the Rhine.

The finest church is the **Münster* (Pl. 12), in the transition

style, partially restored in 1847. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine, having been, it is said, founded by St. Helena, the pious mother of the emperor. A *Statue* in bronze of the supposed foundress, a work of no great merit, executed in Italy at the beginning of last century, adorns the interior of the church. The choir, with its towers, the crypt, which a glass door separates from the choir, and the cloisters with tastefully decorated pillars date from 1157, the remainder of the edifice from 1210. The interior only contains two *Bas-reliefs* worth inspection, the Nativity and Baptism of Christ on the altars to the r. Not far from the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archb. Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The ancient chapter-house adjoining the church is now the curé's residence.

The other churches offer few attractions. The Gothic *Mino-ritenkirche* (Pl. 14), with cloisters dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., contains an altar-piece, representing the baptism of Clovis by St. Remigius, and possesses a fine organ. The *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 17), a Gothic structure erected in 1862, contains good stained glass, executed from cartoons by Steinle.

The bronze **Statue of Beethoven* (Pl. 4), in the Münsterplatz, was executed by Hähnel of Dresden, and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The celebrated composer was born in the Bonngasse No. 515 (Pl. 5).

The fountain in the market was erected 1777 by the town in honour of Elector Max Frederick, founder of the university.

A gate to the S. E. of the Münsterplatz leads to the *Hofgarten* (p. 34) and the *Poppelsdorfer Allee*, the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. R. of the avenue is the Rail. Stat., and beyond it to the l. the splendid new *Observatory* (Pl. 23); director M. Argelander.

The avenue is terminated by the **Poppelsdorfer Schloss**, formerly a residence of the Electors. It now contains the **Natural Hist. Collection*, comprising 160,000 specimens; the minerals and fossils are particularly worthy of inspection, as they illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (R. 8) and Eifel (R. 19). The valuable *Zoolog. Cabinet*, in the rotunda, is also well arranged. The '*Grottensaal*', fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains models explanatory of mining operations, as well as small reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts. &c., which may be purchased. Custodian's lodge l. of the entrance (fee $7\frac{1}{2}$, for a party 15—20 Sgr.). The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace (open Tuesd. and Frid., at other times fee as above) is well kept; the hot-houses deserve inspection.

Towards the N., opposite to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss, rises

the **Chemical Laboratory**, completed in 1868, one of the most extensive and best organized in the world. The building occupies an area of nearly 3000 sq. yds., exclusive of the courts: the front is 190 ft. in width, the depth 266 ft. Adjacent are the buildings of the **Agricultural Academy**, fitted up in 1847, comprising lecture-rooms, collections, a laboratory, and the residence of the director.

Above Poppelsdorf, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Schloss, rises the ***Kreuzberg** (425 ft.), surmounted by a conspicuous white church. It belonged to a former monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria (d. 1650), and contains the '*Holy Steps*', of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed by Elector Clemens August (d. 1761). These steps, 28 in number, must only be ascended on the knees, and are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran, superstitiously believed to be the identical steps of the Prætorium ascended by the Saviour when he appeared before Pilate. A vault under the church contains the bodies (not now visible) of 25 monks, robed in the cassocks in which they lived, and preserved from decomposition by the peculiar dryness of the soil. Beautiful view from the tower.

Kessenich, a considerable village with picturesque country-houses, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road which diverges from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the l. On the slope of the hills immediately above the village rises the *Rosenburg*, a diminutive château with pretty grounds. The verge of the *Kessenicher Schlucht*, a gorge higher up, commands a charming *view of the Rhine, Godesberg, the Seven Mts. etc. Another favourite point of view is the *Dottendorfer Höhe*, a few minutes' walk farther in the direction of Godesberg.

Endenich, a large village, with the extensive private lunatic asylum of Dr. Richarz, lies $\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf. The distance to it from Bonn by the high road issuing from the Sternthor is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. On this road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the gate, is situated the well-kept ***Cemetery**. (If the principal E. gate be closed, visitors enter by a small gate to the r.)

Tombstones. By the wall on the r. *Monument of Niebuhr* (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his 'teacher and friend'; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Rom. tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican; above it a thorn-crowned Head of the Saviour. Farther along the same walk, on the r., the monuments of *Ernst von Schiller*, son, and *Charlotte von Lengefeld*, widow of the poet. The *Chapel in the middle of the cemetery is a beautiful Romanesque structure, built about 1200, transferred hither in 1847 from Ramersdorf (p. 41).

8. The Seven Mountains (*Siebengebirge*).

One day suffices to explore the most remarkable points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* is the starting point; to *Heisterbach* 1 hr., to the *Great Oelberg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the *Drachenfels*

The Seven Mountains



1¼ hr., thence to *Königswinter* ½ hr., altogether 4 hrs. (or vice versa: *Drachenfels* 40 min., *Great Oelberg* ½ hr., *Heisterbach* ¼ hr., *Königswinter* 1 hr.). Charges for guides and donkeys see below. Guide not absolutely necessary if the map and the following directions be consulted.

The district of the **Seven Mts.** extends E. from the Rhine little more than 3 M., and from N. to S. about 9 M., *Königswinter* being the central point on the W. It consists of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. These are all the result of volcanic agency, and have been upheaved through the *grauwacke*.

'In consequence of a powerful, but local force in the interior of our planet, elastic gases either force up dome-shaped and unopened masses of trachyte mixed with felspar and dolerite (Puy de Dôme, Seven Mts.) through the earth's crust, or the raised strata are so broken through and inclined outwards that on the opp. inner sides a steep wall of rocks is formed.'

HUMBOLDT.

The Seven Mts. consist partly of trachyte (*Drachenfels* 1066 ft., *Wolkenburg* 1074 ft., *Lohrberg* 1442 ft.), partly of basalt, a more recent formation (*Oelberg* 1521 ft.; *Löwenburg*, of dolerite, 1504 ft.; *Nonnenstromberg*, a ridge 300 yds. in length, 1105 ft.; *Petersberg* 1093 ft.). These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the *Löwenburg* is hidden by the *Nonnenstromberg*. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich* (1186 ft.), of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosenau* (1063 ft.), and the *Stenzelberg* (943 ft.), which adjoins the *Nonnenstromberg* on the N. The surface of the Rhine at *Königswinter* is 155 ft. above the sea, so that the different heights of the mountains above the Rhine may easily be calculated. The view from the *Drachenfels* is the most picturesque, that from the *Oelberg* the most extensive (comprising even the Taunus). For the geologist this district is full of attraction (see above), for the botanist less interesting. The former should not omit to provide himself with the admirable geological map by *H. v. Dechen* (scale 1 : 25,000).

Königswinter (155 ft.) (European Hotel, Berlin Hotel, opp. the pier, of the first cl.; *Hôtel Rieffel*, near the N. end of the principal street; *Düsseldorfer Hof*, Pension 1¼ Thlr. per diem; *Zum Drachenfels*; *Rhein*, a restaurant in the Haupt-Str.; pension also at *R. Schmitz's*, opp. the floating baths, and at *Bonn's* opp. the post-office) is a small modern town, inhabited principally by stone-cutters. Rail. stat. *Mehlem* (p. 42) is on the opp. bank, ½ M. from the river. Omnibus to *Honnef* 5 Sgr.

Portage. Travelling-bag from steamboat into the town 1½, to *Honnef* (p. 40) 7½ Sgr., trunk into the town 2½, to *Honnef* 10 Sgr. Guide to the *Drachenfels* to carry small packages 10, to *Heisterbach* or *Petersberg* 12½, to the *Oelberg*, *Löwenburg* or other hills 20 Sgr.; for half a day 15 Sgr., for a whole day 1 Thlr. The guides are prohibited by the police from demanding fees in addition to the above charges.

Donkeys. (Stand on the road to the *Drachenfels*, ½ M. to the E. of the steamboat pier). *Drachenfels* or *Wolkenburg* 12½, *Drachenfels* and *Wolken-*

burg 20, Heisterbach 15, Honnef 15, Petersberg 20, Löwenburg 20, Oelberg 20, Oelberg and Heisterbach 25 Sgr., for a whole day 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr. If the traveller remain 1—2 hrs. at any of the above places, 5 Sgr. must be paid in addition for the ride back; for every additional hour 2½ Sgr. If the donkey be brought to the door of the hotel, 2½ Sgr. extra is charged. No additional fee need be paid. Horses generally 5—10 Sgr. additional. — Small boat to Nonnenwerth and back 20—25 Sgr., incl. stay of 1hr. 1 Thlr.; to Bonn 20—25 Sgr.

The castle of ***Drachenfels** ('dragon's rock'), 910 ft. above the Rhine, was erected by Arnold, Archb. of Cologne, at the commencement of the 12th cent., and held as a fief from him by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction: the quarry still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or Cathedral quarry. The wine yielded by the vineyards on its slopes is known as *Drachenblut*, or Dragon's blood. In the Thirty Years' War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but taken from them by Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction to avoid the necessity of garrisoning it.

The cavern among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about half-way up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable.

The ascent of the Drachenfels, best accomplished from Königs-winter, occupies about 50 min. The road (guide unnecessary) leads between the two chief hotels straight to the foot of the hill (7 min.), where, at the donkey-station, it turns off at a right angle, and is at first somewhat steep. About half-way up, a booth is reached, where minerals found in the vicinity are sold. A little farther on, the path divides. They both lead to the top; that to the r. round the rock, with view of the Rhine, the old path to the l. through wood. *Inn at the summit (R. 20, B. 7½ Sgr.: pension 1½ Thlr.).

The obelisk on the terrace near the inn, erected 1857, replaces an old monument which commemorated the calling out of the 'Landsturm' in the years 1813, 1814, and records the gratitude of the nation for 42 years of peace.

The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S. E. the basaltic heights at the back of Honnef, among others the Minderberg (p. 45) and the Hemmerich (p. 43), gradually sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately beneath lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the l. bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruins of Olbrück and Tomberg; in the vicinity Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, the arched ruin of Rolandseck, and near it the farmhouse of Roderberg. Farther r. the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible. The scenery forcibly recalls to the spectator the beautiful lines of Byron:

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
 Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
 Whose breast of waters broadly swells
 Between the banks which bear the vine;
 And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
 And fields which promise corn and wine,
 And scatter'd cities crowning these,
 Whose far white walls along them shine,
 Have strew'd a scene which I should see
 With double joy wert *thou* with me.'

A much frequented path leads from Königswinter half-way up the **Petersberg** (1093 ft.) (chapel on the summit with fine view; near it a *restaurant), then round the W. and N. slopes of the hill, chiefly through wood, to ***Heisterbach**, once a Cistercian Abbey, beautifully situated in a valley. The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young oak) and a *Bach* (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernhard (comp. p. 85) as guardians. Of the Romanesque church only the external part of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is extant, a singularly picturesque ruin. The Abbey, originally a magnificent building, erected 1202—1233, was sold and almost entirely removed 70 years ago. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek of Munich were brought from Heisterbach. Refreshments at the farm-buildings. The abbey-lands are the property of Count zur Lippe, whose burial-ground is at the foot of the hill.

The path to the Great Oelberg turns r. by the E. wall of the Abbey, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther to the r. again, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the **Stenzelberg** (943 ft.) is reached, where the most extensive quarries of trachyte in the Seven Mts. are worked. The stone is columnar, but far inferior in elegance and regularity to the basaltic formation (p. 45).

The path l., which leaves the road a little farther on, must now be taken; it soon quits the wood, and crosses the fields to a red house, the school of *Heisterbacherrott*. The broad road to the r. is now taken, and the wood soon re-entered; 1 hr. from Heisterbach the foot of the hill is reached, and the path joins the Königswinter road (see below). Here the turning l. must be taken, and a steep winding path brings the pedestrian in 20 min. to the top of the ***Great Oelberg** (1521 ft.), a basaltic mountain which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; foreground highly picturesque, differing in many respects from the view from the Drachenfels. The entire wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as Cologne; in the distance S. the Taunus, and N. E. the heights near Düsseldorf.

From the Oelberg to Königswinter $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The above-mentioned road, which the path from Heisterbach joins at the foot of the hill, leads

W. to Königswinter. About half-way, two broad tracks diverge to the quarries of the *Ofenkaulen-Berg*, which yield the so-called oven-stone, a trachyte conglomerate.

Descending from the summit of the Oelberg, the road pursues a S. direction to the (10 min.) hamlet of *St. Margarethenkreuz* (new inn); at the corner a cross bearing a relief of St. Margaret with the enchained dragon.

From the Oelberg to the Drachenfels. About 100 yds. S. of the Cross of St. Margaret a path through the wood diverges to the r. from the road, and leads W. along the N. slope of the mountains to the Drachenfels, a walk of 1 hr. The path, which finally passes the quarries of the Wolkenburg and turns l. on the S. side of that hill, cannot be missed.

The road from St. Margaret's Cross leads S. to *Lahr* (10 min.), at the first houses of which the path to the r. must be ascended, then the first path to the l. between two houses, then 10 min. along the heights. The path now descends r. into a defile between the *Lohrberg* (1442 ft.) on the r., and the *Scheerköpfchen* (1293 ft.), the largest mass of trachyte in the Seven Mts., on the l.; 10 min. farther is the *Löwenburger Hof* (*inn), 100 yds. from the Rhöndorf road, and 300 yds. from the summit of the **Löwenburg* (1504 ft.), a ruin on a wooded peak consisting of dolerite (a volcanic product which must have been ejected in a liquid state, and now overlies the trachyte and grauwacke). The extensive castle, visible from the Rhine, was once the scene of the conferences of Hermann, Elector of Cologne and Count of Wied, with the reformers Melanchthon and Bucer, before he became a convert to Protestantism. Here, too, in the troublous times of 1583, Elector Gebhard resided with his consort, the beautiful Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, whom he had abducted from the convent of Gerresheim (comp. p. 33). The summit commands a fine view.

The route from the Löwenburger Hof to *Rhöndorf* (1 hr.) cannot be missed. It descends gradually through a narrow, and sometimes swampy dale, shaded by oaks and beeches. The heights which bound the path on the N. are the *Geisberg*, *Schallerberg*, *Bolverhahn*, and finally the *Wolkenburg* and *Drachenfels*, all composed of trachyte. A fortress which once stood on the Wolkenburg has long since given place to the quarries on the N. side. *Rhöndorf* (*Beul*) is 1 M. from Königswinter, and 1 M. from Honnef (see below). On the lateral wall of the church of Rhöndorf is a well preserved tombstone of the last knight of Drachenfels, with coat of arms, and date 1530, brought from the Abbey of Heisterbach.

In the fertile plain, 1½ M. broad and 3 M. long, which lies between the Seven Mts. and the Rhine, are the flourishing villages of *Rheinbreitbach*, *Honnef*, and *Rhöndorf*. Numerous visitors resort to this district in summer, especially to *Honnef* (**Hôtel Klein; Dell; Tillmann*; pensions of **Dr. de Berghes, G. Schmitz* etc.; average

The Pavimenta of Adnan





THE RHINE

Germany

KOBLENZ to BONN

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 5 10 15 Kilometers

charge $1\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr. per day). — One of the pleasantest excursions hence is a walk of 2 hrs., by the farmhouse of *Zicklenburg*, to *Menzenberg*, the slopes of which yield good red wine, past the *Hager Hof*, a large farmhouse, by the footpath to Rheinbreitbach, and back to Honnef by the road. A shorter walk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) may be taken to Menzenberg, passing the vineyards of the *Hager Köppelchen* (fine view). Another pleasant prospect from the churchyard of Honnef. The *Löwenburg* (p. 40) is best ascended from Honnef ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); path with a succession of beautiful views. Way back from the Löwenburg by Rhündorf ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to Honnef (1 M.) see above.

Rheinbreitbach (Clouth, pension from 1 Thlr.) is the most southern of these villages, situated most distant from the Seven Mts. *Excursions*: To the *Breitbacher Kreuz*, near the village, with pleasing view; to the **Haanenburg* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.), property of a Cologne merchant, by a broad path through the vineyards, fine view from the tower, and beautiful walk back, round the building and over the *Heidekamm*; to the 'Giants' Graves' (Hünengräber), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Honnef. Near the Haanenburg are the copper and lead mines of the *Virneberg*, once worked by the Romans. From the Virneberg a path through fir-wood leads to *Farinasruhe*, and thence to the *Menzenberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

9. The Rhine from Bonn to Coblenz.

Railway in 1 hr. 10 to 1 hr. 40 min. — Steamboat in 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs.); piers at Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Andernach, and Neuwied; small boat stations at Obercassel, Plittersdorf (Godesberg), Unkel, Linz, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, Leutesdorf, Urmitz and Engels. Steamboat, on account of the beauty of the scenery, far preferable.

After Bonn is quitted the beauty of the Seven Mts. is more apparent. 1. *Ramersdorf*, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the knights of the Teutonic order; having been burned down with the exception of the chapel, the latter, unsuitable for the new structure, was removed to the cemetery at Bonn.

1. *Obercassel* (**Wolfsburg*; *Zum Riesen*), with old church tower (11th cent.), prettily situated at the foot of the Seven Mts., is recommended for a prolonged stay. On the *Rabenlei* in the vicinity, a basalt quarry yields excellent paving stone.

r. *Plittersdorf*, stat. for Godesberg, 1 M. to the S.W.

1. *Niederdollendorf*, on the river; *Oberdollendorf*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland, at the entrance of the Heisterbach (p. 39) valley.

R. rises the handsome castle of *Godesberg* (p. 94), on an eminence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine.

r. *Rüngsdorf*; the country residence with a tower belongs to M. Camphausen, Prussian minister in 1848.

1. **Königswinter** (p. 37), beyond which rises the *Drachenfels*. Ascent, and excursion to the *Seven Mountains*, see p. 38 et seq.

r. **Mehlem** (*Stern*; *Krone*; *Goldenes Schiff*, on the Rhine with garden, pension 1 Thlr. and upwards), birthplace of the celebrated artist of the Cologne school, John of Mehlem. — Rail. stat., and flying bridge to Königswinter.

r. **Rolandseck** (steamboat and rail. stat.) (**Hôtel Rolandseck*; **Roland's Hôtel*; **Hôtel Billau*, near the pier; **Rail. Restaurant*, charges according to tariff; magnificent view from the terrace). On the hill rises the solitary arch of the ruin of *Rolandseck*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the stat.; the path ascends by the *Hôtel Roland* (donkey 10 Sgr.); half way up a pavilion in the Moorish style has been erected. The *view from this basaltic rock, 362 ft. above the Rhine, is less extensive than that from the *Drachenfels*, but more picturesque, as the *Drachenfels* itself, the *Wolkenburg*, and other wooded heights of the *Seven Mts.* form the foreground. In the distance (S.) the castle of *Olbrück* is visible.

The castle is believed to have been built by Roland, peer of France and paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Ronceval. He is called by Eginhard (secretary of Charlemagne) the guardian of the north coast, and his dominions are described as extending to that part of the Rhine where the mountains begin. The castle is mentioned in a document of 1040 as *Rulcheseck*. Archb. Frederick partly restored the ruin in 1120 to defend his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. A beautiful legend connected with the castle and convent probably suggested Schiller's '*Ritter Toggenburg*'. It may be thus briefly narrated:

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the *Seven Mountains*, at his castle of *Drachenburg*. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless *Hildegunde*, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and *Hildegunde* and Roland were shortly affianced lovers; but their happiness was brief. Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did *Hildegunde* await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the world no longer possessing any charm for the inconsolable *Hildegunde*, she took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of *Nonnenwerth*. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Though desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of *Drachenburg* to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there in solitude he lived, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the *Kloster*. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved *Hildegunde* was now indeed removed for ever. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning his sole attendant found him rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent-chapel.

The new tower on the top of the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a more comprehensive prospect, embracing *Godesberg*, the lower hills of the *Seven Mts.*, and the plain between

Bonn and Cologne. The key may be procured from the proprietor, Herr vom Rath, who lives opp. Roland's Hotel; in fine weather, however, the custodian is usually on the summit (5 Sgr.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower is the *Roderberg*, a crater, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in diameter, and 60 ft. in depth. On its rounded margin pumice-stone is everywhere visible; the bottom is now arable land, belonging to the farm of *Bruchhof*. The building on the island of **Nonnenwerth**, or *Rolandswerth*, was once a nunnery. It is first mentioned in a document of the 12th cent. The old building was burned down in 1673, and subsequently re-erected. In 1802 the nunnery was suppressed by Napoleon, but Josephine procured permission for the nuns to retain their loved island, though no addition to the sisterhood was allowed. The building has since seen many vicissitudes; it is now an educational estab., conducted by Franciscan nuns; a spacious new wing was added in 1869.

On the wide plain to the l. lie the villages of *Rhöndorf*, *Honnef*, *Rheinbreitbach* and *Scheuern*.

r. **Oberwinter** (*Fassbender*). The retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the entire range (upwards of 30) of the peaks of the Seven Mts., at the r. extremity of which is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg surmounted by a ruin (the isolated sharp peaks still farther r. are the Hemmerich and the Grosse Leyberg), form a chain of incomparable beauty, whilst the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground.

In 1846 a considerable landslip took place on the bank opp. Unkel. One half of a hill (the *Birgeler Kopf*) glided down towards the Rhine; the barren, rugged walls of the remaining portion show where the slip took place, and the otherwise regular strata of basalt have been dislodged.

l. **Unkel** (*Clasen*; steamboat stat.), a prosperous village, between which and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. Below the Apollinarisberg to the r. a railway emerging from the hills conveys the basalt from the quarries to the river.

Of the numerous handsome country-residences situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the modern château of *Marienfels*, immediately below the Apollinariskirche.

Remagen (*Hôtel Fürstenberg, R. 15—20, B. 8, D. 20, A. 5 Sgr.; *König von Preussen; *Hôtel Monjaun), steamboat and rail. stat. — Tariff of carriage-fares (incl. tolls and fees): to Ahrweiler 1-horse $1\frac{1}{3}$, 2-horse 2 Thlr., the drive back 20 Sgr. or 1 Thlr.; to Altenahr $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 Thlr., drive back 20 Sgr.— $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr.; if the carriage be kept for the whole day 4— $5\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.; Laacher See and back (1 day) 3— $4\frac{1}{2}$, by Andernach 4—6 Thlr. These data may prove useful, as Remagen is the best head-quarters for excursions between Bonn and Coblenz.

The small town of Remagen was the Rom. *Rigomagus*. A milestone bearing the date 162, found in 1763, records that the Rom. road which formerly passed here was begun under the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus. It indicates the distance from Cologne as 33,000 Passus, which is tolerably correct. Several of these stones are exhibited in the museum at Bonn.

The choir of the *Church* was erected 1246. It contains several old frescoes. The churchyard-wall, next to the W. side of the choir, consists of Rom. concrete.

The *Portal* next to the Rom. Cath. parsonage is worthy of inspection. The very ancient grotesque sculptures are interpreted as signifying that the animals and persons they represent are excluded from the sacred edifice.

On an eminence below Remagen rises the **Apollinariskirche*, a beautiful Gothic church, erected by Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859), under the direction of *Zwirner*, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne. The old building in front of the church was formerly a rich deanery of Siegburg, much resorted to by pilgrims. The church, a perfect gem in its way, is open daily 9½—12, and 2—6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals 9½—12, and 2—4, on Sundays and holidays 11—12, and 1—3 o'clock; adm. 2½ Sgr. It is adorned with 10 large frescoes in the best style of German art. Charming *view of the Rhine from Hönningen to the Seven Mts.

***Frescoes*. On the l. scenes from the life of the Saviour, by *Deger* and *Ittenbach*, on the r. from the life of the Virgin, central scene, women of the Old Testament, by *Müller*; below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by *Ittenbach*. In the transept to the S., St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; on the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint, and a Crucifixion. In the choir on the r., coronation of the Virgin, l. the Resurrection. On the external side of the arch, on the r. St. Joseph, on the l. **Mary with the Child*, by *Deger*. In the Choir-niche, the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist by *Deger*, St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by *Ittenbach*. — The Crypt contains the sarcophagus of the Saint of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern statue by Stephan of Cologne. In the adjoining hall a crucifix carved by *Veit Stoss*.

A good footpath (ascending directly from the station) leads in 20 min. to the **Victoria-Berg*, an eminence rising immediately behind the town, provided with grounds and benches, and commanding a charming prospect of the valley of the Rhine from Hammerstein as far as the Seven Mts. In the foreground is the Apollinariskirche, by which the visitor may return to the town.

Opp. Remagen, near *Erpel*, rises the *Erpeler Lei* (665 ft.), a basaltic cliff, the quarries of which are the most profitable on the Rhine, as the stone is at once transferred to the barges on the river. The columns, however, are inferior in elegance to those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg quarries (p. 45). Above Erpel lies (l.) *Kasbach*, surmounted by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*, then *Linzerhausen*.

1. **Linz** (**Nassauer Hof*), an ancient walled town, formerly belonged to the Electorate of Cologne. The fine old church in the round-arch style, dating from the 13th cent., contains an admirable picture, of 1463, representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple &c. in the centre. The picture has recently been restored. The churchyard commands a fine view S.W. towards the confluence of the Ahr and Rhine: the tower of Olbrück stands out on a peak in the distance. The environs of Linz yield good red wine, and during the vintage the little town presents a busy scene.

The extensive **Basalt Quarries** at *Dattenberg*, and on the *Minderberg* near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the *Minderberg* ascends the valley to the E., to the *Sternershütte*, copper, vitriol, and zinc works. (Near it a château of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg; above it the *Renneberg* with tower on the summit.) From the *Sternershütte* the path ascends l., and the quarry soon comes in view. It is a spacious hall of the most beautiful black prismatic pillars of basalt, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses each 3–10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring, and in appearance somewhat resemble those of the celebrated Fingal's Cave. The view from the height above this quarry (1414 ft.) is scarcely inferior to that from the Oelberg (p. 39). The pedestrian is recommended to return by the *Kasbachthal* (guide unnecessary); in case of doubt, information may be obtained at the farmhouse on the hill. The whole circuit may be made from Linz in about 3 hrs.

The columns in the quarry of *Dattenberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Linz) are as high as those at *Minderberg*, but much thicker. Fine view from the foot of the ruined castle in the grounds of Herr von Mengershausen, of the Ahr, with the basaltic *Landskron* (p. 52) in the background.

This stone is admirably adapted for pavements and the foundations of buildings, but, as it attracts moisture, is unsuitable for the upper parts. It is largely exported to Holland, where it is employed in the construction of dykes.

E. of Linz rises the *Hummelsberg* (1434 ft.), a cross on which commemorates the battle of Leipzig. Another cross on the *Kaisersberg*, nearer the Rhine, was erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. These hills also possess productive basalt quarries.

From (r.) *Krippe* on the Rhine a path leads past the manor of *Godenhau* to the *Mineral Spring of Sinzig*, containing carbonate of soda, and free from iron, and joins the high road on the l. bank of the Ahr, near the bridge below Sinzig.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine makes a long circuit, which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) Sinzig (p. 94, on the rail., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat.

The village of (l.) *Dattenberg* (see above), peeping from a ravine, is opp. the influx of the Ahr (R. 10). On the same bank *Leubsdorf* with an ancient royal abode, a small building with four towers; near it *Ariendorf*.

L. rises the castle of **Arenfels**, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his consort the Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it has been restored. The grounds command fine views.

l. *Hönningen* (*Friedr. Kraus) and *Rheinbrohl* (Krone), with handsome Gothic *Church, built of *grauwacke*, are considerable villages, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the l. rise more abruptly.

r. **Nieder-Breisig** (steamboat and rail. stat.); near the S. end of the village part of an ancient Templars' lodge still exists. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the castle of

r. ***Rheineck**; far below lies the hamlet *Thal Rheineck*. The square tower, 69 ft. in height, on the E. side, is the sole remnant of the old castle, which was dismantled by the French 1689, destroyed by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne 1692, finally burned 1785. The new castle, in the round-arch style, property of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, was erected 1832 by Lassaulx. The interior, tastefully fitted up, contains several good modern pictures and frescoes. Access seldom denied (fee for 1 pers. 5— $7\frac{1}{2}$, a party 20 Sgr.—1 Thlr.). *View from the garden, always open, comprising the course of the Rhine from Andernach to the Apollinarisberg, with the peaks of the Seven Mts. in the background, scarcely surpassed by the prospect from the Drachenfels.

Rheineck has been since ancient times a boundary between different races. In the time of Cæsar the Eburones inhabited the district below, and the Treviri that above this point; opp. to the former lay the dominions of the Sicambri, and to the latter those of the Ubii. Brohl now forms a strongly defined line between the lower and upper Rhenish dialects; here, too, the picturesque head-dress of the peasant girls is first observed.

R. the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at **Brohl** (*Nonn*) (steamboat and rail. stat.), which adjoins the hamlet of *Nippes*. This is the depôt for the tuffstone found in the *Brohlthal* (R. 11).

l. *Nieder-Hammerstein*, with vineyards yielding good wine; then *Ober-Hammerstein* (Burg Hammerstein), near which a large rock (*grauwacke*) rises abruptly, surmounted by the ruin of **Hammerstein**. Here the Emp. Henry IV. resided for some time when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of Cologne, and those of Lorraine, and finally destroyed 1660 by the archbishop of Cologne, being too powerful a neighbour to be tolerated.

On the heights, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgaben*, a Rom. Intrenchment, constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly visible, and may be traced from Monrepos as far as the Seven Mts. The table-land above Hammerstein near

the intrenchment still bears the name *Marfeld* ('field of Mars'), where Rom. coins and relics are frequently found.

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher* or *Weghübler Kopf*, recognisable by a solitary group of trees on the summit. It is the nearest volcanic peak to the Rhine, and the lava stream, divided into huge pillars near the road, is visible from the river.

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic church of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns; near it the castle of the ancient knights of *Namedy*. L. the considerable village of *Leutesdorf* (**Moog-Eisen*), surrounded by productive vineyards planted among the rocks. The mountains which confine the river now recede.‡

The ancient and picturesque town of (r.) *Andernach* (**Hackenbruch*; *Schaefer*; steamboat and rail. stat.), with its old bastions and lofty watch-tower, was the Rom. *Antonacum* (*Statio ante Nacum*, station before the Nette). It was a frontier fortress, and headquarters of the *praefectus militum Arinsensium*, of the *Legio XXI. rapax*, the *Legio XXII. primigenia*, and of the *Cohors Asturiensis*. It was conquered by the Alemanni 335, but retaken by the Emp. Julian 359. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, and was taken by the Electorate of Cologne 1496; in 1698 it was burned by the French.

They also destroyed the *Schloss*, erected 1109 by Fred. I., Archb. of Cologne; the extensive ruins are near the Coblenz Gate. On the pointed *Stadthor* (town-gate) traces of violent attempts to destroy it are still visible.

The * *Church*, with four towers and richly decorated portals, is a fine specimen of late Romanesque (1206); choir erected 1120. On the vaulting of the nave are the Imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV. Archb. of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir re-decorated 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 56).

The round *Watch-Tower* on the Rhine, with octagonal summit, was erected 1414—68. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1668.

The volcanic products of the neighbourhood, millstones of lava (p. 57), tuffstone, trass etc., form an important branch of commerce, and are largely exported. The lava quarries are at *Niedermendig*, near the *Laacher See* (p. 57), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., and are best reached hence. The Rhine may be regained by the valley of Brohl (p. 55).

Above the village of (l.) *Fahr* formerly stood the ruins of the *Teufelshaus* (devil's house) or *Friedrichstein*, begun in the 17th cent., but they were removed on the construction of the Right Rhenish railway in 1868. Farther up, on an eminence surrounded by fruit-trees, stands the Romanesque *Feldkirche*. At the fishing-village of *Irlich*, a short railway connects the river with the extensive *Rasselstein* foundry, the first puddling-work erected in Germany

(1824). Between Irlich and Neuwied the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine.

The steamboat now touches at the pleasant, industrial town of **Neuwied** (**Anker*, **Wilder Mann*, both on the Rhine; **Moravian Hotel*. Rail. stat. on both banks, comp. p. 49). At the lower extremity of the town are the handsome *Palace* and *Park* of the Prince of Wied. The town was founded 1653 by Count Fred. of Wied, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. Popul. 8534, consisting of Prot., Rom. Cath. (2000), Moravian Brothers, Anabaptists, and Jews, who live together in great harmony. Starch, chicory, and tin-wares are the principal products.

A building adjoining the street, and contiguous to the palace-gate, contains on the 3rd floor a small *Collection of Rom. Antiquities*, interesting to antiquarians from having been found in the Rom. fort of *Victoria* near Niederbiber (see below), a stronghold not mentioned by any author of antiquity. The excavations have been again filled up. — The Pheasantry in the park formerly contained a nat. hist. collection, brought from Brazil and N. America by the late Prince Maximilian, but sold in 1869, and now in New York.

The community of **Moravian Brothers**, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupies a separate part of the town. Their establishments are worthy of inspection, and afford an insight into the habits of this sect. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a species of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. In manner and habit they are grave and austere, which has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Faience stoves and deer-skin gloves are their best manufactures. Visitors are readily admitted, and are first conducted to the magazine, where they are expected to make some purchase. The estab. for the sisters is similarly conducted; they are recognised by their peculiar white head-dresses, fastened with ribbons of various colours, according to their situation in life — girls dark red, young unmarried women pink, married women blue, widows white. At stated seasons 'love-feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, and sermon, during which tea is partaken of. Their educational establishments are justly celebrated, and are frequented by pupils from England, as well as from all parts of Germany. Many other schools at Neuwied also enjoy a high reputation.

The white château of **Monrepos** (1075 ft.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Neuwied, which contrasts strikingly with the wooded slopes on which it stands, forms a conspicuous point in the background. It commands a magnificent view of the Rhine Valley as far as Coblenz (refreshments in the *Bahnhof*, near the château). The high-road is followed as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heddesdorf*, whence the road to the l. ascending the Wied-Valley, is taken to the (1 M.) *Rasselstein* foundry (p. 47); ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Niederbiber* (see above); $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a bridge to the l. is crossed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Segendorf*, whence a broad carriage road ascends to the (2 M.) château.

Or the traveller may cross the *Wiedbach* near the Rasselstein Foundry (see above), and proceed on its r. bank through the picturesque park of

Nothhausen (Restaurant, a favourite place for picnics) direct to Segendorf. — The most direct return-route from Monrepos to Neuwied is from the Hahnhof by *Rothenbach* to *Irlich* (see below) at the lower entrance to the park (which the custodian will open on application).

The traveller is recommended to return by (1 hr.) *Altwied* (*Müller*), most picturesquely situated on the Wied, above which rise the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancient castle of the Princes of Wied. High-road thence by Niederbiber to Neuwied 4 M.

From Neuwied to Coblenz railway on the right bank (opened 1869) in 40 min., fares 17½, 14, 9 Sgr.; stations: *Engers*, *Bendorf*, *Vulendar*, *Ehrenbreitstein*, *Coblenz*.

Opp. the park the (r.) *Nette* falls into the Rhine. The mountain with two peaks to the W. is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (967 ft.). On the rail. is (r.) the *Netterhof*, with corn, oil, and other mills.

r. **Weissenthurm**; at the N. end of the village rises a square watch-tower, erected 1370 by Kuno von Falkenstein, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Treves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk to the French General *Hocche* (p. 65), who here crossed the Rhine in 1797 with the army, and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, aged 30.

r. *Der Gute Mann*, formerly a hermitage, with a new chapel; near it are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then *Urmitz* and *Kaltenengers*.

Near (l.) **Engers** (**Römerbrücke*; steamboat and rail. stat.) are some fragments of wall (concrete-masonry), in which coins of Constantine have been found, perhaps remnants of the counterpoise of a Roman bridge, or of a tête-de-pont. Cæsar's second passage of the Rhine probably took place here.

Engers, formerly '*Kunostein-Engers*', was the ancient capital of the Engersgau. Archb. Kuno von Falkenstein erected (1386) a castle here with a round tower (the ivy-clad trunk of the latter rises below the palace), to protect the navigators of the Rhine from the rapacious Counts of the We-terwald. The adjoining château, now a Prussian military school, was erected 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Waldeisdorf.

Near (l.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, is the foundry of that name; farther back the *Concordia Foundry*.

On the hill-side, 1½ M. inland, the ruined *Castle of Sayn*, destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, is visible from the steamboat. A vault of the castle contains a sarcophagus of the 13th cent., with a statue carved in oak of a Count Heinrich of Sayn, the founder of the neighbouring Abbey of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruins of the castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*. At the base of the hill stands **Schloss Sayn*, the extensive château of the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, usually accessible on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 5 o'clock (proceeds of the entrance fee of 2½ Sgr. devoted to charity; the attendant also expects a trifling fee.). The interior is handsomely fitted up, and contains a choice *Collection of Modern Pictures: *Krüger*, Portrait of the Russian field-marshal Wittgenstein, grandfather of the present proprietor; *Hor. Vernet*. Return from hawking (portraits of the princess and her family); sketch by the same

master of the well-known Mazeppa picture; other works by *Gudin*, *Isabey*, *Wappers*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Granet*, *Winterhalter*, *Decamps* etc.; smaller works by *Wouermann*, *F. Bol* and others. Also several sculptures: *Bartolini*, *Mercy*, a group in marble; *L. Bionaimé*, *Innocence*, a statue in marble; several busts by *Rauch*. The plate-room is worthy of a visit, but is rarely shown to strangers. The chapel, a tasteful Gothic structure recently completed, contains a valuable figure of Christ in ivory, by *Giovanni da Bologna*, a statue of the Madonna in Carrara marble, and stained glass from Munich.

The hill on which the extensive ruins of the old castle are situated is laid out as a park. The summit commands a beautiful prospect, similar to that from the Friedrichsberg (see below).

Near the château is the extensive **Sayn-Foundry** (*Burg Sayn*, or *Post*), purchased by Herr Krupp from the Prussian government in 1865. The buildings, erected in 1830, consist chiefly of iron and glass.

Above the valley rises the **Friedrichsberg**, laid out as a park, and much resorted to in summer. The views of the rich and orchard-like plain of the Rhine, and of the romantic valley of Sayn are extremely beautiful. Farther up the valley (3½ M.) are the ruins of the castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still flourishing race.

On the S. W. wooded slopes of the hills which enclose the beautiful *Engersgau*, rises the spire of *Heimbach*, near which are the ruins of the ancient abbey of **Rommersdorf**, with fine cloisters and chapterhouse, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Arenberg, and employed as farm-buildings. Some of the pillars are of verde antico.

Between *Sayn* and *Engers* a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate is dug up. It is cut into squares and dried, and much valued as a building material, on account of its durability and lightness. The bed is in some places 20 ft. in depth. Geological research has suggested the idea that, before the Rhine broke through the chain of mountains near Andernach, the basin of Neuwied was a lake. The pumice-stone ejected from the volcanoes of the L. bank of the Rhine (p. 56) was probably washed down by the rain into the lake, where, in combination with a clayey binding material, it formed the deposits which now yield the above-mentioned stone.

1. **Bendorf** (*Rheinischer Hof*), rail. stat., surrounded with fruit-trees, possesses a curious old Romanesque church: farther up (r.) the villages of *St. Sebastian* and *Kesselheim*, opp. the island of *Niederwerth*.

1. **Vallendar** (*Capitain; Albert*), rail. stat., is a busy little town, carrying on a considerable traffic in mineral water, earthenware, timber, and fruit. The Romanesque *Church*, erected by *Lasaulx* in 1839, is a handsome edifice, adorned with sculpture and good modern stained glass (enthroned Madonna, designed by Hess in Munich). The adjoining church-tower dates from the 15th cent. — The height of *Weitersburg*, ¾ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a fine view of the Rhine with its islands, and the picturesque valley between Coblenz and Andernach. Halfway up stands a summer-house belonging to the Casino of Vallendar, generally accessible to strangers.

In the valley behind Vallendar are the remains of the nunnery of *Schönstatt* with well preserved Romanesque towers, abandoned 1567, afterwards destroyed by the Swedes; the nave of the church has been entirely demolished. Adjoining it is a cloth factory. From this point the road to the leads through a beautiful wooded valley to the wealthy village of *Höhr* 1. (*Müllenbach*), with extensive potteries.

On the long island of (r.) **Niederwerth** is a dilapidated village, with a convent-church built 1500, containing a carved altar-piece

and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

1. **Mallendar**, most of which formerly belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order; on an eminence above the village stands *Besselich*, once the property of the Knights Templar, then an Augustine nunnery till 1804, when it was secularized. Fine view from the garden. On the hillside, higher up the river, is *Urbar*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. **Wallerseim**, above it **Neuendorf**, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here and receive additions until they are 850—900 ft. in length and 180—250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men. It is said that a raft proprietor must have a capital of at least 45,000*l.*, one third of which consists of wood in the forest, one-third timber on the water, and one-third for the expenses of transport to Holland.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opp. the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the lofty bridge, and stops at Coblenz (R. 12).

10. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map p. 40.

Distances. Remagen to Ahrweiler 9 M. (Bodendorf 3, Heppingen 3, Ahrweiler 3); Ahrweiler to Altenahr 7¼ M. Diligence several times daily from Remagen and from Sinzig to Ahrweiler in 1½ hr.; thence to Altenahr once daily in 1½ hr. Carr. from Remagen to Altenahr and back, for 1—4 pers., 1-horse 3½, 2-horse 4½ *Thlr.*, incl. tolls and driver's fee (comp. p. 43).

A footpath (4½ M.) to Heppingen effects a saving of 1½ M. The road to the Apollinariskirche is followed as far as the bend where the ascent to the church is on the r.; then in a straight direction up the valley by a broad carriage-road. Those who have first visited the Apollinariskirche proceed to the l. through the quarries, and reach the carriage-road about 500 yds. farther on. After ½ M. the turning r. must be taken, and the path soon enters a plantation, beyond which the *Köhlerhof* (1½ M.) lies to the l. In a straight direction two new houses (1 M.) are reached, where a road l. leads to the Landskron (1½ M.), and the straight road to Heppingen (1½ M.). On the W. side of the Landskron a steep path descends in 8 min. to Heppingen.

The full-flavoured, dark red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr, in good seasons upwards of 600,000 gallons (most celebrated those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*), are termed '*Ahrbleichert*'.

Millions of '*Rümpchen*' (*cyprinus phoxinus*), small fish 1—2 in. in length, are caught in the Ahr, boiled in saltwater, and packed in willow-bark for exportation. They are served with vinegar and oil, and esteemed a great delicacy.

The Ahr rises at Blankenheim in the Eifel, traverses a winding and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinzig*. At the wooden bridge over the Ahr near *Sinzig*, the road to the Ahrthal diverges from the main road and passes the villages of *Bodendorf*, *Lohrsdorf*, *Heppingen*, *Wadenheim*, *Hemmessem*, and *Ahrweiler*. As yet there is no trace of the

wildness of the upper part of the valley; the land is well-cultivated, the slopes exposed to the S. are covered with vineyards, and those of the opposite bank with wood.

The basaltic **Landskron** (911 ft.) attains a greater height than the other hills which bound the lower part of the valley. A castle on the summit is said to have been founded in 1205 by Philip the Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, that he might hence carry on hostilities against the Archbishopric of Cologne, which supported the claims of the Emp. Otho IV. It was destroyed by the French in 1667. The chapel on the S. W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, curiously overlying columnar basalt. The view comprises the Ahrthal from Ahrweiler to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim. Seen from the W. side, from the road below, the hill with the white chapel and ruin on the top is very picturesque.

At the S. base of the Landskron lies *Heppingen* (3 M.), with two pleasant mineral springs.

Opposite (1½ M.) **Wadenheim** (*Hôtel de Hollande; Goldner Pflug; Hôtel Bonn; Schröder's Hôtel Garni*), on the r. bank of the Ahr are the

Baths of Neuenahr (**Kurhaus*, with 150 rooms, reading saloon, post and telegr. office etc.; *Concordia; Praessar; Schwipper; Heimes*, etc.), opened 1858. The supply of water (72—104° Fahr.) is abundant, and resembles that of Ems. It is efficacious in pulmonary complaints, gout, and scrofula. In 1861 an intermittent warm spring (100° Fahr.), similar to that at Nauheim, was discovered. On a lofty peak (1073 ft.), at the foot of which the village of *Beul* and Neuenahr lie, rises the *Castle of Neuenahr*, destroyed 1371, once the seat of a younger branch of the Counts von der Are (p. 54), who became extinct in the 16th cent. Ahrweiler is 2¼ M. from Neuenahr or Wadenheim. The small church of *Heimersheim*, 2¼ M. to the E. of Neuenahr, in the late Romanesque style, contains old stained glass.

Ahrweiler (**Krone; Stern*; Restaurant of *J. Kreutzberg*) is a thriving little town surrounded by old walls. The Gothic church was founded 1275 (tower and roof restored subsequent to 1689), and the town probably enclosed by walls about the same date. In the feud between the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne and the deposed Archb. Ruprecht of the Palatinate the town successfully resisted a siege in 1473, and in a later feud between the chapter and the deposed Archb. Gebhard, Ahrweiler sided with the former. In 1646 and 1689 it was sacked by the French, and on the latter occasion almost entirely burned to the ground. Fine

view {from the *Calvarienberg*, an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. on the r. bank of the Ahr, surmounted by an extensive building, formerly a Franciscan monastery, now an Ursuline nunnery and educational establishment.

At the entrance to the narrower part of the valley lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Walporzheim** (**St. Petrus*, good wine), where the best Ahr-wine is produced. The vineyards are kept with the utmost care.

A rocky ravine is now entered, penetrating the sharply indented slate mountains; l. rushes the Ahr, r. rises almost perpendicularly a black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called '*die bunte Kuh*' projects. R. of the road, near the hamlet of the same name, are the ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal* ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.).

Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Dernau** a footpath, destitute of shade, but preferable to the dusty high road, diverges and follows the bank of the Ahr, passing an old stone bridge (which however is not to be crossed), and traversing a more open part of the valley to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Rech**, where the valley again contracts. The Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows its course, rounding the precipitous *Saffenburg*, to **Mayschoss** ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) and the **Lochmühle** ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (*Inn).

The pedestrian may select a different route from Rech to the Lochmühle. Near the bridge (on the r. bank), a path ascends to the r. through the vineyards (closed from the end of Aug. till the middle of Oct.) to the ridge of the hill, on which stand the fragments of the **Saffenburg** (845 ft.). It is related of the French commandant of the castle, when besieged 1703, that, when desired to surrender, he replied that he was not disinclined, but begged that three cannon-shots should first be discharged against the walls. His wish was complied with, and he then 'honourably' evacuated the castle, which was blown up the following year. On the W. side of the Saffenburg the path descends rapidly and joins the road at the bridge of Mayschoss, near the Lochmühle. (From the bridge at Rech over the Saffenburg to the Lochmühle a walk of 35 min.; by the road by Mayschoss a few min. more.)

Near the Lochmühle the road passes between walls of *grauwacke*, 40 ft. in height, beyond which the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimershofen* are reached. Then a tunnel, 92 yds. in length, at the extremity of which **Altenahr** (*Caspari*; *Winckler*) comes in sight.

It is, however, far preferable to quit the road at *Reimershofen*, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, and ascend the path to the r. through vineyards (closed during the vintage) to the *Cross* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), visible from the road. It stands on a rocky ridge, 372 ft. above the stream, and commands the finest *view in the valley, surpassing that from the castle of Altenahr, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the wild, rocky landscape. The path descends on the other side to Altenahr (in 8 min.), passing the dilapidated gateway of the

**Castle.* The latter, perched like an eagle's nest on a grand, rugged wall of rock, 348 ft. above the village, was once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Ahr and Hochstaden. Conrad, Archb. of Cologne, the last of the elder branch of the family, laid the foundation of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248. The castle fell into the hands of the French in 1690, was occupied by Bavarians in the Spanish war of succession, and finally, in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714), blown up to prevent its harbouring robbers. Admission 3, for a single visitor 5 Sgr.; custodian generally at the ruin, safer to inquire for him in the village.

Another fine point of view is the **Horn*, above Altenahr; to Altenburg $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., thence to the pavilion with guide an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ h.

By far the most beautiful part of the valley is between the *'Bunte Kuhl'* and *Altenahr*, but there are many fine points above Altenahr (diligence to Adenau daily in 2 hrs.). One of the best views is obtained from the bridge over the Ahr; farther on, to the l., are the rugged rocks of the *'Teufelskanzel'* (Devil's Pulpit), then the grand mass of rocks known as the *Alte Burg* (old castle). The picturesque château, on a rocky eminence near *Kreuzberg*, is a private residence. At *Dümpelfeld*, 6 M. from Altenahr, the road quits the Ahr and leads to **Adenau** (*Halber Mond*), principal village of the district, near which are the two highest points of the Eifel, the basaltic peaks of the **Nürburg** (2255 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., surmounted by a ruined castle with lofty tower, and the ***Hohe Acht** (2491 ft.), 6 M. to the E. The latter commands a magnificent view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and even the cathedral of Cologne. Near the top is a small refuge-hut. Guide from Adenau, provided with a telescope, 15 Sgr. The traveller may drive nearly to the summit of the Hohe Acht (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.). From the Hohe Acht N. E. to *Kaltenborn* 3 M., to *Leimbach* 3 M., to **Kempenich** (*Comanns*) $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. From this point the castle of Olbrück is $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (N. E.), the Laacher See (p. 57) $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.; road uninteresting. Carr. from Adenau over the Hohe Acht to Laach and Andernach 7 Thlr.; from the Hohe Acht to Kempenich 2 hrs., to Laach 2 hrs., thence to Andernach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the whole drive occupying $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Or carr. from Adenau over the Hohe Acht by *Virneburg* and *Mayen* (p. 58) to Andernach in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (6 Thlr.). From the Hohe Acht by *Virneburg* (Müller) to Mayen about 15 M.

On the Ahr, which the road quits at *Dümpelfeld* (see above), there are two other fine points, *Schuld*, 3 M. to the W. of *Dümpelfeld*, and **Antweiler** (*Neubusch*), near which is the ruined castle of *Aremberg*, once seat of the Dukes of Aremberg. Antweiler lies 6 M. to the W. of Adenau.

11. Brohlthal. Laacher See, Lava Quarries of Niedermendig.

Comp. Map p. 40.

Distances. Brohl (p. 46) to Tönnisstein $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., Wassenach $2\frac{1}{2}$, the Abbey of Laach 3, Niedermendig 3, Mayen 3 M. Diligence twice daily from Mayen to Coblenz in 3 hrs., to the Neuwied stat. in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The Laacher See is most conveniently visited by carr. from Andernach; two-horse carr. from Andernach to Niedermendig, Laach (where dine), Tönnisstein. Brohl 3 Thlr., the drive occupying 4 hrs.

The ***Brohlthal**, long an object of the unwearied investigations of geologists, is a beautiful winding valley enclosed by lofty, wooded mountains, and studded with numerous mills and houses; but the principal object of interest is the extensive bed of *Tuff-stone*, 15—20 ft. in thickness, of which the entire bottom of the valley consists. It is a soft, grey or pale yellow stone, porous, and veined with pumice-stone, similar to the Italian puzzolana earth, and is believed to be the product of volcanic mud-streams. It is sometimes found covered with softer, sandy substances, such as loose pumice-stone and volcanic ash, sometimes on the surface of the earth, where it has been exposed by the action of the weather. The tuffstone was very early used in building, and almost all the churches from this part of the Rhine down to Holland were constructed of it, the trachyte of the Drachenfels (which however is more easily weathered) being employed for the carved work. The only modern building constructed of it is the Apollinaris church (p. 44). Tuffstone, however, derives its principal commercial value from the 'trass', or cement made from it. When pounded and mixed with lime it possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and is largely exported to Holland for use in the construction of dikes has been. Where the tuffstone is found isolated, it has been supposed that it forced its way upwards in a boiling condition through apertures, and thus reached the surface of the earth. In the Brohlthal, however, this hypothesis cannot be maintained, as the entire bottom of the valley here consists of a solid mass of tufa, from 15 to 50 ft. in thickness. *Oeynhausen*, in the explanations annexed to the geological map mentioned below, conjectures that this stratum was formed by a vast stream of mud which issued from the volcanoes of the *Dachsbusch* and *Hütteberg*, situated 3 M. from Nieder-Zissen (p. 59). He is of opinion that the *Brohlbach* at a later period gradually destroyed a great portion of this mud-stream, thus by the erosion of ages forming the present Brohl Valley. The fact that charred trunks of trees frequently occur in the tuffstone proves that the torrent of mud must have been emitted in a burning condition. (Admirable *Geognostic-orphographic maps of the neighbourhood of the Laacher See*, by *Oeynhausen*. Berlin, 1847.)

Numerous mineral springs near the Laacher See, and especially in the Brohlthal, prove that the volcanic agency has not yet altogether ceased. They are generally strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and probably form about one half of the water of the Brohlbach.

The period of the formation of the tuffstone cannot possibly be determined, as even the pumice-stone, the most recent volcanic production, which frequently overlies the former, belongs to an epoch far beyond the scope of human history. The fact that the Romans, the earliest annalists of this district, buried their dead in these pumice-stone beds (e. g. at Andernach) serves to prove their antiquity. It is, however, remarkable that the remains of plants contained by the tuffstone belong to still existing species.

The tuffstone quarries, on both sides of the valley, are partly open, partly subterranean, forming extensive galleries, supported by natural pillars left for the purpose. Where these galleries have fallen in, the pillars left standing are covered with most luxuriant vegetation, which, favoured by the decomposition of the stone, enhances the beauty of the valley. A high-road leads through the valley from Brohl to Ober-Zissen (p. 59), and a tolerable carriage-road from Tönnisstein (see below) to the Abbey of Laach and Niedermendig.

At the entrance of the Brohl Valley, on the N. side, stands a paper-mill, surrounded with grounds. Farther on (2 M.), the small castle of *Schweppenburg*, probably erected in the 16th cent., rises in the middle of the valley. The garden contains a Roman altar found here. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. up the narrow side-valley, which here diverges S., is the *Heilbrunnen*, a mineral spring of saltish but refreshing taste, similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Schweppenburg, the road diverges l. through a side-valley to the Laacher See; the main road to the r. leads to Olbrück (p. 59). By the former the traveller soon reaches **Bad Tönnisstein**, the water of which is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, resembling that of Selters. Passing travellers find good accommodation at the Curhaus.

The road to the Laacher See diverges r. from the high road below the Curhaus, before the bridge is crossed, passes ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) the ruins of the (l.) Carmelite monastery of *Antoniusstein* (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), again ascends r. to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wasenach* (poor inn), then descends through wood towards the Laacher See. On the r. rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1307 ft.), a volcanic peak with double crater opening on the W., and a broad, rapidly descending lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of ***Laach**, founded 1093 by Count Palatine Henry II., secularized 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. In 1863

it became the property of the Jesuits, and is now a seminary for pupils of the order. The church, completed 1156, with dome, five towers and crypt, in the Romanesque style, and richly decorated, is an object of great interest. The beautiful cloisters, restored 1859, belong to the close of the 12th cent., and the curious monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, to the end of the 13th. The two columns in front are monoliths of variegated 'calcsinter', found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. The church is the property of the Prussian government; the interior is shown on application at the abbey. On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the *Inn Maria Laach* (R. 12, D. 20 Sgr., pension 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ Thlr.). Excellent pike fishing may be enjoyed on the lake, and a traditional fish of 40 lbs. is made a farther incentive to the angler. As the fishing is farmed, whatever is captured must be purchased if carried away. Boats may be procured at the inn.

The ***Laacher See** (901 ft.), nearly round in form, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ M. in diameter, and 6 M. in circumference, is the largest crater-tarn (R. 19) of the Eifel. It is not itself a crater, but is believed to have been formed by a series of volcanic eruptions which took place in the vicinity, especially by the upheaving of the Veitskopf (p. 56). There are several craters in the surrounding hills; the most important is the *Krufter Ofen* (1536 ft.), 1 M. distant, from the wooded summit of which a pleasing glimpse of the abbey is obtained.

The road skirts the W. side of the lake, but the E. side is geologically far more interesting. On the latter, to the E. of, and nearly opp. the abbey, a few paces inland from the path on the bank, and about 20 ft. above the water, is a '*mofette*', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3—4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

After an inundation in the 12th cent. had threatened the destruction of the Abbey lands, the Benedictines sunk a shaft on the S. side of the lake, by which the water is conveyed to the Nette. A similar shaft, constructed 1845, lowered the level of the lake 24 ft.

The extensive basalt-lava ***Quarries of Niedermendig** (*Müller*), are 3 M. to the S. of the Laacher See. The subterranean strata, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, extend to the Krufter Ofen (see above), but the lava-stream, probably ejected by the Hochstein (p. 58), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. S.W., near Bell, is largest at Niedermendig, where it is intersected by numerous and

spacious halls, supported by huge pillars. These pits, probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected, and communicate with the surface of the earth by means of wide shafts. A guide (10 Sgr.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The temperature in these mines is so low that even in summer masses of ice are seen in all directions. The lava is used for millstones, and, on account of its hardness and durability, for paving and building purposes also. The deserted galleries serve as beer-cellars, to which the beer of Mendig is chiefly indebted for its reputation.

Mayen (*Post; *Kohlhaas*, both in the market place), the district-town (diligence twice daily to Coblenz in 3, to stat. Neuwied in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.), also possesses lava-quarries, but more open and of less depth than the above. The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the sunken volcano of *Ettringer-Beller-Kopf* (1370 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. from Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fruitful plain between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. The rugged walls of the S. extremity of the lava-field are seen at the *Reifer Mühle* in the valley of the Nette, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Mayen, and near the slate quarry of *Radscheck*.

From Laach to Mayen another road leads by *Bell*, same distance (6 M.) as by Niedermendig, passing the remarkable brickstone (similar to tuffstone) quarries of Bell. Farther on rises the *Hochstein* (1832 ft.), sometimes termed the *Forstberg* (the latter name is applied by the inhabitants to a slight elevation immediately N. of Bell), with crater towards the N. W. A lofty mass of rock on the W. side of the wooded summit commands a fine view of the Laacher See, the Eifel, and the Rhine as far as the Seven Mts. Below the rock there is an old artificial grotto; origin unknown. Then by *Ettringen* to Mayen; on the r. rises the blunted cone of the *Hochsimmer* (1882 ft.); farther on, to the l. beyond Ettringen, the above-mentioned *Ettringer Beller Kopf*.

From Laach to Andernach $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., an uninteresting route. The road traverses the heights by which the lake is surrounded S. of the *Krufter Ofen*, and afterwards takes an E. direction. The villages of *Nickenich* and *Eich* lie a short distance to the l. — Or the traveller may prefer to cross the lake by boat (a pleasant excursion) to the promontory on the E. side, ascend the hill straight through the wood, and then proceed to the l. of the *Krufter Ofen* to *Nickenich*, a direct road not easily mistaken. From *Nickenich* the road leads to the l., and where it divides, to the l. again (*Eich* is left on the l.). This road unites with the other road to Andernach about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

The high road from Niedermendig to Neuwied (railway-station) leads by (3 M.) *Kruft* (Werle). On the r. rises the *Korrettsberg*; farther on the *Plaidter Hummerich*, with its saddle-shaped summit; to the l., farther distant, is seen the wooded *Krufter Ofen*. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plaidt* there are valuable trass mines (comp. p. 55); *Miesenheim* farther on lies to the r.; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the road divides, that to the l. leading to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Andernach, that to the r. through the *Nette* to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Nettehaus* on the high road to Coblenz, near the Neuwied station (p. 49). A ramble along the banks of the Nette, through the pretty, poplar-shaded valley, is strongly recommended to pedestrians. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Plaidt, halfway to Saffig, is situated the

Rauschemühle, where the Nette is precipitated over a wild chaos of huge blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. The richness of the vegetation greatly enhances the beauty of the scene. Tastefully kept walks

(to which access is permitted by the proprietor) unite the principal points of view. — Above Plaidt the valley of the Nette contracts and runs towards the S. On a precipitous rock rising abruptly from the Nette, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Plaidt, stands the ruin of **Wernerseck**, with its huge well-preserved tower. The regular, barren streaks of lava on the upper slopes of the valley, the lower parts of which are covered with vegetation, form a peculiar feature of the scenery. Those who do not intend to return hence to Plaidt may proceed direct from Wernerseck between the Korretsberg and Plaidter Hummerich to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kraft* (see above); or the course of the Nette may be followed as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ochtendung* (see below).

Coblenz is 15 M. distant by the direct road (by *Ochtendung*, *Bassenheim*, and *Rübenach*). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Niedermendig it passes the **Church of St. Genovefa**, where according to tradition the saint was discovered in the wilderness by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern. The church contains monuments of both. Near the brook which crosses the road not far from the church, numerous mineral springs bubble up on the roadside (p. 56).

A somewhat longer, but far more picturesque route leads from Ochtendung by the *Sackenheimer Hof* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit of the **Camillenberg** (1213 ft.), a wooded eminence which commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine from Andernach to Coblenz; to the l. in the distance rise the Seven Mts. (the Eifel Mts. are not visible except from the tower of the chapel, which is generally closed). Then a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Eiserne Hand* (Inn) on the high road between Coblenz and Treves. From this point, by *Metternich* to *Coblenz* (p. 60) is a distance of 6 M.

Instead of diverging l. to Tönnisstein (p. 56), the traveller may follow the Brohl Valley to (1 M.) **Burgbrohl** (**Sulentin*), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, once the seat of a family of the same name. The huge masses of calcareous tuff which here occur have been gradually deposited by the mineral springs, like the thermal tuff of Carlsbad. The road next passes (3 M.) *Nieder-Zissen*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Zissen*, and (1 M.) *Hain*. The castle of ***Olbrück** (1550 ft.), 1 M. further, is one of the highest points in this district, with extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel, the hills towards the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. The cathedral and towers of Cologne are distinctly visible in clear weather. The only part of the castle still in good preservation is the lofty square tower, a conspicuous object when viewed from the Seven Mts. and the plain of the Rhine. The peak on which it stands consists of clink-stone or phonolite, also a volcanic product. From the *Perler Kopf* (1916 ft.), 3 M. to the W. of Olbrück, the prospect is still more extensive. [From Olbrück S. W. to *Kempnich* (p. 54) $3\frac{3}{4}$ M., thence to the *Hohe Acht* (p. 54) $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.].

The abbey of *Laach* (p. 56) is $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Olbrück; the road leads through *Wehr*. — Parts of the wooded hill-country beyond Olbrück are very attractive. Crossing the hill towards the S., the traveller reaches *Engeln*, a poor village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant. The road then gradually ascends towards the S.E.; on the r. rises the barren *Hohe Lei* (1840 ft.), on the l. the wooded lava-peaks termed the *Meirotter Kopf* and the *Diefelder Stein*. Where the (3 M.) signpost (1731 ft.) indicates the road to *Kempnich*, *Ried*, *Mayen*, and *Bell*, the traveller should select the latter, which after

a farther ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. leads to the summit of the **Gänsehals** (1872 ft.), a ridge commanding an extensive and beautiful panorama: N. Olbrück, the Seven Mts., and the towers of Cologne; W. the Hohe Acht and the Nürburg; E., far below the spectator, the Laacher See, and beyond it the mountains rising from the valley of the Rhine, and the lofty Westerwald. Descent hence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bell*, and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Niedermendig*.

The traveller may return from Olbrück to the Rhine by a different route by taking the path at *Nieder-Zissen* (see above), ascending to the N., traversing a low wood (the *Scheiderwald*), and passing the volcanic peak ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) of *Herchenberg* (1061 ft.), the summit and E. slopes of which consist of tuffstone, the W. side of slag, and the S. of cleft columnar lava; $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther *Ober-Lützingen*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Nieder-Lützingen*, then l. by the chapel, over the ridge of the mountain (*view of the Seven Mts.), and finally through wood towards the r. to the castle of *Rheineck* (p. 46) (2 M.), the entire distance from Nieder-Zissen being $6\frac{3}{4}$ M.

At Nieder-Zissen this path skirts the base of the *Bausenberg* (1124 ft.), rising on the N., 480 ft. above the village. Its summit is one of the most defined craters near the Laacher See; the inner wall, 71 ft. in height, opens to the N. W. The lava-stream may be traced 3 M. to the valley of the *Pfingsbach* at *Günnersdorf*, where it terminates in huge columnar rocks.

12. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Hotels. On the Rhine: **Giant* (Pl. a) and **Bellevue* (Pl. b) (R. 20 Sgr., L. 5, B. 10, D. 25, A. 6 Sgr.). — **Anchor* (Pl. c) (R. and B. 28 Sgr.). — In the town: **Hôtel de Trèves* (Pl. d) in the Clemensplatz (R. 15, B. 8, D. 20, A. 5 Sgr.). — **Hôtel de Liège* (Pl. e), not far from the stat. and the Moselle steamboat pier; *Wildes Schwein* (Pl. f); **Traube* (Pl. g) not far from the Rhine, moderate. *Berliner Hof*.

Cafés. **Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5) on the Rhine-promenade, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Holzthor; in summer a Café on the Rhine-wharf; both of these command fine views. *Hubaleck*, opp. the post-office. *Café du Théâtre*. **Mosler*, in the Plan, good restaurant. Beer in all.

Confectioners. *Leybacher Clemens-Str.*; *Mosler* (see above); *Hoffmann*, *Jesuiten-Str.*

Newspapers in the *Casino*; strangers introduced by a member.

Portage from steamboat to hotel *on the Rhine*: 2 Sgr. for a box, 1 for smaller packages; *into the town* 3 or 2, to Ehrenbreitstein 4 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.

Military Music on Wed. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, in the Clemensplatz.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 2), attached to the bridge of boats; *Swimming-bath* (Pl. E, 1, 2) in the Rhine, a little below the bridge; single bath (excl. of towel etc.) 5 Sgr. Warm at *Fischer's*, *Löhr-Str.*, near the stat.

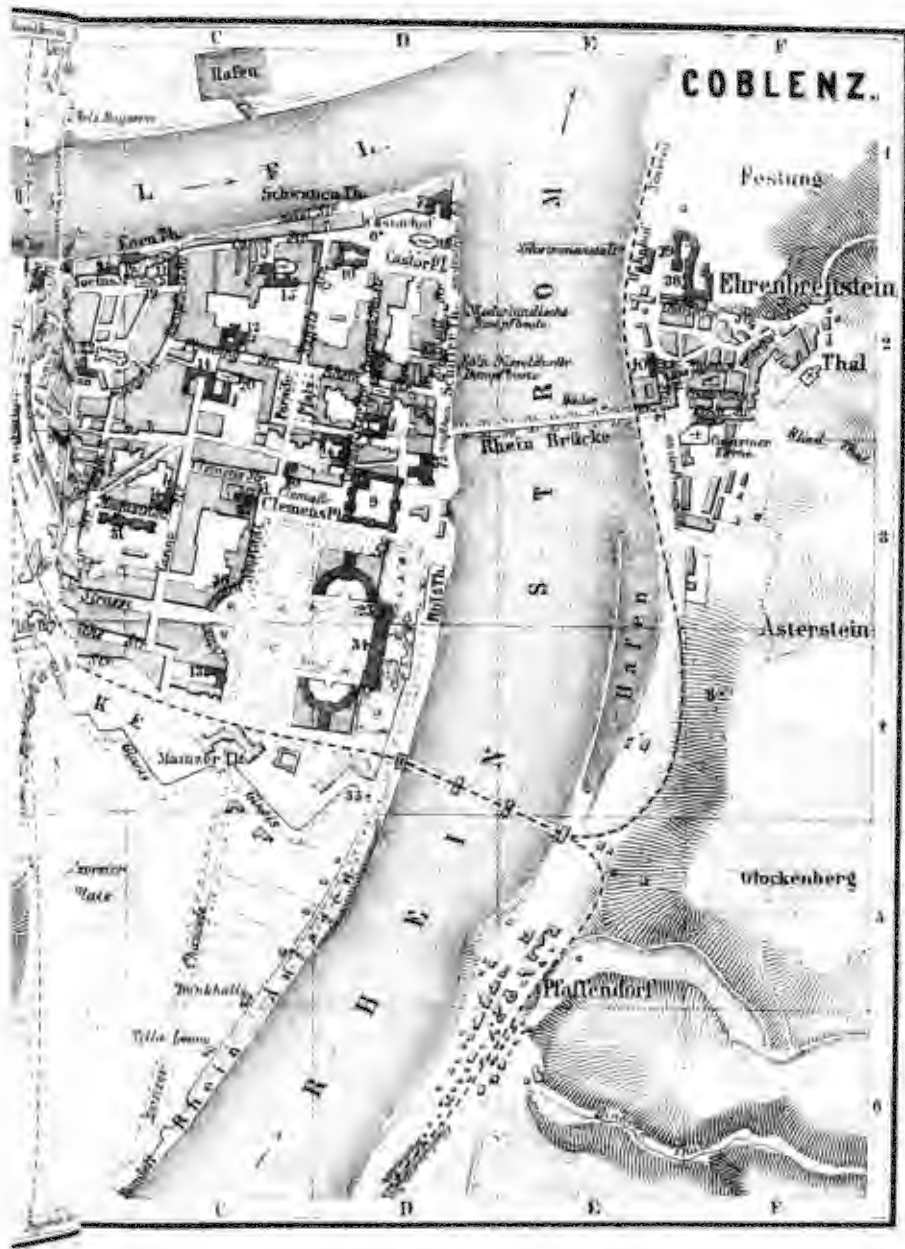
Railway Station on the W. side of the town (Pl. A, 2), within the ramparts.

Post-Office (Pl. 30) corner of the Clemensplatz.

Telegraph-Office (Pl. 36) in the Schloss Rondel, No. 11.

Carriages. One-horse: per drive 1—2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, 4 pers. 8 Sgr.; for 1 hr. 15, each following hr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.; *Laubbach* (p. 67) 10, there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 15 Sgr.; *Capellen* (Stolzenfels) $17\frac{1}{2}$, there and back, with stay of 1 hr., $27\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.; for half a day 1 Thlr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, or including the

1. Brühlhaus (Fest)	D	2	25. „Mittelmittelher Hof“	D	2
2. „Hof“	A	3	26. Oberbürgermeister	D	2
3. „Hof“	B	4	27. „Hof“	D	2
4. „Hof“	C	5	28. „Hof“	D	2
5. „Hof“	D	6	29. „Hof“	D	2
6. „Hof“	E	7	30. „Hof“	D	2
7. „Hof“	F	8	31. „Hof“	D	2
8. „Hof“	G	9	32. „Hof“	D	2
9. „Hof“	H	10	33. „Hof“	D	2
10. „Hof“	I	11	34. „Hof“	D	2
11. „Hof“	J	12	35. „Hof“	D	2
12. „Hof“	K	13	36. „Hof“	D	2
13. „Hof“	L	14	37. „Hof“	D	2
14. „Hof“	M	15	38. „Hof“	D	2
15. „Hof“	N	16	39. „Hof“	D	2
16. „Hof“	O	17	40. „Hof“	D	2
17. „Hof“	P	18	41. „Hof“	D	2
18. „Hof“	Q	19	42. „Hof“	D	2
19. „Hof“	R	20	43. „Hof“	D	2
20. „Hof“	S	21	44. „Hof“	D	2
21. „Hof“	T	22	45. „Hof“	D	2
22. „Hof“	U	23	46. „Hof“	D	2
23. „Hof“	V	24	47. „Hof“	D	2
24. „Hof“	W	25	48. „Hof“	D	2
25. „Hof“	X	26	49. „Hof“	D	2
26. „Hof“	Y	27	50. „Hof“	D	2
27. „Hof“	Z	28	51. „Hof“	D	2
28. „Hof“	AA	29	52. „Hof“	D	2
29. „Hof“	AB	30	53. „Hof“	D	2
30. „Hof“	AC	31	54. „Hof“	D	2
31. „Hof“	AD	32	55. „Hof“	D	2
32. „Hof“	AE	33	56. „Hof“	D	2
33. „Hof“	AF	34	57. „Hof“	D	2
34. „Hof“	AG	35	58. „Hof“	D	2
35. „Hof“	AH	36	59. „Hof“	D	2
36. „Hof“	AI	37	60. „Hof“	D	2
37. „Hof“	AJ	38	61. „Hof“	D	2
38. „Hof“	AK	39	62. „Hof“	D	2
39. „Hof“	AL	40	63. „Hof“	D	2
40. „Hof“	AM	41	64. „Hof“	D	2
41. „Hof“	AN	42	65. „Hof“	D	2
42. „Hof“	AO	43	66. „Hof“	D	2
43. „Hof“	AP	44	67. „Hof“	D	2
44. „Hof“	AQ	45	68. „Hof“	D	2
45. „Hof“	AR	46	69. „Hof“	D	2
46. „Hof“	AS	47	70. „Hof“	D	2
47. „Hof“	AT	48	71. „Hof“	D	2
48. „Hof“	AU	49	72. „Hof“	D	2
49. „Hof“	AV	50	73. „Hof“	D	2
50. „Hof“	AW	51	74. „Hof“	D	2
51. „Hof“	AX	52	75. „Hof“	D	2
52. „Hof“	AY	53	76. „Hof“	D	2
53. „Hof“	AZ	54	77. „Hof“	D	2
54. „Hof“	BA	55	78. „Hof“	D	2
55. „Hof“	BB	56	79. „Hof“	D	2
56. „Hof“	BC	57	80. „Hof“	D	2
57. „Hof“	BD	58	81. „Hof“	D	2
58. „Hof“	BE	59	82. „Hof“	D	2
59. „Hof“	BF	60	83. „Hof“	D	2
60. „Hof“	BG	61	84. „Hof“	D	2
61. „Hof“	BH	62	85. „Hof“	D	2
62. „Hof“	BI	63	86. „Hof“	D	2
63. „Hof“	BJ	64	87. „Hof“	D	2
64. „Hof“	BK	65	88. „Hof“	D	2
65. „Hof“	BL	66	89. „Hof“	D	2
66. „Hof“	BM	67	90. „Hof“	D	2
67. „Hof“	BN	68	91. „Hof“	D	2
68. „Hof“	BO	69	92. „Hof“	D	2
69. „Hof“	BP	70	93. „Hof“	D	2
70. „Hof“	BQ	71	94. „Hof“	D	2
71. „Hof“	BR	72	95. „Hof“	D	2
72. „Hof“	BS	73	96. „Hof“	D	2
73. „Hof“	BT	74	97. „Hof“	D	2
74. „Hof“	BU	75	98. „Hof“	D	2
75. „Hof“	BV	76	99. „Hof“	D	2
76. „Hof“	BW	77	100. „Hof“	D	2
77. „Hof“	BX	78	101. „Hof“	D	2
78. „Hof“	BY	79	102. „Hof“	D	2
79. „Hof“	BZ	80	103. „Hof“	D	2
80. „Hof“	CA	81	104. „Hof“	D	2
81. „Hof“	CB	82	105. „Hof“	D	2
82. „Hof“	CC	83	106. „Hof“	D	2
83. „Hof“	CD	84	107. „Hof“	D	2
84. „Hof“	CE	85	108. „Hof“	D	2
85. „Hof“	CF	86	109. „Hof“	D	2
86. „Hof“	CG	87	110. „Hof“	D	2
87. „Hof“	CH	88	111. „Hof“	D	2
88. „Hof“	CI	89	112. „Hof“	D	2
89. „Hof“	CJ	90	113. „Hof“	D	2
90. „Hof“	CK	91	114. „Hof“	D	2
91. „Hof“	CL	92	115. „Hof“	D	2
92. „Hof“	CM	93	116. „Hof“	D	2
93. „Hof“	CN	94	117. „Hof“	D	2
94. „Hof“	CO	95	118. „Hof“	D	2
95. „Hof“	CP	96	119. „Hof“	D	2
96. „Hof“	CQ	97	120. „Hof“	D	2
97. „Hof“	CR	98	121. „Hof“	D	2
98. „Hof“	CS	99	122. „Hof“	D	2
99. „Hof“	CT	100	123. „Hof“	D	2
100. „Hof“	CU	101	124. „Hof“	D	2
101. „Hof“	CV	102	125. „Hof“	D	2
102. „Hof“	CW	103	126. „Hof“	D	2
103. „Hof“	CX	104	127. „Hof“	D	2
104. „Hof“	CY	105	128. „Hof“	D	2
105. „Hof“	CZ	106	129. „Hof“	D	2
106. „Hof“	DA	107	130. „Hof“	D	2
107. „Hof“	DB	108	131. „Hof“	D	2
108. „Hof“	DC	109	132. „Hof“	D	2
109. „Hof“	DD	110	133. „Hof“	D	2
110. „Hof“	DE	111	134. „Hof“	D	2
111. „Hof“	DF	112	135. „Hof“	D	2
112. „Hof“	DG	113	136. „Hof“	D	2
113. „Hof“	DH	114	137. „Hof“	D	2
114. „Hof“	DI	115	138. „Hof“	D	2
115. „Hof“	DJ	116	139. „Hof“	D	2
116. „Hof“	DK	117	140. „Hof“	D	2
117. „Hof“	DL	118	141. „Hof“	D	2
118. „Hof“	DM	119	142. „Hof“	D	2
119. „Hof“	DN	120	143. „Hof“	D	2
120. „Hof“	DO	121	144. „Hof“	D	2
121. „Hof“	DP	122	145. „Hof“	D	2
122. „Hof“	DQ	123	146. „Hof“	D	2
123. „Hof“	DR	124	147. „Hof“	D	2
124. „Hof“	DS	125	148. „Hof“	D	2
125. „Hof“	DT	126	149. „Hof“	D	2
126. „Hof“	DU	127	150. „Hof“	D	2
127. „Hof“	DV	128	151. „Hof“	D	2
128. „Hof“	DW	129	152. „Hof“	D	2
129. „Hof“	DX	130	153. „Hof“	D	2
130. „Hof“	DY	131	154. „Hof“	D	2
131. „Hof“	DZ	132	155. „Hof“	D	2
132. „Hof“	EA	133	156. „Hof“	D	2
133. „Hof“	EB	134	157. „Hof“	D	2
134. „Hof“	EC	135	158. „Hof“	D	2
135. „Hof“	ED	136	159. „Hof“	D	2
136. „Hof“	EE	137	160. „Hof“	D	2
137. „Hof“	EF	138	161. „Hof“	D	2
138. „Hof“	EG	139	162. „Hof“	D	2
139. „Hof“	EH	140	163. „Hof“	D	2
140. „Hof“	EI	141	164. „Hof“	D	2
141. „Hof“	EJ	142	165. „Hof“	D	2
142. „Hof“	EK	143	166. „Hof“	D	2
143. „Hof“	EL	144	167. „Hof“	D	2
144. „Hof“	EM	145	168. „Hof“	D	2
145. „Hof“	EN	146	169. „Hof“	D	2
146. „Hof“	EO	147	170. „Hof“	D	2
147. „Hof“	EP	148	171. „Hof“	D	2
148. „Hof“	EQ	149	172. „Hof“	D	2
149. „Hof“	ER	150	173. „Hof“	D	2
150. „Hof“	ES	151	174. „Hof“	D	2
151. „Hof“	ET	152	175. „Hof“	D	2
152. „Hof“	EU	153	176. „Hof“	D	2
153. „Hof“	EV	154	177. „Hof“	D	2
154. „Hof“	EW	155	178. „Hof“	D	2
155. „Hof“	EX	156	179. „Hof“	D	2
156. „Hof“	EY	157	180. „Hof“	D	2
157. „Hof“	EZ	158	181. „Hof“	D	2
158. „Hof“	FA	159	182. „Hof“	D	2
159. „Hof“	FB	160	183. „Hof“	D	2
160. „Hof“	FC	161	184. „Hof“	D	2
161. „Hof“	FD	162	185. „Hof“	D	2
162. „Hof“	FE	163	186. „Hof“	D	2
163. „Hof“	FF	164	187. „Hof“	D	2
164. „Hof“	FG	165	188. „Hof“	D	2
165. „Hof“	FH	166	189. „Hof“	D	2
166. „Hof“	FI	167	190. „Hof“	D	2
167. „Hof“	FJ	168	191. „Hof“	D	2
168. „Hof“	FK	169	192. „Hof“	D	2
169. „Hof“	FL	170	193. „Hof“	D	2
170. „Hof“	FM	171	194. „Hof“	D	2
171. „Hof“	FN	172	195. „Hof“	D	2
172. „Hof“	FO	173	196. „Hof“	D	2
173. „Hof“	FP	174	197. „Hof“	D	2
174. „Hof“	FQ	175	198. „Hof“	D	2
175. „Hof“	FR	176	199. „Hof“	D	2
176. „Hof“	FS	177	200. „Hof“	D	2
177. „Hof“	FT	178	201. „Hof“	D	2
178. „Hof“	FU	179	202. „Hof“	D	2
179. „Hof“	FV	180	203. „Hof“	D	2
180. „Hof“	FW	181	204. „Hof“	D	2
181. „Hof“	FX	182	205. „Hof“	D	2
182. „Hof“	FY	183	206. „Hof“	D	2
183. „Hof“	FZ	184	207. „Hof“	D	2
184. „Hof“	GA	185	208. „Hof“	D	2
185. „Hof“	GB	186	209. „Hof“	D	2
186. „Hof“	GC	187	210. „Hof“	D	2
187. „Hof“	GD	188	211. „Hof“	D	2
188. „Hof“	GE	189	212. „Hof“	D	2
189. „Hof“	GF	190	213. „Hof“	D	2
190. „Hof“	GG	191	214. „Hof“	D	2
191. „Hof“	GH	192	215. „Hof“	D	2
192. „Hof“	GI	193	216. „Hof“	D	2
193. „Hof“	GJ	194	217. „Hof“	D	2
194. „Hof“	GK	195	218. „Hof“	D	2
195. „Hof“	GL	196	219. „Hof“	D	2
196. „Hof“	GM	197	220. „Hof“	D	2
197. „Hof“	GN	198	221. „Hof“	D	2
198. „Hof“	GO	199	222. „Hof“	D	2
199. „Hof“	GP	200	223. „Hof“	D	2
200. „Hof“	GQ	201	224. „Hof“	D	2
201. „Hof“	GR	202	225. „Hof“	D	2
202. „Hof“	GS	203	226. „Hof“	D	2
203. „Hof“	GT	204	227. „Hof“	D	2
204. „Hof“	GU	205	228. „Hof“	D	2
205. „Hof“	GV	206	229. „Hof“	D	2
206. „Hof“	GW	207	230. „Hof“	D	2
207. „Hof“	GX	208	231. „Hof“	D	2
208. „Hof“	GY	209	232. „Hof“	D	2
209. „Hof“	GZ	210	233. „Hof“	D	2
210. „Hof“	HA	211	234. „Hof“	D	2
211. „Hof“	HB	212	235. „Hof“	D	2
212. „Hof“	HC	213	236. „Hof“	D	2
213. „Hof“	HD	214	237. „Hof“	D	2
214. „Hof“	HE	215	238. „Hof“	D	2
215. „Hof“	HF	216	239. „Hof“	D	2
216. „Hof“	HG	217	240. „Hof“	D	2
217. „Hof“	HH	218	241. „Hof“	D	2
218. „Hof“	HI	219	242. „Hof“	D	2
219. „Hof“	HJ	220	243. „Hof“	D	2
220. „Hof“	HK	221	244. „Hof“	D	2
221. „Hof“	HL	222	245. „Hof“	D	2
222. „Hof“	HM	223	246. „Hof“	D	2
223.					



Königsstuhl 1 Thlr. 27½ Sgr. *Schöne Aussicht* on the Karthause (p. 64) and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1 Thlr. Top of *Ehrenbreitstein* and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 1 Thlr. 7½ Sgr.; *Arenberg* (Calvarienberg worth a visit, view magnificent) and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.; *Niederlahnstein* 22½, there and back, with one hr. stay, 27½ Sgr., for half a day 1½ Thlr.; *Ems* (R. 20) 2 Thlr. 5 Sgr.; there and back, with stay of ½ day, 2 Thlr. 20 Sgr.; for whole day 3 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; *Sayn* (p. 49) and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 1 Thlr. 22½ Sgr. — Two-horse carr. ½ more. Bridge toll (4½—6 Sgr.) saved by taking a carr. in Ehrenbreitstein for excursions on the r. bank. Stands on the Rhine opp. the 'Giant', near the *Mainzer Thor*, and in *Ehrenbreitstein* near the bridge. N.B. Carriages from the hotels and those without a number have no fixed charges.

English Church Service in the English Chapel in the Palace.

Moselle Steamboats comp. R. 18. Beautiful two-days' excursion: By steamboat to *Alf*, by carr. to *Bertrich* 1½ Thlr.; or to the *Falkenlet*, near the village of *Kenfuss*, about 2½ Thlr., visiting, on the way back to *Bertrich*, the *Cheese-Grotto* and waterfall, then *Bertrich* and environs, and returning the same evening to Alf. On the following morning visit *Marienbourg*, and back by steamboat to Coblenz.

Travellers whose time is limited should walk down the Rhine from the wharf to the Moselle, then l. along the bank of the latter and through the gate, inspect the *Castorbrunnen* and *Castorkirche* (p. 62), Moselle bridge (p. 62), S. gates of the town (p. 64), view from the *Karthause* (p. 64), and on the way back the Cemetery, feasible in 4 hrs. **Ehrenbreitstein*, see p. 65, *Stolzenfels* p. 67.

Coblenz, at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and seat of the civil and military authorities. Popul. incl. garrison of 4135 men, 27,112 (3752 Prot., 415 Jews); popul. of Ehrenbreitstein 4500.

No town on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation. It stands at the junction of two of the loveliest streams in the world. Equidistant from Cologne and Mayence, it forms a half-way resting place to travellers from both, and is also the focus of the commerce of the Moselle, Rhine and Lahn. In a military point of view it is a place of great importance.

The side of the town towards the Rhine consists of a row of handsome buildings: the palace, government buildings, houses of modern construction, and finally the venerable Church of St. Castor and the unpicturesque building which formerly belonged to the Teutonic order. The side next to the Moselle, extending as far as the bridge, and in the middle ages the principal side of the town, is far less pretending, but not devoid of interest.

Coblenz, the Roman *Confluentes*, belonged to a series of fortresses erected by Drusus on the l. bank of the Rhine, B. C. 9, as a protection against the Germanic tribes. It is also mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus* (d. 390) as the only Rom. fortress on this part of the Rhine in his time. At the junction of the rivers several Rom. coins were found in 1844; and in 1864, when the Moselle was extremely low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge resting on piles were discovered 200 yds. below the Moselle-bridge (p. 62).

Till the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation, Coblenz was of little importance. In the Thirty Years' War it was in

turn besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, it successfully resisted the attacks of Marshal Boufflers. On the completion of the palace in 1786 it became the residence of the Elector of Treves, but a few years later (1794) was taken by the French, who exacted a contribution of 4 mill. fr. and made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle. On Jan. 1st, 1814, the French were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian.

The ***Church of St. Castor** (Pl. 18), at the junction of the rivers, was founded by Louis the Pious 836; the present structure, dating from 1208, is said to present the earliest example of the 'Lombard style' in the Rhenish Provinces. The pointed vaulting belongs to 1498. The N. choir contains a remarkably fine monument of *Archb. Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388, see p. 72), a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (adoration of the Saviour, r. St. John and St. Castor, l. the archbishop kneeling, Mary and Peter), ascribed to the celebrated master Wilhelm of Cologne. Two fine modern frescoes in the choir. The *Monument of St. Riza*, who according to tradition was a daughter of Louis the Pious, is modern. Portal erected 1862.

Opp. the entrance of the church stands the **Castor-Brunnen** (Pl. 6), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: '*An 1812. Méorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfetural de Jules Doazan*'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on Jan. 1st, 1814, with exquisite irony caused the words: '*Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblenz, le 1. jan. 1814*', to be added.

Adjacent to the Castorplatz is the residence of the commander-in-chief of the Rhenish province (Pl. 10), to which some historical interest attaches. It was formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen, and in 1791 afforded an asylum to the Counts of Provence and Artois. In 1800 it became the seat of the French prefect, and in 1804 (17th—20th Sept.) was visited by Napoleon and his consort.

A few steps to the N. bring the visitor to the Moselstrasse, following which, passing the crane and under the bridge, he will reach the *Wolfsthor*. Entering the town by this gate, turning l. and passing (r.) the *Metternicher Hof*, birthplace of Prince Metternich (d. 1859), he reaches the ***Moselle-Bridge** with 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin 1344 (tower added 1832), commanding a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. Across it are conveyed the pipes which supply the town with water from the heights of Metternich, 2 M. distant. Above the bridge is the *Railway-Bridge*; 3 M. beyond it *Rübenach* with its tall spire.

As the town is re-entered the ancient *Archiepiscopal Palace*

(*Burg*, Pl. 3), erected 1276, stands on the l.; the handsome staircase of the tower is more recent. It is now a manufactory of japanned tin-wares.

The other churches are uninteresting. The **Liebfrauenkirche** (Church of Our Lady, Pl. 22) was founded in the 13th cent., but not completed till the 15th. Gothic choir added in 1405, towers renewed after the siege of 1688. — The **Carmelitenkirche** (Pl. 21), erected 1673, is fitted up as a garrison-church. — The (Prot.) **Florinskirche** (Pl. 19) was built at the commencement of the 13th cent., choir added subsequently to 1356. Near it the **Kaufhaus** (Merchants' Hall, Pl. 16), erected 1480 as a Town-hall, and used as such till 1805. Beneath the clock a bearded figure which rolls its eyes at every oscillation of the pendulum, and opens its mouth at every full hour.

The **Palace** (Pl. 34), in the 'Neustadt', a building of no architectural pretension, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus, last Elector of Treves (d. 1812) 1778—86, and occupied by him till 1794. Soon after his departure the French converted it into a hospital and a barrack. It was subsequently restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a palace in 1845. The N. wing (on the l. as the visitor approaches) contains the *Palace Chapel*, now used as the Prot. church of the garrison, constructed in the Renaissance style. Over the altar is placed a large copy of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper'. Adjacent is the *English Chapel*, which was liberally placed at the disposition of the English residents by the Queen of Prussia (divine service is performed by a resident chaplain). Part of the ground-floor is occupied by the 'Oberpräsident' of the Rhenish Province. The upper apartments, to which a broad staircase ascends, are employed as a summer residence by the Queen of Prussia (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel: fee 10 Sgr., more for a party).

The Electoral Hall contains portraits of the last Electors of Treves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511—31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768—1804): an album with portraits of distinguished persons connected with the town of Coblenz from 1792 to 1866, etc.; and the writing-table of Frederick the Great. In the large Banqueting Hall are busts of the royal family; that of the queen was modelled by the crown-princess Victoria. — Several of the other apartments contains specimens of work executed by the queen, her daughter the grand-duchess of Baden, and her daughter-in-law the crown-princess of Prussia; also portraits of the Royal family, Gobelins tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great, several modern pictures by Deschwenden, Settegast etc., gifts presented by the Rhenish towns on the occasion of the 'silver wedding-day' (25th) of the king (1854). All these rooms afford fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

In the **Clemensplatz** (military music see p. 60), adjoining the planted Esplanade, rises a fountain-obelisk, erected by Clemens Wenceslaus 1791, dedicated *vicinis suis*. Opp. to it, adjoining

the Hôtel de Trèves, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 37), the interior of which was restored in 1869.

The handsome S. gates, the *Mainzerthor* and *Löhrthor*, serve as barracks. A glance at the ramparts from the drawbridges will convey an idea of the fortifications, which are, however, far less important than the outworks of Ehrenbreitstein, the Karthause and the Petersberg. The **Promenade (Rheinanlagen)*, which the traveller reaches in 5 min. from the Mainzer Thor by traversing the glacis to the l., was commenced under the auspices of Queen Augusta of Prussia, and consists of tastefully laid out walks, affording a beautiful view, and extending 1 M. along the river (Trinkhalle see p. 60). At the end of the glacis next to the Rhine a monument has been erected to the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (p. 65). The handsome **Railway Bridge* should also be visited; approach to the r. as the Mainzer Thor is entered.

The fortifications on the *Karthause*, on the r. bank of the Moselle, consist of **Fort Alexander** on the summit, and lower down **Fort Constantine**, occupying the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The road, which ascends the hill between rows of trees and leads to the Hunnsrücken, was formerly the high-road to Bingen and Mayence. Charming view about half-way up; in the foreground the rich plain of the Rhine and the island of Oberwerth; in the background a semicircle of picturesque hills with the castles of Stolzenfels and Lahneck.

On the side of the Karthause facing the Moselle, 150 paces S. of the military rifle-practice ground, is a spot furnished with seats (*Schöne Aussicht*), which affords a striking glimpse of the lovely valley of the Moselle. The road to the N. along the brow of the hill leads to a broad road planted with poplars, which continuing nearly on the same level, skirts Fort Alexander, affording a succession of fine views, and joins the main road near Fort Constantine. — The road descending to the l., about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Schöne Aussicht*, leads to Moselweis (p. 110).

The **Kühkopf*, a wooded eminence 1194 ft. above the sea-level, and 664 ft. above the plateau of the Karthause, rises to the S. of the latter, whence the summit is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (the traveller follows the carriage-road for about 1 M., then diverges to the r. by a footpath near a spring). The view is imposing and peculiar, embracing both the Rhine and Moselle: to the l. rise the volcanic peaks of the Vorder-Eifel, the Camillen-berg with its chapel, the Hochsimmer and Hochstein, farther to the l. the Nürburg in the distance; to the N. are the Linz Mts. (p. 45), which rise above the other hills enclosing the valley of the Rhine (Seven Mts. not visible); to the N. E. is the broad Montaubaurer Höhe. The open hut on the top affords protection against wind and rain. From the *'Luisen-Linde'*, a lime-tree, 5 min. walk to the E., a survey of the valley of the Lahn is also ob-

tained, but the river itself is not visible. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the point where the path to the Kühkopf quits the road, a road to the l. (for pedestrians only) descends to Stolzenfels (p. 67).

At the foot of Fort Alexander, on the N. side, is the ***Cemetery**, with numerous monuments and weeping willows, where, among other illustrious dead, lie the remains of the poet Max von Schenkendorf (d. 1817, see p. 64).

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the *Petersberg*, crowned by **Fort Franz**, which commands the town, the roads to Treves and Cologne, and the intervening plain. Two smaller outworks, r. and l. of the principal fort, and connected with it by subterranean passages, and a third in the plain near Neuendorf, complete this portion of the fortifications and form an extensive camp capable of sheltering 100,000 men. The full complement of the garrison is fixed at 15,000, but 5000 men would be sufficient to defend the town against an enemy of far superior force.

Within Fort Franz, l. on entering, a marble slab bearing his name indicates the grave of the French General *Hoche* (p. 49), whose remains were brought from Wetzlar to Coblenz and here interred, near those of his companion in arms *Marceau* ('*soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans*'), who fell at Altenkirchen 1796. The monument and remains of the latter were, on the construction of the fortifications in 1819, removed to the foot of the hill, on the l. side of the Cologne road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the bridge. Byron's well-known lines:

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid.
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound:
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid
Our enemy, — but led not that forbid
Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position.

The fertile plain between Coblenz and Andernach is celebrated as the scene of Cæsar's first passage of the Rhine (near Engers), B. C. 55, the contests between Charles the Bald and Louis the German 871, the devastation of this district by the Normans 882, the sieges of the Thirty Years' War 1631—1636, the murderous and destructive campaign of Louis XIV., the Spanish war of succession, and the French revolutionary war 1794—1797. — About 1 M. to the N.W. of Marceau's monument is *Schönbornslust*, once a villa of the Elector of Treves, and residence of the Bourbon princes and other illustrious fugitives during the first French revolution.

Ehrenbreitstein.

Cards of admission (5 Sgr. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) at the office of the commandant (Pl. 38), first door r. after crossing the bridge over the fosse. Visitors are received at the top and conducted over the fortress by a sergeant (5—10 Sgr.). Two hrs. suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back. — View from the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe* (p. 66) similar to that from Ehrenbreitstein.

Opp. the influx of the Moselle rises the majestic fortress of ***Ehrenbreitstein**, justly termed the Gibraltar of the Rhine, sit-

uated on a precipitous rock, 401 ft. above the Rhine, 592 ft. above the sea. The castle which formerly occupied the site is said to have been presented by the Franconian king Dagobert to the Archbishops of Treves, who were confirmed in their possession by the Emp. Henry II., 1018. It was subsequently enlarged and strengthened, and became a fortress of great importance. It has only twice succumbed to an enemy, once when taken by stratagem, and once when reduced by famine. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1631, during the absence of the greater part of the garrison.

During the French revolutionary war, Ehrenbreitstein was besieged four times, in 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, and was finally surrendered, Jan. 27th, 1799, by the brave Colonel Faber, after all the provisions had been exhausted. The French added new intrenchments on the N. side, but in consequence of the Peace of Luneville they blew up and evacuated the fortress in 1801. At the second Peace of Paris, 15 mill. fr. were paid according to treaty by the French to the Prussian government for the restoration of the fortifications. The works were commenced 1816 under the direction of General Aster and completed in 10 years, at an expense of 8 mill. dollars (1,200,000*l.*).

A bridge of boats, 470 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with the small town of Ehrenbreitstein. On the pillars of the gateway are indicated the heights attained by the Rhine during inundations; the highest was in 1845. The lofty embankment of the new Right-Rhenish line extending along the river is a conspicuous and unsightly object.

The street to the l., parallel with the river, must be followed. On entering the gate (tickets, see above) beyond the drawbridge the visitor passes between the rail. station on the l. and a handsome building on the r., erected 1747 by the Electors of Treves as a residence for the governors, now a provision magazine. A little beyond it the road ascends to the r. into the fortress, passing the old *Pagenhaus* (institution for pages) of the Electors of Treves. The steep flight of steps facing the Rhine is now disused.

On three sides Ehrenbreitstein is inaccessible, and the N. side, where alone it could be attacked, is defended by a double line of bastions, which would have to be taken successively before an enemy could enter. The view is one of the finest on the Rhine. It comprises the rich plain of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach and the volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and Eifel (R. 11.). Immediately below are the Rhine, the Moselle and the triangular town of Coblenz.

Fort Asterstein, situated on the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe*, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A projecting terrace on the N. W. side of the fort bears an *Obelisk* (fine view hence) to the memory of the soldiers



of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866. (This point is reached by a good carriage-road in 20 min. from the bridge of boats, or by the steep flight of steps which diverge to the r. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; at the *Café Rheinlust* the road is regained, but the footpath again diverges r., while the road turns to the l.). — The *Louisenthurm* on the W. slope of the hill derives its name from the Grandduchess Louisa of Baden, daughter of the king of Prussia, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz.

Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein were visited in 1774 by Gœthe, who resided in the last house in Ehrenbreitstein on the l. before entering the fortress, at that time the residence of the Chancellor de la Roche. The poet describes his visit in the 3rd part of his 'Fiction and Truth.'

13. The Rhine from Coblenz to Bingen.

Distances: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhense 2, Niederspay (opp. Braubach) $1\frac{1}{2}$, Boppard $4\frac{1}{2}$, Salzig 3, Hirzenach $2\frac{1}{4}$, St. Goar $3\frac{3}{4}$, Oberwesel $4\frac{1}{2}$, Caub 3, Bacharach $1\frac{1}{2}$, Rheindiebach $1\frac{1}{2}$, Lorch (Niederheimbach) $\frac{3}{4}$, Rheinstein $3\frac{3}{4}$, Bingen 3, total distance 39 M. — Railway on the l. *Bank* see R. 16, on the r. *Bank* by Oberlahnstein to Rüdesheim in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. see R. 23. — Steamboat in 5 (down in 3) hrs. *Piers* at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, and Bingen; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Spay, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach. — From Coblenz to Bingen both banks of the river are Prussian.

Beyond the bridge of boats the steamer passes the palace on the r., and beyond the railway-bridge the picturesque village of *Pfaffendorf* on the l.

In a valley r., partially concealed by the island of *Oberwerth*, lies the hydropathic estab. of *Laubbach*, managed by Dr. Petri (charges $9\frac{3}{4}$ —20 Thlr. per week for board, lodging, and med. attendance). The vineyards of (l.) *Horchheim* (**Holler*) produce good red wine, the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is rich and fruitful. (l.) *Niederlahnstein* (*Douqué*) lies on the r. bank of the Lahn (p. 68). On the lower side of the mouth of the Lahn stands the solitary Romanesque *Church of St. John*, surrounded by trees. It was partially destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, after which it fell to decay pending the issue of a law-suit respecting the obligation to keep it in repair. The process lasted 40 years, and in 1844 one of the towers and a portion of the nave fell. It was at length restored in 1857, and is now kept in repair by the Nassovian archæological society.

Above (r.) *Capellen* (**Stolzenfels*; **Bellevue*) rises the royal castle of **Stolzenfels* (highest point 436 ft. above the Rhine), approached by a winding road of easy ascent. Two Rom. mile-stones are passed on the road; after entering the *Klause* (now stabling), a draw-bridge is crossed and the castle attained (fee 10 Sgr. for 1 pers.; 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr. for a party). As only a certain number are conducted through the château at a time, visitors are

frequently kept waiting outside, where they may enjoy the exquisite view from the S. E. corner tower, adjoining the entrance. — Capellen is a rail. and steamboat-stat. Carr. from Coblenz to Capellen see p. 60; boat from Capellen to Coblenz 25 Sgr. Donkeys at the foot of the hill: to the castle 8, there and back 12 Sgr.; to the Kühkopf 20 Sgr., there and back 1 Thlr. Stolzenfels is 4 M. from Coblenz, the Königsstuhl 1½ M. farther.

Stolzenfels, greatly strengthened, if not entirely built, by Arnold von Isenburg, Archb. of Treves, in 1250, was frequently a residence of the archbishops. Till 1688 it was garrisoned by the Electors of Treves, when it was destroyed by the French. In 1802 the ruin was purchased by the town of Coblenz, and (1823) presented to Fred. William IV., when crown-prince. It has since been completely restored at an expense of 53,000 l.

The small but elegant Chapel is decorated with *frescoes on a gold ground by *E. Deger*, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices etc. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by *Lasinsky*: the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archb. of Treves at Stolzenfels, Aug. 20th, 1400. — At the side of the entrance flight of steps, an ancient sculptured chimney piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. — The walls of the *Rittersaal* are embellished with six *frescoes, by Professor *Stilke* of Düsseldorf, illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying king Philip of Swabia and his consort Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Siebeneichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind king John of Bohemia at the battle of Cressy. — The larger *Rittersaal* contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour and weapons. — The upper rooms contain a modern picture of Gutenberg, at three different periods, about 50 small pictures by old masters, *Dürer*, *Holbein*, *van Dyck*, *Rembrandt* etc., an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture etc.

View. At Stolzenfels the narrowest and most romantic part of the valley of the Rhine, which begins with the castle of Ehrenfels below Bingen, terminates. The view, scarcely surpassed by any on the Rhine, comprises the Marksburg, Braubach, Rhense, Oberlahnstein and part of the valley of the Lahn. Opp. the castle rises the *Allerheiligenberg*, with chapel, a spot of pious resort. At the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine stands the Romanesque *Church of St. John*, beyond it *Niederlahnstein*. Farther down the river is the island of *Oberwerth*, with its former convent, now a dwelling-house. — In the back-ground the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is one of the most conspicuous objects; opp. it is Fort Constantine, and between them Coblenz; farther distant the small town of Vallendar with its handsome church is visible.

1. **Oberlahnstein** (**Hôtel Weller*; **Frank*; *Hôtel Lahneck*; *Rhein. Hof*), mentioned in an old document as early as 890, is surrounded with remnants of ancient walls. The *Schloss*, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, was founded 1394; the new part belongs to the last cent. On the bank of the Rhine is a depôt for iron-ore. (Rail. to Ems and Wetzlar see p. 117, to Wiesbaden p. 136.)

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the pictu-

resque castle of ***Lahneck**, the property of Mr. Moriarty, an Irish gentleman, who is restoring it with taste. It commands a charming view, morning light most favourable.

About $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Capellen, between the high road and the Rhine, is the **Königsstuhl** (king's seat), partially concealed by trees from the steamboat passenger. The original structure was erected 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the beginning of the present century had almost disappeared. It was reconstructed 1843, partly out of the old materials. The Electors held their meetings on the stone seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Rhense to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Treves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the Königsstuhl is a mineral spring, discovered 1857 in the bed of the Rhine.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opp. the Königsstuhl a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible among the trees, where, Aug. 20th, 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königsstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. in his stead.

Above the Königsstuhl ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) lies the small town of (r.) **Rhense** (*Königsstuhl*; *Siebenborn*), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed 1370 by Archb. Fred. III. of Cologne. — Small boat to Coblenz about 1 Thlr. A footpath to Boppard ascends to the r. at the signpost, outside the S. gate.

The building on the bank 1 M. above Rhense was erected as silver smelting-works, but never used; it is now employed as a cotton-mill. Beyond it, surrounded by fruit-trees, the small village of (r.) *Brey*.

1. **Braubach** (*Arzbücher*; *Deutsches Haus*, with beer-garden, near the stat.), invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph 1276, is commanded by the imposing castle of ***Marksburg**, 511 ft. above the Rhine. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in it, which he dedicated to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It was formerly employed by the government of Nassau as a state-prison. The summit affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales in the rear, and a portion of the Rhine. Several Swedish cannons of the Thirty Years' War and French guns are exhibited. Two paths ascend to the fortress, one at the back, and another (cart-track) at the upper end of the town, passing the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin*, and leading round the E. side of the hill. The entrance is on the N. side. — The little town with the castle above it is very picturesque, though somewhat defaced by the railway embankments.

In the fresh green valley behind the town, enclosed by beautiful wooded hills, a road gradually ascends (that leading to the l. in the valley to *Dachsenhausen* is to be avoided) to (5 M.) the *"Dachskopf"*, a summit with a trigonometrical signal for surveyors, commanding an extensive prospect of the Rhine as far as a point below Andernach, the Eifel Mts., the Taunus, the Seven Mts. etc. The traveller may descend hence through the *Dinkholder Thal* (in which the mineral spring mentioned below is situated) to Osterspay or Braubach. Those who do not feel disposed for so long a walk will be rewarded by penetrating about 1½ M. into the valley behind the Marksburg. The contrast is very striking when the valley of the Rhine is quitted for the narrow rock-hewn track by the Chapel of St. Martin, which runs parallel to the Rhine, and is at the same time the road to the castle.

From Braubach a road leads over the hills to the Baths of Ems, 7½ M. distant. Refreshments at the *Lahnsteiner Forsthaus*, near *Frücht*. Fine view of Dausenau and the valley of the Lahn in descending.

In the first valley above Braubach is a chalybeate spring, the *Dinkholder Brunnen*; the second is traversed by a path which ascends the hill, commanding a fine view, and leads to *Welmich* (7½ M.), emerging from the wild and rocky ravine at the back of the village near the 'Mouse' (p. 72).

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (*Rindsfüsser*), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees.

On the wooded heights above (l.) *Osterspay* (*Anker*) stands the picturesque château of *Liebeneck*.

From Liebeneck to Camp (p. 71) a path traverses the lofty tableland, commanding a most striking view of the Rhine from Salzig to below Boppard, and the heights of the Hunnsrücken, of which the *Fleckerts Höhe* (p. 71) is the most conspicuous. In the opp. direction this path is less agreeable, being a steep ascent through shadeless vineyards.

Opp. (l.) *Filsen*, on the heights to the r., stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, 530 ft. above the Rhine, the property of the Grammar School (formerly Jesuits' college) at Coblenz; a cart-road leads thence to *Rhense*, 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river.

(r.) **Boppard** (**Post*, in the town; *Closmann*, *Rheinischer Hof*, both on the Rhine), the Rom. *Baudobrica*, once a town of the empire, from 1501 belonged to the Electors of Treves. The name appears to be of Celtic origin. The *Notitia dignitatum utriusque imperii*, a statistical review of the Rom. empire in the 2d cent., mentions Boppard as the residence of the *praefectus militum ballistariorum*, and stones found in the neighbourhood indicate its having been a station of the 13th Legion. The wall which encloses the interior of the town, though much damaged, is evidently of Rom. origin, being constructed of concrete. The outer and far more extensive wall is mediæval. Boppard, like St. Goar and Bacharach, once boasted of a Lodge of the Templar knights, fragments of which with round-arched windows are situated at the upper end of the town. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs.

The *Pfarrkirche*, in the late Romanesque style, dating from 1200, is remarkable for its peculiar vaulted roof and the construction of the supporting arches. The *Carmeliterkirche* contains

a good marble relief representing the Trinity, monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1500). The old monastery of *St. Martin* and the adjacent *Franciscan Convent* have been converted into a Reformatory.

Marienberg, the large building which rises at the back of the town, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic estab. Below Boppard, on the bank of the river, is the *Mühlbad*, another water-cure estab., property of Dr. Heusner. Average weekly charge in both the above, for board, lodging, baths, and med. attendance, 12½ Thlr.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the *Fleckertshöhe* (1770 ft.), 6 M. distant, 1½ M. l. of the road to the Hunnsrücken, which must be left at the fir wood, soon after passing the mile-stone marked '0,84'. The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 48). From the E. side of the summit a small part only of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). On the summit a trigonometrical signal. A few min. walk below the summit are several poor cottages, in the highest of which good water may be procured. The path descending to (1 hr.) *Salzig* (p. 72) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to Simmern as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhe diverges. — A direct footpath leads to the summit, leading through pleasant woods the greater part of the way, in 1½ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

The *Alte Burg*, a ridge below Boppard, at the mouth of the Mühlen-thal (where the Mühlbad is situated, see above), is another favourite point of view. The pavilion on the summit is a conspicuous object from the river. Beyond the pavilion, a few hundred paces along the verge of the slope is the 'Vierseenplatz', or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible.

The road from Boppard to the Moselle (9 M.) leads through *Buchholz* (1308 ft.), to which a guide (10 Sgr.) should be taken. About 1½ M. beyond *Herschwielen*, a road l. descends to the *Ehrenburg* (p. 110); thence through the Ehrenburger Thal to Brodenbach (p. 110).

Above Boppard, on the l., lies *Camp* (**Kauth*; *Anker*; *Rheinischer Hof*), so called from the remains of a supposed Rom. intrenchment on the hill, more probably dating from the Thirty Years' War. (Path over the hills to Liebeneck and Braubach, see p. 70.) A road shaded with walnut-trees leads on the bank of the Rhine from Camp to the convent of

1. *Bornhofen*, with a Gothic Church erected 1435, a favourite resort of pilgrims. On a rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of

Sterrenberg and *Liebenstein*, better known as 'the Brothers', connected by a sharp chine of rock. Few are unacquainted with the legend of these castles, which may thus be briefly told.

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, owner of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share

his honours, and wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegard now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegard, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegard's figure interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegard then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, whilst Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and afterwards came into the possession of the Electors of Treves. The date of its abandonment is unknown. It lies on the extreme verge of the rock, separated from Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins (Restaurant) are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath.

r. **Salzig** (*Schloss Liebenstein*), so called from a weak saline spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence ship-loads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up, on a fertile promontory, (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern).

r. **Hirzenach** (*Comes*): in the rear are slate-quarries; on the summit of the hill above, a quarrymen's tavern. At the upper end of the village a small Gothic synagogue. The handsome building which was once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg. (l.) *Ehrental* is inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

l. **Welmich**, picturesquely situated, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of *Thurnberg* or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, commenced by Archb. Boemund of Treves, and completed 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the ***Maus** (mouse) by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat.' Ascent somewhat fatiguing, but the pedestrian is rewarded by a fine view from the summit, especially towards St. Goar. The interior, in good preservation, contains a few points of interest to the architect.

r. **St. Goar** (*Lilie*; *Krone*; **Rheinfels*, near the pier, with ressur., pension 1½ Thlr.; *Löwe*) owes its name and origin to a chapel, founded in the time of Siegbert, king of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here, and was afterwards

revered as a saint. Till 1704 it was capital of the County of Katzenelnbogen (see below). The little town now presents an imposing appearance, for which it is principally indebted to the extensive ruins of Rheinfels. The Prot. church, built about 1468, contains monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, who, indignant at the damage done to the church by the Spaniards, violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The Rom. Cath. church is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with inscription.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, prevailed here till the commencement of the steamboat traffic in 1827, and is said to have dated from Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine-ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result: the more agreeable alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the sovereign of England, the reigning prince, and the members of society who enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then crowned and invested with the rights of a citizen and member of the society. The crown and the goblet, with the book in which the names of the travellers were inscribed, are now in the possession of the landlord of the '*Lilie*'.

***Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, 393 ft. above the Rhine, is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was here established. Ten years later a confederation of 26 Rhenish towns, dissatisfied with the newly imposed burden, attacked the castle, but after a siege of 15 months were compelled to withdraw. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who garrisoned it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and, with its valuable stores, fell into the hands of the French revolutionary army, Nov. 2nd, 1794. Three years afterwards it was blown up and sold for the insignificant sum of 60*l.* The ruin now belongs to the king of Prussia. The interior contains little worthy of note: view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 10 Sgr.).

1. **St. Goarshausen** (*Adler; Schiffchen; Rhein. Hof*) may be selected as head-quarters for excursions to the Swiss valley, Lurlei, Reichenberg &c. The town is protected by an embankment from the inundations of the river. Ferry (small screw-steamer) to St. Goar at the upper end of the town (1 Sgr.).

i. The castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, commonly called the **Katz** ('cat'), which rises behind St. Goarshausen, was erected 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It was then occupied by a Hessian garrison till 1794,

when it fell into the hands of the French, to whom it is indebted for its destruction. (Guide with keys from St. Goarshausen, 5 Sgr.)

On the brink of the ravine at the back of the castle lies the village of *Patersberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which, 3 M. from St. Goarshausen, are the handsome ruins of **Reichenberg*, erected 1280 by a Count of Katzenelnbogen, and afterwards, during the Hessian dominion, seat of the governor of the district. Since 1818 it has been a ruin, but is in better preservation than most Rhenish castles. The portal with granite pillars in the castle-yard has a Moorish look, and the interior with lofty columns and vaulted roof is picturesque. The road to Reichenberg leads through the *Haselbach Valley*, immediately below St. Goarshausen, where a carr. may be procured for the excursion. Pedestrians should ascend through the **Schweizerthal* ('Swiss Valley'), at the back of the town, a rocky, wooded ravine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, to Patersberg; thence to Reichenberg, and back to St. Goarshausen by the Haselbach Valley. Those who wish to visit the Lurlei from the Schweizerthal follow the cart-road in the valley for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (or they may prefer the somewhat longer 'Promenadenweg'), and at a projecting rock surmounted by a pavilion ascend by a steep footpath, and part of the way by steps, to the 'Männchen' (view of the Schweizerthal). Then to the r. along the hillside to the (25 min.) *Hühnerberg*, a pavilion commanding a 'view of the basin of St. Goar. From this point the traveller follows the cart-road on the height in a straight direction, soon entering low wood; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the footpath to the Lurlei (not easily recognised from this side) descends to the r., and the rock itself is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. A steep path (see below) descends from the Lurlei to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the Hühnerberg, Lurlei, and back occupying about 2 hrs.).

Immediately above St. Goar, nearly in the middle of the stream, is the '*Bank*', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the r. bank, causing a species of whirlpool (*Gewirre*), destructive to rafts if not skilfully managed. They are sometimes partially submerged by the undercurrents.

L. rise the imposing rocks of the **Lurlei*, 447 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the siren who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a theme for the poet and painter. The famous echo is not audible in the steamer; the pedestrian alone can awaken it successfully. The Lurlei is penetrated by a railway tunnel.

To this rocky basin the salmon-fishery of St. Goar is principally confined. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The epicure will learn with emotion that the yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to 1000 lbs. It is of course in great demand, and generally realizes 3s. per pound. The river is here narrower and deeper (76 ft.) than at any other part.

In the river opp. the *Rosstein*, a rocky point to the l., penetrated by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks is visible when the water

is low, known as the 'Seven Virgins'. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens, condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

(r.) **Oberwesel** (Goldener Pfropfenzieher, at the lower end of the town; the sign-board, now in the coffee-room, was painted by the Düsseldorf painter Schrödter; **Rheinischer Hof*, on the river), the Rom. *Vosavia*, once a town of the empire, was made over by Henry VII. to his brother Archb. Baldwin of Treves. S. of the town rises the conspicuous **Church of Our Lady*, a fine Gothic structure, erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. The rood-loft (*lectorium*), which separates the choir from the nave, deserves particular inspection. The ancient wood-carvings of the high-altar, corbel with the foundation, and two pictures said to have been painted in 1504, are also interesting. The lower portion of an altar-piece in the N. chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 virgins (p. 19); on the N. wall is a series of small pictures representing the End of the World and the Last Judgment. The N. chapel contains monuments of knights and counts of Schönburg. — The old gateway ('*Eselsturm*') near the church was formerly a town-gate.

The *Chapel* on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, commemorates the alleged murder of the boy Werner by the Jews in 1286. According to the legend, his body was flung into the river, and miraculously floated up the stream to Bacharach where it was canonized (p. 76). The *Town Hall*, in the mediæval style, with red sandstone pinnacles, was erected in 1849. The handsome *Ochsenthurm*, at the lower end of the town, formerly belonged to the fortifications.

Oberwesel is one of the most beautiful spots on the Rhine. The rocky ravines which here intersect the mountains are favourite subjects for the artist; they also yield excellent wines, the most esteemed of which is that of the *Engenhöll* valley.

Above Oberwesel rise the picturesque ruins of (r.) **Schönburg**, cradle of a once mighty race, birth-place (1615) of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell in the memorable battle of the Boyne, 1690. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was demolished by the French. The family became extinct 1713.

The small town of (l.) **Caub** (**Grünwald*; **Adler*; *Nassauer*

Hof) is important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries.

The stately castle of **Gutenfels** rises behind the town. Here the English Earl of Cornwall, elected emp. of Germany in 1257, became enamoured of the beautiful countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife, 1269. In 1804 the castle became the property of Nassau, 1805 it was dismantled by order of Napoleon, and 1807 finally abandoned. The schoolmaster at Caub has the keys. A more extensive view than that from the castle is obtained from the *Adolphshöhe*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Caub.

Above Caub appears the ***Pfalz**, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, rising in the middle of the Rhine, recalling the castle of Chillon. It is a small hexagonal building, standing on a ridge of rock, erected by the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian at the commencement of the 13th cent. as a toll-house for exacting tribute from passing vessels. The entrance is on the E. side through a portcullis, several feet above the rock; the S. corner bears the Lion of the Palatinate.

In 1194 the Emp. Henry VI. wished to marry the daughter of Count Palatine Conrad to one of his friends, but the young princess had already gained the affections of Henry of Brunswick. The father dreading the emperor's wrath, would not consent to the alliance, but caused a tower to be built in the middle of the river below Bacharach, where he kept his daughter prisoner. Her mother, however, secretly aided the Prince of Brunswick in gaining admittance to the tower, where his union with the princess was privately solemnized. When the princess was about to give birth to a child, her mother disclosed the affair to her husband, who, finding his opposition no longer availing, capriciously passed a law that all future Countesses Palatine should repair to the Castle to await their accouchements. Such is the ancient and improbable tradition connected with the Pfalz, whence it also derives its name.

Here on New Year's night, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine.

(r.) **Bacharach** (*Post*), called *Ara Bacchi* in the middle ages, was early celebrated for its wine, and down to the 16th cent. one of the greatest wine marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (Aeneas Sylvius) caused a cask of the wine of Bacharach to be annually brought to Rome, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute of 4 tuns to the Emp. Wenzel.

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the ruined *Church of St. Werner*, erected about 1428 in the most beautiful and elaborate Gothic style, to commemorate the canonization of the boy Werner (p. 75), who, according to tradition, was murdered by the Jews. Behind it (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The *Church of St. Peter*, or Templars' Church, in the late Romanesque style, is remarkable for symmetry of proportion. A

tower of the ancient House of the Templars still exists in the yard of the post-house.

In the adjacent valley of Steeg is the ruined castle of **Stahlberg**. The valley is sometimes termed the '*Blücherthal*', from having been the scene of a skirmish between Blücher and a body of French soldiers in 1814.

From Bacharach by Stromberg to Kreuznach. Pedestrians ascending the Rhine may agreeably vary their route by taking the following walk (7½ hrs.) over the hills. From Bacharach to the Rheinböller Foundry 9, Stromberg 6, Kreuznach 7½ M. The last stage being the least interesting, the traveller may take a carr. from Stromberg to Kreuznach (2½ Thlr.). The route is as follows, guide unnecessary: from Bacharach through the valley of Steeg to *Steeg* (1 M.). At the tower (½ M.) with the small pond, the middle of the three paths, which cuts off the long windings of the high road, should be selected. At the last sharp bend of the road in the Steeger Thal (1½ M. from the tower) the footpath ascends to the r. and enters the wood; the road is subsequently regained, and followed for a short way; the footpath then re-enters the wood, and finally crosses the meadows to (3½ M.) *Distelbach* (thus far a guide desirable, although not indispensable). Beyond the village the same direction (S.W.) is followed, and a path across the meadows leads to the (1½ M.) *Rheinböller Foundry* ('Inn'), an extensive establishment picturesquely situated 1150 ft. above the sea-level. The road leads hence through the beautiful wooded ravine of the *Güldenbach*. On the slope to the r. rises the modern château of *Carlsburg*. Farther on the *Sahler Hütte*, another extensive foundry. Immediately before (5¼ M.) **Stromberg** ('*Fustenburg*'; *Engl. Hof*; *Post*; carr. to Kreuznach 2½ Thlr.) is reached the ruined castle of *Goldenfels* rises on the height to the r.; beyond the village are the extensive ruins of the *Fustenburg*. Beyond Stromberg the scenery soon becomes uninteresting; (2¼ M.) *Schweppenhausen*; (2¼ M.) *Wundesheim*. At the point where the road begins to descend into the *Nahethal*, termed the '*Hungry Wolf*' (714 ft.), 1½ M. from Kreuznach (p. 95), a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed. — If the high road through the Steeger Thal be followed instead of the above-mentioned footpath, the traveller first reaches the village of Rheinböllen, and the Foundry 1½ M. farther, — a route longer by ½ M.; or Rheinböllen may be reached by diligence from Bacharach (twice daily) in 2 hrs. (fare 10½ Sgr.).

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly fortified castle of **Stahleck**, cradle of the Counts Palatine, and till 1253 their principal residence. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620—40, and finally destroyed the castle 1680. The extensive ruins belong to the Dowager Queen of Prussia, a descendant of the Counts Palatine. View fine but limited.

On a rocky eminence (r.) rise the handsome ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle, the vassals of the robber-knight of the castle had the audacity to demand toll of the emperor, and on its refusal, fired into the vessel. It was taken in 1321 by the Emp. Lewis from his opponent Frederick, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and 1689 was destroyed by the French. It is now the property of Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, sister of the King of Prussia.

The brook which here falls into the Rhine was anciently the boundary between the dominions of the archbishops of Mayence and Treves. Farther up in the valley are the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, famous for their wine.

1. The village of *Lorchhausen*. Above it, on the r. bank of the *Wisper* which here falls into the Rhine, stands the ruined castle of **Nollingen** or *Nollich*, 601 ft. above the Rhine. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the '*Devil's Ladder*'; the legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love.

1. The small town of **Lorch** (**Schwan*, at the upper end, wine and cuisine good; *Rhein. Hof*), the Rom. *Laureacum* (?), is mentioned in an old document as early as 832. The lofty and handsome *Church* of the 12th cent. possesses the finest bells in this district. The old carved wooden altar, a fine font of 1464, several monuments of knightly families of the Rheingau, especially that of *Joh. Hilchen*, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1542—44 against the French. His house, decorated with sculpturing in front, erected 1546, is the most conspicuous in the village.

Through the *Wisperthal* to *Schlungenbad* (and *Schwalbach*), a beautiful walk of 19 M.; from Lorch to the *Kammerberger Mühle* 6, *Laukenmühle* 2¹/₄, *Geroldstein* 2¹/₄, *Niederglabach* 3, *Hausen* 3, *Schlungenbad* (p. 138) 3 M., or from Geroldstein by *Langenseifen* to *Schwalbach* (p. 139) 10¹/₂ M.

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the *Wisper*, ³/₄ M. above Lorch, is the *Sauerburg*, 4¹/₄ M. from Lorch or Caub, one of the strongholds of Franz von Sickingen (p. 97 and 181), destroyed by the French 1689. In the neighbouring farmhouse the last direct descendant of the celebrated knight died in 1830 in poverty.

The long village of (r.) **Niederheimbach**, with the ruin of *Hohneck* or *Heimbürg*, recently restored by the proprietor M. Wackerbarth, next comes in view. Travellers ascending the river and intending to visit Rheinstein (3 M.), Assmannshausen, and the Niederwald (comp. p. 81) are recommended to disembark here. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now somewhat contracts. R. the slender tower of ***Sooneck**, commanding the entrance of a ravine. The castle, built by Archb. Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was dismantled by the Emp. Rudolph as a robbers' stronghold, and rebuilt in the 14th cent. The ruin now belongs to the Prussian Royal family, and has been entirely restored.

(r.) **Trechtingshausen** (*Stern*). On an eminence beyond the village rise the ruins of *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg**, destroyed by the French 1689. In 1251 this marauders' castle was dismantled by the Rhenish Confederation, but restored 1261 by its owner, Philipp von Hohenfels, who recommenced his lawless calling. The Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled this stronghold, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the **Morgenbachthal*, which for a short distance (1¹/₂ M.) is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine.

1. **Assmannshausen** (*Anker; Krone*), is celebrated for its red wine. At the mouth of a ravine below it the much esteemed *Bodenthaler* is produced. In the vicinity traces of Rom. baths have been discovered. Path to the Niederwald see p. 81.

On the l. bank opp. Assmannshausen, rise the towers of ***Rheinstein**, 266 ft. above the Rhine. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and subsequently to 1348 was frequently a residence of Archb. Kuno von Falkenstein. Nothing is known of its history after this date. In 1825—29 Prince Fred. of Prussia caused the castle to be rebuilt; his remains (d. 1863) are interred in the chapel on the S. side. The *Collection* of old armour, objects of art etc. is open to the public (fee 7½ for 1, 15—20 Sgr. for 4 pers.). View from the castle limited; not more extensive from the *Swiss house*, a large farmbuilding on the height towards the S.

Near the castle stands the *Clemenskirche*, origin also unknown. It is indebted for its restoration to the Princess Fred. of Prussia.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Rom. period till 1830—32, when the last blasting operations took place. The ascent is still attended with difficulty in the case of heavily laden vessels, but in the descent the large rafts alone are exposed to danger, and require to be piloted with extreme caution.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (l.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes 1635, finally dismantled by the French 1689. The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The entire hill is covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Orleans and planted here.

Opp. the castle on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower**, which derives its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archb. Hatto of Mayence, who is said to have been devoured here by mice. In all probability, however, the real name was *Mauth-Thurm*, or Tower of Customs, and it was erected in the middle ages for levying tolls. The ruins have been converted into a watch-tower, whence signals are made to steamers descending the river, which are here required to slacken speed when vessels are proceeding in the contrary direction.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the Rheingau, a district once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below

(r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the *Nahe*, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-*Nahe* lines at *Bingerbrück*, p. 95. The steamers do not touch at *Bingerbrück*.

Bingen. *Hotels.* *Victoria*; *White Horse*; charges in both: R. 1 fl., L. 18 kr., B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl. 12 kr., A 18 kr.; *Bellevue*; *Englischer Hof*; *Deutsches Haus*.

Restaurants. *Soherr*, in the Market-place.

Bingen (pop. 6000) was known to the Romans. Two Rom. military roads led hence to *Cologne* and *Treves*, and their junction was protected by a fort which probably stood on the site of the present castle of **Klopp*, destroyed by the French 1689. Entrance to the castle at the back of the *White Horse Hotel*; the gardens, to which strangers are admitted (fee 18 kr.), command a pleasing prospect; best survey from the tower.

The old *Bridge* over the *Nahe* was constructed by *Aichb. Willigis* on the foundations of the old Rom. bridge; it was afterwards partially destroyed, and again restored. The *Nahe* here forms the boundary between *Hessen-Darmstadt* and *Prussia*.

The Gothic *Pfarrkirche* dates from the 15th cent., and contains an ancient font. The *Town Hall* was restored in 1863 in the mediæval style.

The **Rondel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. on the road to the *Hunnsrücken*, which diverges from the *Coblenz* road soon after the bridge is crossed, commands a beautiful prospect, sometimes preferred to that from the *Rochusberg*, as *Bingen* and the castle of *Klopp* form the foreground. The pedestrian may cross the *Nahe* by the new railway bridge; the *Rondel*, a spot planted with trees, is easily recognisable. Near it is the *Elisenhöhe*, another fine point, 425 ft. above the Rhine. The new château in the Goth. style is the property of M. *Wilhelm* of *Bingen*.

The most frequented points in the neighbourhood are the *Rochuscapelle* (E.) and the *Scharlachkopf* (S. E.), each $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town. The road to the former leaves the street at the back of the *Englischer Hof*, and after 100 yds. ascends l., past the cemetery; ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Hôtel Hartmann*, on the slope of the hill.

The **Rochuscapelle*, 10 min. farther, on the E. brow of the *Rochusberg* descending abruptly to the Rhine, 383 ft. above the latter, founded 1666 at the time of the plague, destroyed 1795, restored 1814, commands a noble prospect of the *Rheingau*. The interior contains a representation of St. Roch leaving his dismantled palace, painted in commemoration of the restoration of the chapel, and presented by *Gæthe* and others. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sund. after Aug. 16th), described by *Gæthe*, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which the ringing of glasses and open-air dances form a necessary accompaniment. The chapel is generally opened



Originalkarte des Moselle-Flusses im Bereich der Moselle-Flussmündung



in summer at 7 p. m. Near the E. entrance a stone pulpit for open-air sermons.

From the Rochuscappelte a carriage-road on the same level leads to the **Scharlachkopf*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. View very fine, entirely different from that obtained from the chapel; it embraces the valley of the Nahe and the populous Palatinate, dotted with numerous villages and bounded by the Donnersberg. The Rhine is only visible from the influx of the Nahe to the Mouse tower. A shady road leads hence along the N.W. side of the hill in 20 min. to the Hôtel Hartmann; in 10 min. more the town is reached. The S. slopes of the hill yield the excellent Scharlachberg wine.

14. The Niederwald.

Tariffs at Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen. Donkey with guide from Rüdesheim to the Temple on the Niederwald (or from Assmannshausen to the Jagdschloss) 14 Sgr.; to all the points of view, the Schloss and Assmannshausen (or *vice versa* from Assmannshausen to Rüdesheim) 24 Sgr. Guide alone at half the above charges. Horse with guide 3–6 Sgr. more. Two-horse carr. to the Niederwald and Schloss $2\frac{2}{3}$, including Assmannshausen $3\frac{1}{2}$; same excursion, including Johannisberg, $3\frac{2}{3}$ Thlr.—Boats from Rüdesheim to Rheinstein, waiting 2 hrs. at the castle, and returning to Assmannshausen, 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; to Assmannshausen alone 25 Sgr.; number of persons only limited by the size of the boat. — Ferry from Rüdesheim to Bingen 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 6, 3 or more pers. 2 Sgr. each; Assmannshausen to Rheinstein 10 Sgr. for a party. It is, however, usual to pay the boatmen more liberally. Steam-ferry between Rüdesheim and Bingerbrück, 2 or 1 Sgr.

Bingen Boatmen's Tariff. Bingen to Assmannshausen 1–6 pers. 1 fl. 10 kr., Rheinstein 1 fl. 30 kr., Rheinstein and Assmannshausen 1 fl. 48 kr., each additional pers. 6 kr.; return fare one-half more. The boatmen are provided with badges; two must always be in each boat; want of respect or attempts to overcharge are punishable.

Plan. By water from Rüdesheim or Bingen to Rheinstein, where the boat awaits the traveller's return from the castle; thence to Assmannshausen, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk over the Niederwald to Rüdesheim. Guide unnecessary. Riders are advised to take their donkeys or horses only as far as the Schloss and there dismiss them, as the descent is easy. [From Bingen to Rheinstein on foot (ferry at the church) about 3 M.]

The **Niederwald*, a wooded hill clothed on its S. slopes with vineyards, rising from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N., vies with the Drachenfels as a point of attraction to excursionists, and commands a most extensive prospect in the direction of Mayence.

The ascent is usually made from Assmannshausen, after a visit has been paid to Rheinstein (p. 79). The excursion is most agreeably made in this direction, the ascent being more gradual and better shaded than that from Rüdesheim, whilst the views become more beautiful and extensive as the traveller advances. At a small shrine, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Assmannshausen, the new bridle path diverges to the r. from the cart-road which remains in the valley, and ascends in windings through underwood. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the traveller reaches the **Jagdschloss** (**Restaurant*, good wine; R.

15 Sgr., pension $1\frac{1}{6}$ Thlr.), a hunting-lodge, which with the entire Niederwald is the private property of the King of Prussia. — The cart-road in the ravine, the vine-clad sides of which yield the celebrated red wine of Assmannshausen, ascends gradually to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aulhausen*, a village inhabited by potters (near it the former nunnery of *Marienhausen*, now a farm) At the church the road turns to the r. and in 20 min. leads to the Jagdschloss.

At the Jagdschloss the traveller engages a boy ($2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.), to open the Zaubershöhle and Rossel. The '*Zaubershöhle*' (magic cave), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W. of the Schloss, is a dark passage, at the extremity of which a semicircular chamber with three apertures commands views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemenscapelle, Falkenburg, and Rheinstein. Five min. farther is the ***Rossel** (808 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: W. the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg and Soonwald in the background; r. the wooded heights of the Hunnsrück. Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opp. bank Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. In the valley of the Nahe numerous villages, Kreuznach in the distance. Below the mouth of the Nahe is Rheinstein, with the Swiss house; beneath the latter the Clemenskirche, beyond it the Falkenburg. From the Rossel to Rüdesheim $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From the Rossel the path leads S. E. to the (2 min.) *Adolphshöhe*, exactly opp. the influx of the Nahe, the *Hermitage* (10 min.) where the path r. must be taken, which in 10 min. more leads to the ***Temple** (668 ft. above the Rhine) on the brow of the hill, commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S. E. by the Taunus Mts., S. by the Melibocus, W. by the distant Donnersberg.

From this point the road proceeds to the l., reaching a signpost (5 min.), whence the path to the l. leads to Rüdesheim in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The steep, stony path to the r., descending through vineyards, is somewhat shorter than the other, but is closed before and during the vintage (end of Aug. till Nov.). (From Rüdesheim to the Temple 45 min.; thence to the Jagdschloss 40 min.; down to Assmannshausen 25 min., by Aulhausen 40 min.)

15. From Bingen to Mayence and Frankfurt.

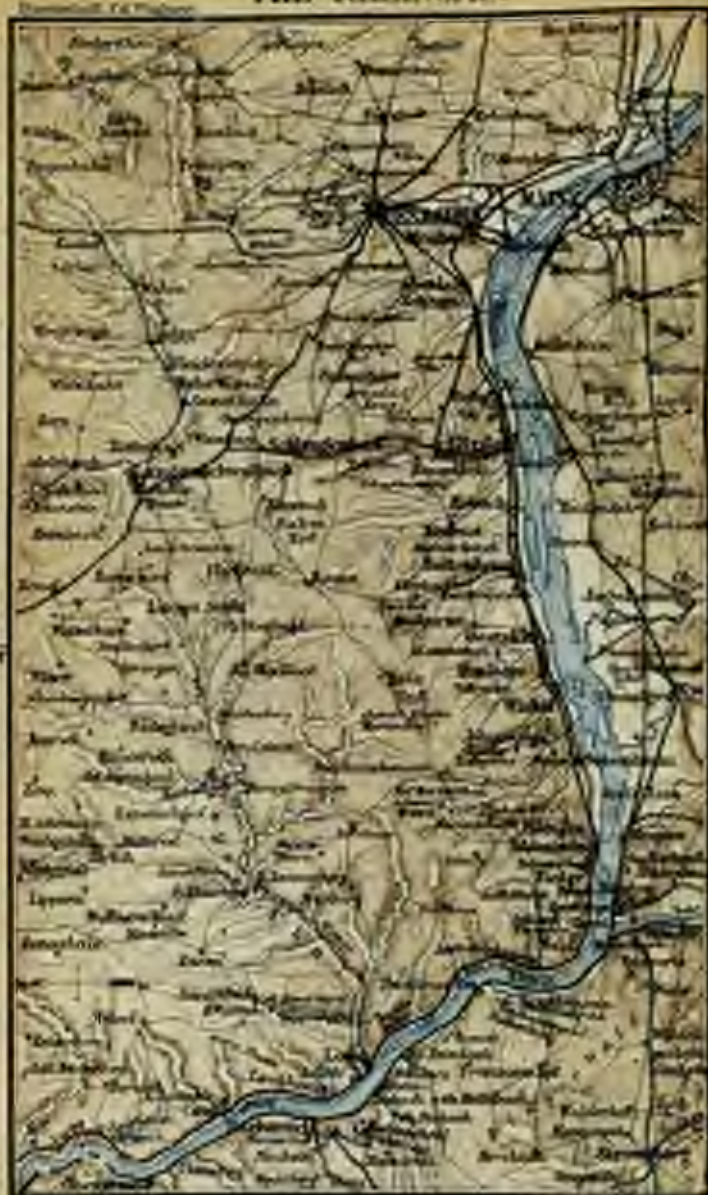
Rheingau.

Railway on the l. Bank of the Rhine, see p. 92, to Mayence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Railway on the r. Bank of the Rhine, see R. 23. If time permits, it is preferable to ascend by

Steamboat in $2\frac{1}{2}$ (down in $1\frac{3}{4}$) hrs. to Mayence; piers at Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, Biebrich; small boat stations Geisenheim, Oestrich, Walluf.

THE RHEINGAU.



Pedestrians will be repaid by the walk from Rüdesheim to Eltville. This tract, the garden of the Rhine, is replete with interest. If a carr. be employed, the driver should be directed to include *Johannisberg* in the excursion, otherwise the traveller will lose one of the finest points on the Rhine.

Those acquainted with the banks of the river may vary their tour by proceeding from *Geisenheim* to *Schloss Johannisberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.); thence, passing *Schloss Vollraths*, to *Hallgarten* (3 M.); by the *Steinberg* and across the *Bos* to *Eberbach* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.); by the Lunatic Asylum of *Eichberg* to *Kiedrich* (3 M.); thence to Eltville ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The path leads chiefly through shadeless vineyards, but the castle of *Johannisberg*, view from the *Bos*, monastery of *Eberbach* and Gothic chapel at *Kiedrich* amply reward the pedestrian.

Rüdesheim (**Darmstädter Hof*, R. 20, B. 10, D. 20, L. 4 Sgr.; **Rheinstein*; *Hôtel Krass*; *Massmann*; *Rail. Restaur.*; *Rheinhalle*, restaur. opp. the stat.; steam-ferry to *Bingerbrück*, p. 95). The celebrated wine of the place is yielded by the vineyards behind the town. At the lower extremity is the **Brömserburg*, or *Niederburg*, property of Count *Ingelheim*, a massive rectangular stone tower, 112 ft. long, 88 ft. broad, 64 ft. high, said to have been once a Roman fort. The three vaulted stories belong to the 13th cent. Till the 14th cent. it was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence; subsequently it became the property of the knights of Rüdesheim, and was occupied by the *Brömser* family, whose residence near the castle is still well preserved.

One of these knights who had distinguished himself by destroying a dragon in the Holy Land, and had escaped out of the hands of the Saracens, vowed that, if he ever returned to Rüdesheim, he would dedicate his only daughter *Gisela* to the Church. The latter, during her father's absence, had formed an attachment to a young knight of a neighbouring castle, and heard with dismay her father's fatal vow. The old crusader was inexorable, and *Gisela* in a fit of despair threw herself from the tower into the Rhine. According to popular belief her pale form still hovers about the ruined tower, and her lamentations are heard mingling with the moaning of the wind.

The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, an old tower behind the *Brömserburg*, for 300 years the property of the Counts *Boos*, now belongs to a wine-merchant.

On the opp. bank of the Rhine rises the *Rochusberg*, surmounted by the conspicuous *Rochuscappelle*, at the foot of which is the *Villa Landy*; farther on are *Kempton* and (rail. stat.) *Gaulsheim*.

The small town of **Geisenheim** (**Stadt Frankfurt*; **Schlitz*) contains a handsome red-sandstone church of the 15th cent., with modern portal and open-work Gothic towers. The residence of *M. Zwierlein* contains a collection of stained glass which deserves a visit. At the W. extremity of the village are the two country-seats of *M. Lade* with beautiful gardens. The wine of this district, especially *Rothenberger*, is highly esteemed.

On the hill behind *Geisenheim*, near *Eibingen*, is seen the former nunnery of that name, founded 1148, secularized 1802, again appropriated to divine worship 1835. Farther N. E. are the remnants of another convent, founded 1390. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther N. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Rüdesheim) is the convent of *Marienthal*, picturesquely situated in a forest.

***Schloss Johannisberg**, situated conspicuously on a vine-clad

eminence, 362 ft. above the Rhine, and visible from a great distance, was erected in 1716 by the Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine convent founded by Archb. Ruthard in 1106. On the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda in 1802, the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshall Kellermann, and 1816 given by the Emp. of Austria to the late Prince Metternich as an imperial fief. The vineyards, in area about 40 acres, yielding an average income of 6—7000 l., are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine; although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg, the latter occasionally realizing the higher price. The *view from the balcony of the castle (fee 24 kr.; good Johannisberger in the restaurant, 5 fl. per bottle) comprises the course of the Rhine from Mayence to Bingen. The *Chapel*, founded in the 12th cent., and subsequently restored, contains a monument to the eminent historian and tutor to the Prince, *Nic. Vogt*, who died a senator of Frankfurt, but was interred here by his own wish. A few min. walk from the Schloss is situated the village of *Johannisberg* (Mehrer), where a hydro-pathic and pine-cone bath-establishment is situated (*Restaurant, good wine). From this point to Geisenheim, or Winkel, by *Johannisberg im Grund* (*Klein) is a walk of 1½ M. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the 'Klause', a remnant of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archb. Ruthard (see above). Printing-presses of a superior description are manufactured at the machine-factory of Klein, Forst and Bohn at Johannisberg im Grund.

Mittelheim, with the borough of *Winkel* (Rheingauer Hof), forms one long street. At the W. extremity is situated a residence of *M. Brentano-Birkenstock* of Frankfurt, mentioned in Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', and containing reminiscences of Goethe.

At *Oestrich* (**Steinheimer*; *Petri*; *Iffland*) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, and were obliged first to confirm the rights of the land. The village with its projecting crane, and Johannisberg in the background, forms a most picturesque scene.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies *Hallgarten*, in the midst of vineyards; near it the well-preserved castle of *Vollraths*, erected 1362 by a member of the *Greiffenklau* family, in whose possession it continued till recently.

Before reaching *Hattenheim* (*Laroche*), the road passes *Schloss Reichartshausen*, in a small park (1 M. from Oestrich), once a dèpôt for the wnes of Eberbach, now the seat of Count Schönborn.

Between Hattenheim und Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the l. bank, and *Westphalian* or *Rheinau*. L. of

the road between these villages is the *Markbrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding *Marcobrunner*, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines.

Erbach (*Engel*; *Wallfisch*), mentioned as early as 980, is concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the long island of *Rheinau*. At the W. extremity of the village is the château of *Reinhartshausen*, the property of the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, containing a coll. of pictures and sculptures; adm. Mond., Wed. and Frid. 10—5 o'cl. (30 kr.).

A broad path leads inland from Erbach to the once celebrated and richly endowed Cistercian Abbey of **Eberbach**, founded by St. Bernhard of Clairvaux 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. Hence the Latin proverb:

*Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat,
Oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.*

The Abbey, secularized 1803, was afterwards converted into a House of Correction. It was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 15th cent. The Romanesque convent-church, consecrated 1186, recently restored, contains a number of *Monuments*, most of them of Abbots of the 12th—18th cent. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of the Archb. of Mayence Gerlach (d. 1371) and Adolph II., Count of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The *Refectory* of the 13th cent. is now occupied by wine-presses, and the cellars below formerly contained the 'Cabinet' wines of the Duke of Nassau, the most choice production of the vineyards of the Rheingau. The neighbouring **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in area, carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach ever since the end of the 12th cent., is celebrated. The **Bos** (obsolete word = hill), an eminence close to the monastery, commands a magnificent prospect, comprising the Steinberg vineyard. E. of the Eberbach valley, in the distance, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Eichberg*.

At **Eltville** (**Hôtel Reisenbach*; *Rheingauer Hof*; *Engel*; *Rheinbahn Hotel*), formerly capital of the Rheingau, the German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity, when hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent. Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils, and here the archiepiscopal mint was established. Here too one of the first printing-presses was erected, in 1465, 50 years after the invention of the art, and before the death of Gutenberg. The handsome watch-tower, with the arms of the founder, and the adjoining castle-wall are the sole remnants of a castle erected 1330 by Baldwin, Archb. of Treves, at that time High-steward of Mayence; the church-tower belongs to the same date. A number of country-residences give a handsome appearance to the place. Omnibus to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach see p. 137.

About 1½ M. to the N. W. lies the large village of **Kiedrich** (**Burg Scharfenstein*; *Krone*), formerly a resort of pilgrims; the church of *St. Valentine*, and the chapel of **St. Michael*, erected 1440 in the later Gothic style, restored 1858, merit a visit. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is surmounted by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes 1632, and finally by the French 1682.

Beyond Eltville several villas, situated in carefully kept vineyards, are passed; the opp. island is tastefully laid out. The church-tower of *Rauenthal* is visible on the hills in the background. The **Bubenhäuser Höhe* (p. 137), one of the finest points in the Rheingau, may be reached from Eltville in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

At **Niederwalluf** (**Schwan; Gartenfeld*), mentioned as early as 770, the rich wine-tract of the Rheingau terminates. The entire district was anciently surrounded by an impenetrable barrier, formed by a dense belt of trees, 50 yds. in width, so interwoven as to form a gigantic hedge.

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Rhine, is the chapel of *Budenheim*, whence the **Leniaberger* (refreshments at the forester's) commanding a fine view of the Rheingau, may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road from Niederwalluf to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach* unites at *Neudorf* with the high-road from Eltville (p. 137).

Schierstein (*Drei Kronen*) stands in the midst of a vast orchard. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* and the village (Weisses Ross) of that name; 5 min. N. of the latter on the height, the *Nürnberg Hof* (refreshm.) with extensive view.

Biebrich (*Rheinischer Hof; European Hotel*; charges as at Mayence, see below; *Krone*, beer. — Engl. Church Service in the ducal chapel), which with *Mosbach* forms one town, was a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau till 1866. At the upper end of the town are extensive barracks, and at the lower the ducal palace, erected 1706 in the Renaissance style. The statues which adorn the centre were much injured in 1793, during the siege of Mayence, by the French batteries on the island of Petersau, whilst the Palace was occupied by Prussian troops. The well-kept garden and park, nearly 1 M. in length, abound with beautiful walks. The extensive hot-houses were transferred to Frankfurt in 1869 (comp. p. 129). The small mediæval castle in the palace-garden, occupying the site of an ancient residence of Louis the Pious, is fitted up in the Gothic style, and contains monuments of Counts of Katzenelnbogen, brought from Eberbach (p. 85). Biebrich is connected with the Taunus line (stat. *Curve*) by a horse-railway, with Wiesbaden by the Rheingau line, and also by an omnibus (24 kr. with luggage) meeting the steamboats.

Beyond Biebrich the steamboat passes between the islands of *Ingelheimer Au* r. and *Petersau* l.; on the latter, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and there interred.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is at the lower end of the town, below the bridge of boats, a considerable distance from the rail. stat., which is situated on the Rhine at the upper end. Conveyances etc. see p. 87.



Mayence. Hotels. On the Rhine: *Rhenish Hotel, R. 1 fl., L. 18, B. 36, D. 1 fl. 30, A. 24 kr.; *H. de Hollande; *English H. — 2. Cl. H. de Cologne; H. Taunus; Stadt Coblenz. — In the town: Karpfen, opp. the post-office; Landsberg, Löhrasse; Schützenhof, opp. the cathedral; Stadt Creuznach, unpretending. — In *Castel*, near the station: *Hôtel Barth, R. 1 fl., B. 30, A. 18 kr.; Anker, unpretending.

Cafés. Café Français opp. the bridge. Café de Paris in the Theaterplatz.

Confectioners. Volk. in the Theaterplatz; Schuckan, behind the theatre.

Restaurants. P. Bickerle, Rothes Haus, both in the Theaterplatz; Falk; Bohland, Emmeransgasse. — *Beer*: Café Neuf in the island; Heiliger Geist near the Rhein-Str.; Mayer Rhein-Str.; Anker at Castel.

Baths near the stat. Swimming-Bath outside the Neuthor.

Theatre in winter only, 5 times weekly.

Railway Stations. Trains for *Cologne* (p. 92), *Ludwigshafen* (R. 31), *Frankfurt* (direct), and *Darmstadt* (p. 140) start from the Mayence stat. on the Rhine, at the upper end of the town; for *Frankfurt* (Taunus-Rl.), *Wiesbaden*, and *Rüdesheim* from Castel (p. 130). — Steam ferry-boat, omnibus, and carriages from stat. to stat. see below.

Steamboats. The steamboats for the *Lower Rhine* have their landing-place below the rail. bridge, at Mayence as well as at Castel, where they correspond with the Taunus Rail.

Telegraph Office in the Alte Universitäts-Str., behind the theatre; closed during the night.

Carriages in Mayence. One-horse for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1—2 pers. 15, 3—4 pers. 21, by the hr. 48 hr. or 1 fl. Two-horse carr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th more. For waiting, half the above charges. Trunk 6 kr.; smaller packages free. Bridge-toll (16 kr.) extra. — In Castel charges somewhat higher.

Porterage. From the pier or stat. to the hotels on the Rhine: Trunk under 50 lbs. 6, over 50 lbs. 9, smaller packages 3, or several together 6 kr. To Castel, see p. 130.

English Church in the Clara Strasse.

The traveller whose time is limited should inspect the town as follows: Cathedral and monuments (p. 89), Gutenberg monument (p. 90), Eigelstein (p. 88), collections in the Palace (p. 91), evening in the new Anlage (p. 92), Wiesbaden (p. 130), or the Park at Biebrich (p. 86).

Mayence, Ger. *Mainz*, situated below the confluence of the Main and the Rhine, is historically among the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. In B.C. 38 Vipsanius Agrippa caused a camp to be pitched on this spot for the security of his line of defence against the Germanic tribes. In B.C. 14 Augustus sent his son-in-law Drusus to the Rhine as commander-in-chief, and to him Mayence owes its foundation. His camp, the '*Castellum Magontiacum*', occupied the entire table-land between Mainz and Zahlbach, as is proved by the abundant Rom. remains still seen near the town. The more effectually to secure the passage of the Rhine, a second *Castellum* was soon afterwards constructed by Drusus on the opp. bank, whence the present *Castel* derives its origin and name. Traces have been recently discovered of the four roads which diverged from the *Castellum Magontiacum*, and milestones from them are exhibited with other Rom. relics in the Palace (p. 91).

Within the *Citadel* is the **Eigelstein* (Pl. 6), a monument erected by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus ('*exercitus honorarium tumulum excitavit.*' Sueton. Claud. 1.). The name is sometimes derived from the *aquila*, or *aigle*, which formerly surmounted the tower, but probably owes its origin to the form of the monument, resembling a gland (Ger. *Eichel*). The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the height and form of the monument have undergone many changes. It is now a grey, circular mass of stone, 45½ ft. high; the interior was furnished with a spiral staircase in 1689; view of the town and environs from the summit. Visitors ask for admission at the gate of the citadel and are then accompanied by a soldier (fee 12 kr.).

Excavations made during the last century led to the discovery of the hexagonal reservoir which supplied the Rom. fortress with water, situated near the Gauthor, on the spot now occupied by the '*Entenpfuhl*' (duck-pond). An **Aqueduct*, of which 62 pillars, some of them 30 ft. high, still exist (500 is said to have been the original number), conveyed the water to this basin. Remains of the pillars are seen near *Zahlbach*, ¾ M. to the S. W. of Mayence, not far from the *Stahlberg*. In an acacia-plantation on a rising ground to the l., once the Roman burial-ground, a number of Rom. tombstones have been erected on the spot of their discovery. The spring which the aqueduct connected with the Castrum, called the *Königs-Born*, is situated at *Finthen* (*Fontanæ*) on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence.

Mayence, with other places, claims to have been the scene of Constantine's vision of the Cross, as described in his letter to Eusebius in 311, when he set out with his legions against Maxentius. It is the oldest Archiepiscopal See in Germany, and the first Archbishop was St. Boniface, a native of England, who was raised to this dignity by Pope Zachary in 751, and is generally called the Apostle of the Germans. He was the son of a wheelwright, and so little ashamed of his parentage that he bore wheels in his arms, which out of compliment to him have been assumed by his successors in the See.

The founder of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation (1254) was a citizen of Mayence, which thus became the centre of this powerful league. It was at that time celebrated for its prosperity, which gained for it the title of the 'Golden Mainz'. Two centuries later it was deprived of its privileges by Archb. Adolph of Nassau, and long remained subject to the archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

On Oct. 22nd, 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken by the Prussians under Kalkreuth the following year. It became French in 1797 by the Peace of Campo Formio, and was capital

of the Department of Mont Tonnerre till 1814, when it was assigned to Hessen. Popul. 43,108 (7000 Prot., 3000 Jews).

Mayence, one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, has been garrisoned exclusively by Prussian troops (7500 men) since the war of 1866, the town still being Hessian. On the N. side stands the vast *Military Hospital*, facing the *Schlossplatz*.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 12), founded 978 by Archbishop Willigis, suffered six times from fire, and on each occasion was restored in the style of the age; it therefore affords specimens of the architecture of the 13th, 14th, and 15th cent. During the siege of 1793 all but the walls was destroyed by fire. At the commencement of the French period it served as a hay-magazine, but was restored to its sacred uses in 1804. On Nov. 9th, 1813, after the retreat of the French from Leipzig, 6000 men took up their quarters in the edifice, and again the wood-work became a prey to the flames. During the siege of 1814 it was employed as a slaughter-house, subsequently as a salt and corn magazine. Since then it has been kept sacred as a place of worship. The E. round towers belong to the most ancient structure, and the E. front and choir to the beginning of the 12th cent.; the W. choir was erected 1239, cloisters 1412. The octagonal '*Pfarrthurm*' is surmounted by a cupola of cast iron. The two brazen gates on the N. side, at the entrance from the market, formerly belonged to the *Liebfrauenkirche*. They bear inscriptions engraved 1135, recording the various privileges granted to the town by Archb. Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. (p. 185), and enumerating his grievances and the cause of his imprisonment.

The vaulted *Interior*, resting on 57 pillars, is richer in tombstones and monuments than any other church in Germany. The most interesting are the following, beginning with the aisle on the r., at the N. entrance (attendance of the sexton unnecessary): Canon von Breidenbach, 1497; von Gablentz, 1572. — N. aisle: On the 1st pillar, Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mainz, and Archb. of Magdeburg (statue admirably executed, said to be a faithful likeness), 1545; in a chapel opp., monument of the family of Brendel von Homburg, a well-executed Adoration of the Cross in stone, 1563; on the 4th pillar, Adalbert of Saxony, administrator of the Archbishopric, 1484; on the 6th pillar, opp. the pulpit, Elector Diether of Isenburg, 1482; on the altar at the side, St. Boniface (p. 88), relief of 1357. — S. aisle: On the 7th pillar, Elector Damian Hartard v. d. Leien, 1678; on the 4th pillar, *Elector Berthold von Henneberg, 1504, the finest monument in the cathedral, said to have been executed at Rome.

On the l. side of the entrance to the cloisters a stone tablet in the wall bears an inscription to the memory of *Fastrada*, third wife of Charlemagne, who died at Frankfurt in 794, and was interred in the church of St. Alban's (destroyed 1552), whence the tablet was removed to its present position.

The S. transept contains more modern monuments; a fine head of Saturn surmounts that of Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim. The well-executed monument of Archb. Conrad II. von Weinsberg dates from 1396.

The *Memorie*, or Chapter-house, erected 1248, adjoining the cathedral, now forms an entrance-hall to the Cloisters, constructed 1412, recently restored. The latter, the best preserved structure of this description in the Rhineland, served as a place of exercise for the clergy and for the obser-

vance of the monastic rule: '*post cœnam stabis, seu passus mille meabis.*' The Memorie and Cloisters contain several fine monuments. On the S. wall is "*Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue.' Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a remarkable "*Sculpture*, representing the reconciliation of the clergy with the townspeople after the insurrection of 1160, in which Archb. Arnold lost his life. Near it is an older tombstone of *Frauenlob*, erected 1783, a copy of the original of 1318, which had been accidentally destroyed.

The cathedral is open till 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. and 2—6 p. m. View from the tower (301 ft.) similar to that from the Eigelstein, but less extensive than from the Stephansturm (p. 91).

Near the cathedral is *Gutenberg's Platz*, so named by Napoleon in 1804. It is adorned with a **Statue of Gutenberg* (p. 173) (Pl. 24), designed by Thorwaldsen and executed at Paris, the expenses being defrayed by subscriptions from all parts of Europe.

The *Theatre* (Pl. 29) is one of the few modern edifices of the kind, the use of which is indicated by its external form. The *Hall of Industry* in the E. wing is a kind of bazaar for local manufactures. The furniture and leather goods of Mayence enjoy a high reputation.

The *Fruchthalle* (P. 8), or Fruit-market, W. of the theatre, one of the largest buildings of the kind in Germany, can be converted into a concert or ball-room by the addition of a moveable ceiling and floor, and is capable of containing 7—8000 persons.

Returning to the theatre and following the broad Ludwigsstrasse in a W. direction, the traveller reaches the *Schillerplatz*, planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the *Military Government Buildings*, and on the W. by the *Prussian Barracks* and *Military Casino*, where a bronze *Statue of Schiller* was erected 1862. The pillar of the fountain is said to have been brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim. The Schillerplatz itself was in Roman times the *Forum Gentile*, or market-place.

A broad street leads from the Schillerplatz to the *Kästrich*, an eminence with a terrace commanding an extensive view.

Near the N. end of the Schillerstrasse are the *Civil Government Buildings*, beyond which, to the E., is the *Grosse Bleiche*, the longest (800 yds.) street in Mayence, which bounds the old part of the town and leads to the Rhine. On the N. side of this street are the *Residence of the Commandant* and the old *Library*. In the small square to the l. is the *Neubrunnen*, a pillar with symbolical reliefs, erected in the last cent.; base adorned with river-gods. The building with the gilt horse, farther down the street, formerly the electoral stables, is now a cavalry-barrack.

On the r. at the E. extremity of the street, where it enters the large Palace square, is the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), erected 1751, formerly court-church of the electors.

The Electoral *Palace* (Pl. 28), at the N.E. point of the town, erected 1627—1678, was the residence of the Electors till 1792; during the French war it served as a hay-magazine. It is now occupied by several collections. That of Roman monuments is the richest in Germany. These and the picture-gallery are open Wed. 2—5. and Sund. 9—11. At other times cards of adm. (18 kr.) are procured at the 'Octroi' at the S. side of the building.

The Rom. Antiquities consist of altars, votive-tablets, sarcophagi and tombstones with sculptures and inscriptions. — The Roman-Germanic Museum contains 2000 casts of relics of the Rom.-Germanic period to the time of Charlemagne. The Collection of Coins consists of 2—3000 Rom. specimens, about 1800 of Mayence from Charlemagne to the fall of the Electorate, and 1500 of modern times. — The Library possesses 100,000 vols., among which are old impressions by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, dating from 1459—1462. — The Nat. Hist. Collection, especially the zoological portion, is also valuable.

The Picture Gallery belongs to the town and the Art-Union; the best paintings were presented by Napoleon I. The following by well-known masters are among the most interesting. 1st Room: 1. David anointed king by Samuel (French school); 6. *Jac. van Artois*, Foundation of the Chartreuse, a large landscape, the figure of St. Bruno by *Le Sueur*; 7., 8., 10. and 11. Four periods of the day, after Claude Lorrain; 30., 32. *Mignard*, Poetry, History, Painting and the god of time. 2nd R.: 39. *Miereveldt*, Don Ruy Gomez, Span. secretary of state; 50. *Hoffmann*, Kitchen of a prince. — 3rd R.: *F. Bol*, Abraham on Mt. Moriah. — 4th R.: 124. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 126., 127., 128. *Gaud. Ferrari*, St. Jerome in a landscape, Adoration of the Infant, the young Tobias, three admirable pictures; 132. *Titian*, Bacchicals. — 5th R.: 147. *Guido Reni*, Rape of Europa; 150. Filial love, Venetian school; 155. *Schidone*, Mary's visit to Elisabeth. In the centre of the saloon a celebrated astronomical clock. — In the Corner Room, water-colours, drawings, chalks, etc. — 6th R.: 181. *Velasquez*, Head of a cardinal; 182. *Murillo*, Duck-stealer. — 7th R.: *Jordaens*, Christ among the doctors; *Lod. Caracci*, Glory of the crowned Virgin. — 8th R. (Old German School): 204. *Dürer*, Adam and Eve; 207.—215. *Grünwald*, The nine beauties of Mary; 240. *Holbein*, Old German woman. — 9th R. (modern works): 1. *Heuss*, Thorwaldsen in his studio; 8. *Seeger*, Landscape; 11. *Stieler*, Tutelary Saint; 13. *Dietz*, Death of Pappenheim at Lützen; 17. *Flüggen*, Players; 18. *Schmitt*, Ital. women praying; 23. *Weller*, Sick child; 30. *Schotel*, Stormy sea; 31. *Jonas*, Cow-stable; 32., 33. *Kempf*, Fish Tower at Mayence.

Opp. the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the *House of the Teutonic Order*, now a *Grand-ducal Palace* (Pl. 5); connected with it is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 41), containing collections of old armour and modern engines of warfare. uninteresting to those who have visited more important collections. Cards of adm. gratis at the Artillery-office. corner of the Grosse Bleiche and Bauhofstrasse.

On an eminence, N. W. of the Citadel, rises the *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. 19), erected 1315, restored 1857. It consists of nave and two aisles of nearly equal height, a form rarely seen in Rhenish churches. The octagonal tower (223 ft.), base 106 ft. above the Rhine, commands the finest view in the town. To procure adm. visitors ring at the door of the N. tower. The *Cloisters* are remarkable for their tastefully constructed ceilings and windows.

The * *Cemetery*, once the burial-place of the Rom. legions, and

of the ancient Christian church (St. Alban's), on an eminence near Zahlbach (p. 88), merits a visit on account of its situation, as well as of its monuments.

The **Neue Anlage* (Restaurant), or public grounds, on a slight eminence near the Neuthor, occupies the site of the electoral château *Favorite*, where, July 25th, 1792, the well-known manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick to the French nation was framed by a large assembly of princes. Fine view from the grounds, embracing the town, river, and Taunus Mts. A walk across the railway-bridge is recommended on account of the view; best survey from the towers (fee 12 kr.).

The *Mainspitze* (promontory of the Main), opp. the *Neue Anlage*, is occupied by a bombproof fort commanding the two rivers. Near it remnants of a hexagonal star-fort, erected by Gustavus Adolphus.

Mayence is connected with **Castel** (see p. 130) by a bridge of boats, 740 yds. in length (toll 2 kr.), below which, when the water is low, remnants of pillars may be seen, probably the supports of the wooden bridge constructed by Charlemagne 793—803, afterwards ignited by lightning and burned. Most of the 17 water-mills are attached to these foundation pillars. Castel is also strongly fortified in connection with Mayence. Rail. from Castel to Wiesbaden in 20 min., to Frankfurt in 1 hr., see p. 130.

The direct route from Mayence to Frankfurt is by the Hessian Ludwig Railway, crossing the Rhine above the town. Near stat. *Bischoffsheim* the line diverges from the Darmstadt line.

Frankfurt see p. 122.

16. From Mayence to Cologne.

Railway Journey. Comp. Maps pp. 82, 66, 40, 26.

Hessian-Ludwig Rail. to Bingen, thence Rhenish line to Cologne; express in 4 hrs. 35 min., ord. trains in $5\frac{1}{4}$ — $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 4 Thlr. 25, 3 Thlr. 15, 2 Thlr. 10 Sgr. Return-tickets valid 3 days; passengers of 1st or 2nd cl. may break the journey twice, provided their tickets are stamped on leaving the carriage. — 50 lbs. of luggage free. — View of the Rhine to the r. only.

The train traverses the fortifications and passes opp. to *Biebrich* (p. 86). District between Mayence and Bingen uninteresting. The first important stat. is

Nieder-Ingelheim (*Post; Löwe; Hirsch*), where a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence, once stood. Mosaics, sculptures and other works of art, were sent in 784 by Pope Hadrian I. from the palace of Ravenna to adorn it. The granite columns of the fountain at the castle of Heidelberg (p. 150) were once here, and other relics are to be seen at Mayence, Eberbach, etc. At Ingelheim

the convocation of the bishops of Mayence, Cologne, and Worms, who dethroned Henry IV., assembled on Dec. 30th, 1105.

An obelisk on the S. side of the village marks the road begun by Charlemagne, completed by Napoleon. From this point a fine prospect of the entire Rheingau is obtained. The red wines of Ingelheim and *Heidesheim* (*Friederich) opp. Eltville (p. 85) enjoy a high reputation. Between this and Mayence are numerous quarries of limestone, composed of innumerable snail-shells (*Litorinelli*), which is largely exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland.

On the opp. (r.) bank rises *Johannisberg* (p. 83). The train skirts the *Rochusberg* and stops at stat.

Bingen (p. 80), where the finest scenery of the Rhine commences (comp. R. 13). The *Nahe* is now crossed below the old stone bridge, and **Bingerbrück** (**Ruppertsberg*) reached. Opp. to it is the *Mouse Tower* (p. 79). The stat. of the *Rhine-Nahe* line (p. 95) adjoins that of the Rhenish.

From **Bacharach** to Oberwesel, see pp. 76, 75. **Oberwesel**, delightfully situated, is next reached; stat. near the *Church*. Two tunnels, then a glimpse of the *Lurlei* (p. 74) on the r. bank. Another tunnel near the 'Bank', then

St. Goar (p. 72), beyond which the base of the ruin of *Rheinfels* is skirted. On the opp. bank, above *Welmich*, rises the *Maus* (p. 72); farther down, *Liebenstein* and *Sterrenberg*. Stat. **Boppard** is in the rear of the town. Beyond Boppard *Osterspays* and the picturesque château of *Liebeneck* are seen on the r. bank. The train next passes *Brey*, opp. *Braubach* and the *Marksburg* (p. 69), and *Rhense*, beyond which r. is situated the *Königsstuhl* (p. 69). Stat. *Capellen* is at the foot of *Stolzenfels*, opp. the castle of *Lahnneck* and *Oberlahnstein* (rail. to Ems and Limburg, see R. 20). — Opp. the island of *Oberwerth* the train quits the Rhine, skirts *Fort Constantine*, and intersects the fortifications of

Coblenz, see R. 12. From the stat. little is seen of the town. As the train crosses the Moselle a view is obtained of *Ehrenbreitstein* r., rising above the stone bridge. At the foot of the fortified *Petersberg* (l.) is the monument of Marceau (p. 65). A pleasing view is next obtained r. of *Neuwied*, the château of *Monrepos* is a conspicuous object in the distance; above *Weissenthurm* (l.) rises the monument of General Hoche (p. 49) and the ancient boundary tower. Stat.

Neuwied (p. 48) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town on the opp. bank. (Right Rhenish line see p. 49.) The train crosses the *Nette*, passes the *Netterhof* (p. 49), and stops at stat.

Andernach (p. 47), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town; the church, the ancient tower and walls are conspicuous. The *Lunatic Asylum* (l.) was once the Augustine nunnery of St. Thomas. Beyond Andernach the train skirts the river and commands a beautiful view in both directions; farther on, it passes the *Krahenberg*, where the

remains of a Rom. villa were discovered, and intersects the lava-stream of the Fornicher Kopf (p. 47); r. the castle of *Namedy* is visible. Opp. stat. *Brohl* (Brohlthal, etc., see R. 11) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*; the train then skirts the base of *Rheineck* and passes stat. *Nieder-Breisig*, opp. (r.) the castle of *Arenfels*, where the river is quitted. Next stat.

Sinzig (*Hôtel Baur; Deutsches Haus*), a very ancient town, surrounded by high walls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river. The ruins of the Franconian palace, afterwards Imperial residence, which stood here, and from which decrees of Pepin, the Emp. Henry III. and others were issued, have been converted into a Gothic villa. The *Helenenberg*, l. of the line and S. of the town, derives its name from a tradition that the empress Helena founded a chapel on it. The **Church*, in the finest transition style, the round predominating, constructed of tuffstone, dates from the 13th cent. The 'holy Vogt', a natural mummy found in the churchyard 200 years ago, is exhibited in one of the chapels. A worthless picture alludes to Constantine's vision of the Cross (p. 88), which, according to some traditions, took place at Sinzig. The choir contains a fine winged picture on gold ground by a Dutch master (John Foeten, 1480), restored 1855. (*Ahrthal*, see R. 9; diligence from Sinzig twice daily to Ahrweiler in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., comp. p. 43.)

Remagen (and Apollinariskirche, see pp. 43, 44) is one of the stations (Sinzig the other) for the Ahr Valley (R. 10). Here the train re-approaches the river; beautiful retrospect. Farther on, the scene of the landslip of the *Birgeler Kopf* is intersected by the line, where, and at Rolandseck, the peculiar formation of the mountains is exposed by the cuttings. Beyond *Oberwinter* the train reaches

Rolandseck (**Rail. Restaurant*; magnificent view, see p. 42), a favourite resort. — *Mehlem*, stat. for *Königswinter* on the r. bank, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Rhine; ferry to Königswinter 5 min.

Most of the handsome residences at **Godesberg** (**Blinzler*) belong to wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, etc. The *Draischbrunnen*, a weak alkaline, chalybeate spring, was known to the Romans, as is proved by a votive-tablet to Æsculapius, found in the vicinity. On an eminence (293 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the stat., stands the handsome castle-tower (100 ft.). At the base of the hill a Rom. colony is said formerly to have existed, and at the summit a fort, founded by the Emp. Julian (360), a temple, and afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and following cent. by the archbishops of Cologne. In 1583 the Bavarians, who fought in support of Archb. Ernst of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, stormed and blew up the castle; the tower alone escaped destruction. Fine view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Queen of Prussia.

On the r. as Bonn is approached, stands the *Hochkreuz*, an obelisk 30 ft. high, erected 1332—49 to a knight who fell in a duel at this spot, entirely restored in 1854. The train crosses the Poppelsdorf avenue, and enters stat.

Bonn, see p. 32. As the train proceeds, the *Cemetery* and chapel are seen r., the *Kreuzberg* l. Near stat. *Sechtem* the vineyards terminate. The former royal hunting-residence *Fulkenlust*, connected with Brühl by an avenue, is now private property.

Brühl (*Pavillon; Belvedere; Barion*, on the Cologne road). The train stops opp. the royal *Palace* of Brühl, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clemens August, 1728. During the French period Marshal Davoust resided in it several years, and it was afterwards assigned to the 4th cohort of the French Legion of Honour. For many years it was abandoned to decay, but was restored in 1842. The halls contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort.

After passing stat. *Kalscheuren*, the train skirts the W. side of the city, traverses the fortifications and a portion of the town, and enters stat.

Cologne, see R. 3.

17. From Bingerbrück to Treves and Luxembourg.

Comp. Maps pp. 66, 106.

Distance 142½ M. Rhine-Nahe, Saarbrücken-Treves and Luxembourg lines, in 6—7¼ hrs.; fares from Bingerbrück to Treves: 6 Thlr. 19, 4 Thlr. 18, 3 Thlr. 1 Sgr. — The terminus is at *Bingerbrück* on the l. bank of the Nahe, adjoining the stat. of the Rhenish rail., 1½ M. from Bingen. Steam-ferry between Bingerbrück and Rüdesheim, 2 or 1 Sgr.

The finest points on this route are between *Kreuznach* and *Norheim* and the environs of *Oberstein*. The structure of the line is most remarkable between *Fischbach* and *Birkenfeld*, where there are 10 tunnels and 20 bridges. The rocks consist chiefly of porphyry and dark red melaphyr, many of them very precipitous and grotesquely shaped. Valley of the Saar also very picturesque.

The line commences at **Bingerbrück** (p. 80), on the l. bank of the Nahe, skirts the Hunnsrücken mountains, traverses vineyards and a fertile district, passes the old tower of *Trutzbingen*, erected 1494 by a prefect of Kreuznach, and several small stations, the most important of which is *Langenlonsheim* (Weisses Ross).

Kreuznach. Hotels. *Pfälzer Hof*, next the post-office; *Adler*, both in the town. — *Berliner Hof*, near the bath island. Bath-establishments and hotels on and near the bath island: *Curhaus*, *Englischer Hof*, *Kauzenberg*, *Oranienhof*, *Hof von Holland*, *Europaischer Hof*, *Hôtel Royal*, *Hôtel de France*, etc.

Restaurants. *Macher*; *Brück*, D. 10 Sgr. — *Wine*: *Gold. Engel*; *Gold. Traube*.

Carriage Fares (to the follg. places and back with 4 hrs. stay): *Münster am Stein* one horse 12/3, two-horse 2½ Thlr., *Rheingrafenstein* and *Münster am Stein* 2—3, *Ebernburg* 2—3, *Altenbaumburg* 2—3, *Rothenfels*

2 $\frac{1}{3}$ —3, Dissibodenberg 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4, Stromberg 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rheinböller Hütte 5, Schloss Dhaun 5 Thlr. Bridge and road tolls included. Driver's fee discretionary.

Donkeys at the Curhaus (to the foll. places and back with halt of $\frac{1}{2}$ day): Münster am Stein 1, Rheingrafenstein 1, Ebernburg 1, Rothenfels 1 Thlr. To the *Gans*, *Rheingrafenstein*, *Ebernburg*, and back to *Kreuznach*, about 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. A pedestrian requires about 4 hrs. to make this beautiful round. He is recommended, when on the summit of the Kühberg, not to keep the carriage-road, but to diverge r. by the signpost. The path leads through wood, along the brow of the hill, commanding a succession of fine views and a survey of the ravine of the Salinen.

Nahe-Wines. The best are those of the Scharlachberg and Kauzenberg, of Norheim, Monzingen, Ebernburg, Münster am Stein, Winzenheim, and Bosenheim.

Statuettes in imitation of ivory (stucco saturated with stearic acid) at *Cauer's*.

English Church Service during the season.

Kreuznach (12,278 inhab., $\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.) has of late become important on account of its baths, particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula, and visited by 6000 patients annually. They are situated on and near the *Bade-Insel* (bath-island), above the bridge over the Nahe, 20 min. from the stat., where a number of handsome houses, among which is the *Curhaus*, with bath-establishment, conversation-hall etc., have been erected. In the morning and evening the visitors resort to the island to drink the waters of the *Elisabeth Spring* (containing iodine and bromine), situated at the S. extremity, and to enjoy the promenades. In summer trains also stop at a small station $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Curhaus. The bazaars abound with tempting objects, the most conspicuous of which are the beautiful agate wares of the neighbourhood (p. 99). The *Church* on the island was erected 1768 to replace that destroyed by the French, 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir (1333) of the latter are fitted up as an Engl. Chapel. Near the church the marble statue of *Dr. Prieger* (d. 1863) by *Cauer*.

On the N. W. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Nahe, rises the *Schlossberg*, a hill laid out as private pleasure-grounds; the vineyards on its S. slopes yield excellent wine. The summit, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, seat of the Sponheim family, destroyed by the French 1698, commands a fine view of the valley from the Rheingrafenstein to Bingen. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 99), commemorates the gallant conduct of Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in battle to save his Prince, Johann von Sponheim. Kreuznach, in the 13—15th cent. capital of the dominions of the Counts of Sponheim, afterwards became subject to the Electors Palatine.

Beyond Kreuznach the train crosses the Nahe and skirts the E. side of the town, passing the saline springs (with bath-house) of *Carls-* and *Theodorshalle* (Hôtel Rees; Foreith; R. in both 3—5 Thlr. per week).

At stat. **Münster am Stein**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kreuznach, are extensive salt-works belonging to Prussia, and saline baths (87° Fahr.). Good accommodation at the springs, or in the village (**Curhaus*, R. 15, B. 9 Sgr.; *Hôtel Löw*, D. 17 Sgr.).

Here the **Rheingrafenstein* (828 ft.), a porphyry cliff, rises 447 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. The river should be crossed near the saline springs (i. a **restaurant*), opp. which a path leads to the top (fine view). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1789. The new château, farm-buildings, vineyards &c. are the property of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels. (Direct route from Kreuznach to the Rheingrafenstein, see p. 96.)

The **Gans* (1139 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, commands a still more extensive view, comprising the Nahethal as far as Bingen, a portion of the Rheingau, the Rochuscapelle, Johannisberg, and the Rhine; far below are the Rheingrafenstein and Ebernburg, in the distance l. the Donnersberg; in the valley Münster am Stein, farther up Norheim, and on the opp. bank the barren cliffs of Rothenfels.

Opp. the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., is situated the ruined castle of **Ebernburg*, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (d. 1523, see p. 181), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives. Under his roof several of the early Reformers found shelter, and Ulrich von Hutten here composed his letters to Charles V., to the German nobility and nation. The castle was fortified by the French 1689, but in consequence of the Peace of Ryswyck in 1698 was again dismantled. Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an **inn*. It contains portraits of Sickingen and his wife, Ulrich von Hutten and others. Weapons, bullets &c., found in the old well (314 ft. deep), and several old sculptures are preserved in the castle-yard. The prospect is fine, especially of the valley of the *Alsenz*, with the ruins of *Altenbaumburg* in the background.

A charming excursion may be made from Münster am Stein through the *Huttenthal*, a valley on the opposite bank of the river (ferry), then across a lofty and cultivated plain, and finally through beautiful woods, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Altenbaumburg* (**Restaurant*), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1669, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly termed the *Boyneburg*, or *Croneburg*. The visitor may then descend to the village of *Altenbamberg* (p. 98), at the foot of the castle, and return through the *Alsenzthal* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Münster am Stein. — **Schloss Montfort* may be reached from Münster, by the *Ebernburg* and *Bingert* in 2 hrs. The extensive castle (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*), once a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed in the 15th cent. Turning to the r. from Bingert, the traveller may ascend to the summit of the *Lemberg* (1280 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe (reached from Münster direct in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and descend thence by a rugged path in 1 hr. to stat. *Böckelheim* (p. 98).

The view from the **Rothenfels*, a porphyry cliff, rising 958 ft. precipitously above the valley, surpasses those from the Gans and

Ebernburg, as it embraces the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, and the Alsenzthal to the Moschellandsberg. Distant view as extensive as that from the Gans. The footpath to it ascends from the saline springs through wood. Donkeys and conveyances, p. 96.

Excursion from Kreuznach to the Donnersberg on foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ day (quarters for the night at Dielkirchen in returning); or better by carr. in one day, as the route affords no great variety.

The *Nahe*, here the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, is crossed beyond Münster am Stein. The road skirts the base of the Ebernburg (p. 97); $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altenbamberg* (on the height the *Altenbaumburg*, p. 97); $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alsenz* (Post). Near *Mannweiler* the ruin of *Randeck* rises on the r. Beyond (6 M.) *Dielkirchen* (=Höster) the road diverges l. from the high road; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Marienthal*, with restored Goth. church., containing some good monuments of Counts of Falkenstein. Hence with guide (from the inn, 30 kr.), provided with the key of the tower (see below) in 1 hr. to the *Donnersberg*, *Rom. Mons Jovis* (2263 ft.), during the French period *Mont Tonnerre*, whence the department derived its name. The tower (keys at Marienthal and Dannenfels), erected in 1865, commands a noble prospect, embracing the valley of the Rhine, S. the Haardt, E. the Odenwald and Taunus Mts.

Those who desire to penetrate farther into the Palatinate (p. 181) should now descend by a steep path, shaded by beautiful beech, ash, and maple trees, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Dannenfels* (=Gümbel), situated among remarkably fine chestnuts. The road hence, destitute of shade, traverses an undulating plain to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bennhausen*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weitersweiler*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Dreyen*, where it crosses the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon. Then *Göllheim*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther (see p. 183).

The train next passes between the Nahe and the *Rothenfels*, the best view of which is obtained by looking back on the l. side, after passing through two long tunnels, before *Norheim* is reached.

The line follows the picturesque windings of the valley, passing *Niederhausen* r., *Oberhausen* l., and a steep rock rising on the r., surmounted by the ruins of *Böckelheim*, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in December, 1105, in order to compel him to surrender the imperial treasures kept in the castle of Hammerstein (p. 46). *Waldböckelheim* lies in a side-valley, 2 M. from the stat.

Half an hour's walk from Waldböckelheim are situated the castle and abbey of *Sponheim*, seat of one of the oldest Rhenish families (comp. p. 96). The Romanesque church is interesting.

Emerging from the tunnel beyond *Boos* (r.), the traveller observes l. the considerable ruins of **Dissibodenberg*, a monastery founded by the Irish bishop Dissibodus (d. 500), the first propagator of Christianity in this district. It was abandoned in 1560, and is now converted into pleasure-grounds, which afford a survey of the valley of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan*.

Staudernheim (=Salmen) lies to the l., connected with the stat. by the five-arched 'Landgrave-bridge', constructed in 1850.

Sobernheim (*Adler*; *Hoheburg*), a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall.

Monzingen (*Pflug*), on the slope to the r., yields one of the best wines of the Nahe. R. *Martinstein*, curiously built on a rock,

with church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. Beyond it, in a valley opening r., the grand ruins of the castle of *Dhaun* are situated.

**Dhaun*, the seat of a branch of the 'Wild- and Rheingrafen', which became extinct 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and subsequently enlarged. It is situated 6½ M. from stat. Monzingen, and 3¾ M. from Kirn (see below). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the fact that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lembeig, of the Simmerthal and the dark ravines of the Soonwald.

The traveller who visits this strikingly picturesque castle from Monzingen should return to the valley of the Nahe by *Johannesberg* (see below).

On an eminence r. is the church of *Johannesberg*. The valley contracts; the train passes through a tunnel and reaches *Kirn* (**Stroh*, near the stat.; **Post*), with ancient church; nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, added in the 15th cent. The town is commanded by the ruin of *Kyrburg* (**Restaurant*), once a residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom perished by the guillotine in Paris in 1794.

About 1½ M. up the valley of the *Hahnebach*, which unites with the Nahe at Kirn, are the ruins of *Stein-Callenfels*, curiously perched on the rock like a swallow's nest. In the background the white castle of *Wartenstein*; thence by *Oberhausen* to *Dhaun*, and from *Dhaun* by *Johannesberg*, or through the wood to *Kirn*, a pleasant walk of 3½ hrs.

After a less romantic tract, the line again enters a mountainous district at *Sulzbach*, where the melaphyr cliffs become more abrupt. After passing *Fischbach*, a bridge, a tunnel, and another bridge, the train comes in view of *Oberstein*, situated most picturesquely on the opp. bank. Station at some distance from the town (Rail. Restaur. with pavilion, picturesque view; hotels on the l. bank: **Post*, R. 10, B. 5, D. 10 Sgr.; *Hôtel Scriba*). A few paces beyond the latter in the street to the r. is the '*Gewerbefhalle*', where agates may be purchased at moderate prices. Below Oberstein are huge masses of conglomerate, the '*Fallen Rocks*', on the r. side of the road, which have become detached from the hill, and now stand leaning against it.

Oberstein is the finest point on the Nahe. Precipitous melaphyr cliffs, 400 ft. in height, confine the town within narrow limits. On their summits are two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1617. Halfway up is the **Prot. Church*, curiously built (12th cent.) into the face of the rock. It contains an old tombstone, said to belong to the founder, and a portrait of one of the Oberstein family. Steps ascend to the church opp. the bridge; the sexton lives in the last house on the l. The new Gothic Rom. Cath. church, constructed of dark red melaphyr, lies on the r. bank of the Nahe.

Oberstein has a popul. of 3500 (¼ Rom. Cath.), most of whom are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here

in abundance, but have now become scarce, and are largely imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes &c., by the addition of colouring matter. On the *Idarbach*, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are upwards of 50 polishing mills. *Idar* (*Schützenhaus*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Oberstein, also has a sort of merchants' hall (see above) in which these wares are sold at officially regulated prices. At Idar and Oberstein upwards of 100 so-called goldsmiths are engaged in setting the stones in silver and other metals. — Beautiful excursion to the *Wildenburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) by the *Katzenloch*; guide necessary.

Leaving Oberstein the train passes through a rapid succession of tunnels and cuttings. *Birkenfeld* (*Emmerich*), 3 M. r. of the stat., capital of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belongs to the Duchy of Oldenburg. At *Wallhausen* the line attains the culminating point (1304 ft.) between the Nahe and Saar. It now descends to the district-town of *St. Wendel* (*Jochem*), with fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1262. Beyond the tunnel (450 yds.) of *Wiebelskirchen*, the train reaches

Neunkirchen (*Jochum*, near the bridge), the centre of the rich mining and coal district of Saarbrücken. The foundry of Messrs. Stumm employs 800 hands, and yields 5000 tons of iron-ware annually. Neunkirchen is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 32).

Beyond Neunkirchen the *Bildstock Tunnel* (500 yds.). Numerous cuttings expose to view strata of coal, with intervening layers of slate and sandstone, containing remarkable fossils (*sigillaria*) in unusual abundance. In many cuttings 40—50 fossil trees of various diameters have been found. Some of the coal mines lie on the main line, others are connected with it by branch lines. They all belong to the Prussian government. The number of hands employed is about 13,000, the yield upwards of 2 million tons annually, worth 800,000 *l.* These mines are the source of the industry of the district. Glass-houses, manufactories of sal-ammoniac, Prussian-blue, etc. abound.

Between the stat. of *Sulzbach* and *Duttweiler*, in the wood $\frac{1}{4}$ M. l. of the line, is situated the '*Brennende Berg*', or burning mountain, a coalbed which ignited spontaneously 170 years ago. Slow combustion still takes place, and the bed, 400 by 40 yds., is gradually sinking. Smoke is seen, especially after rain, issuing from the fissures, in which eggs are sometimes cooked by visitors.

Saarbrücken (**Zir*) on the Saar, which here becomes navigable, is a Prussian town on the French frontier, connected by two bridges with *St. Johann* (**Guepratte*; **Rhein. Hof*; *Zimmermann*). The palace was till 1793 occupied by the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken; the palace-church contains monuments of the family.

At *Arnual*, in the vicinity, is a Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the above family whose vaults were formerly here.

The line follows the Saar: the most picturesque points are

between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, then between Mettlach and Saarburg.

Saarlouis (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Zwei Husen*), a Pruss. fortress, built by Vauban within one year, in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV., and birthplace of the unfortunate Marshal Ney; the house is indicated by a marble tablet.

Next stat. *Dillingen*, *Beckingen*, and *Merzig* (Trierscher Hof), with a basilica in the Gothic style of the 12th cent. Before **Mettlach** (*Saarstrom*) a long tunnel is passed. The buildings of the former Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., are now occupied by the extensive stone-ware factory of Villeroy and Boch.

At Mettlach the Saar makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which it penetrates (4½ M. to the N.W. of Mettlach) is the *Clef, affording a fine survey of the two arms of the valley of the Saar, separated by a narrow strip of land, on which stands the ruined castle of *Montclair*, destroyed 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Treves.

One mile W. of the Clef lies *Orscholz* (**Thiellemanns*), from which a carriage-road leads to *Heiten*, 2½ M. to the N. A mile farther is the old castle of *Freudenburg*, and 1 M. beyond it a signpost indicates the way to **Castell**. Near it, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored by the late king Fred. William IV., to which he caused the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Cressy 1346, to be transported. The castellan lives in the village below.

At **Nennig** (8 M. to the W. of *Freudenburg*) is a remarkably fine Roman *Mosaic Pavement*, 53 by 35 ft., representing 8 different scenes, the principal being a combat of gladiators.

The line follows the r. bank of the Saar. As it approaches Saarburg, the chapel of *Castell* is seen on a precipitous rock on the l. bank.

Saarburg (*Post*, carr. to *Castell* 2⅓ Thlr.; **Trierscher Hof*), picturesquely situated in a basin formed by the surrounding hills, is commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the former Electors of Treves. The *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'.

The line follows the valley of the Saar, passing l. *Wiltingen*, r. *Scharzhof* and *Ober-Emmel*, celebrated for their wines, till it reaches **Conz**, the Rom. *Consitium*, below which the valley of the Moselle is entered. The bridge over the Saar at Conz is mentioned by the Rom. poet Ausonius (d. 392) in his poem 'Mosella'. The present structure was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus, last Elector of Treves, the original bridge having been destroyed by the French under Marshal Créquy, on their retreat, 11th Aug. 1675, when defeated by the confederates under George William of Brunswick.

The rail. crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge. On the l. bank the line to Treves diverges; the stat. is near the old Moselle bridge.

Treves. Hotels. *Trierscher Hof (Pl. a), R. 20, L. 5, B. 10 Sgr.; *Roths Haus (Pl. b) (similar charges), formerly senate-house. Luxemburger Hof (Pl. c) and *Stadt Venedig (Pl. d), second class.

Cafés. Fischer, in the market. Steinhaus, Fleisch-Str. Bellevue and Schneider's Hof, on an eminence on the l. bank of the Moselle, with magnificent view, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the ferry at *Zurlauben* at the lower end of the town; back to Treves by *Zurlauben*, passing the entrance to the Pallien-Thal, a pleasing glimpse of which is obtained through the arch of a bridge built by Napoleon; Mettlach at *Zurlauben*.

Carriages. Two-horse 4 Thlr. per diem; to *Igel* (p. 105) 2 Thlr., one-horse 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr.

Railway Station on the l. bank of the Moselle, above the bridge.

Telegraph Office outside the Neuthor.

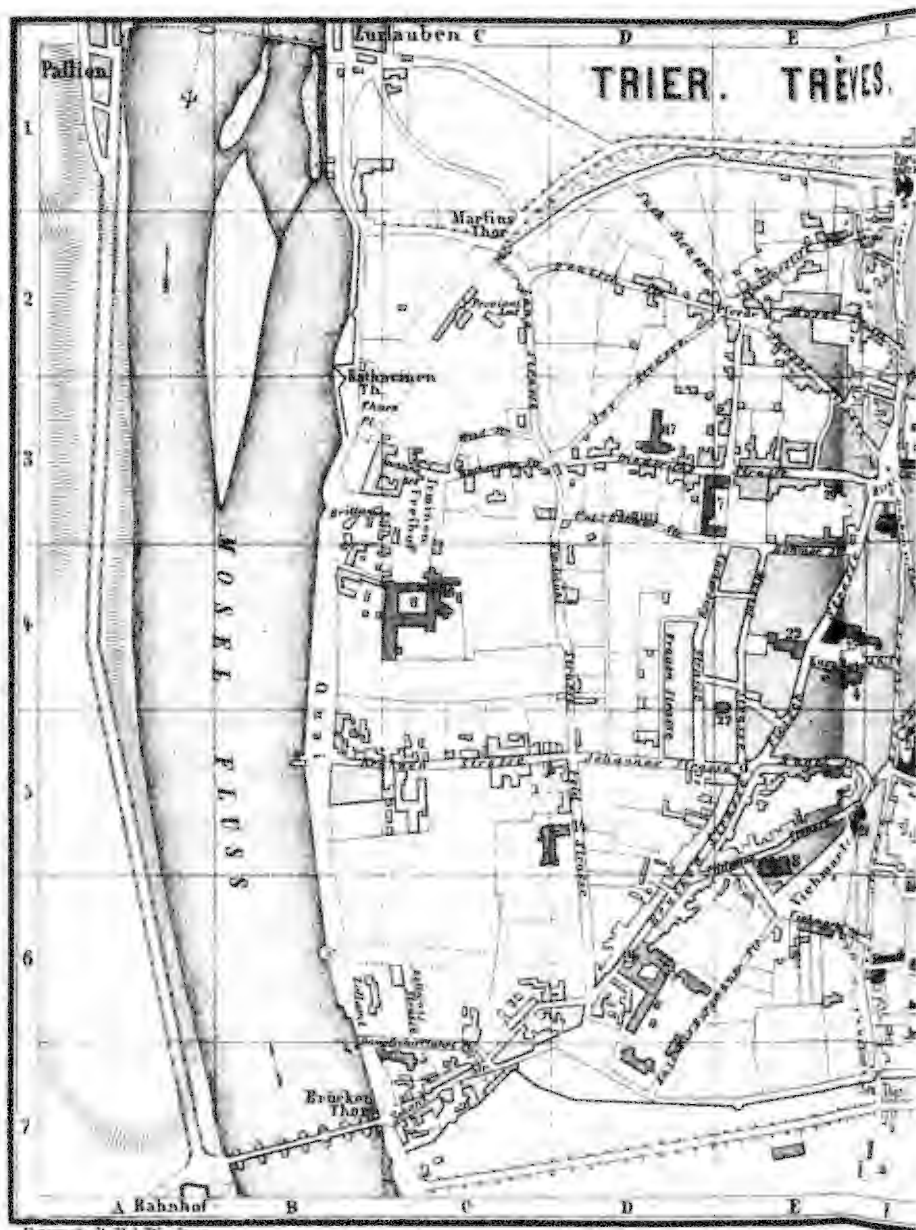
Steamboat to *Coblenz*, see p. 107.

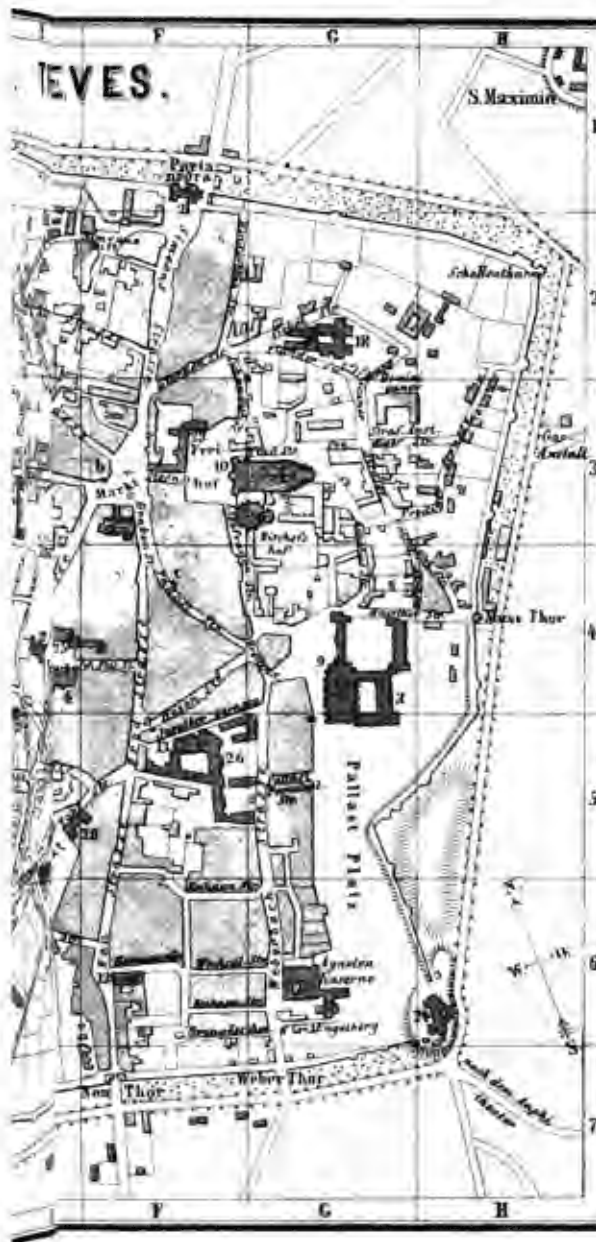
Treves (Ger. *Trier*), said to be the oldest town in Germany, was the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls, conquered B.C. 56 by Cæsar, who converted it into a Rom. colony under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, afterwards the occasional residence of the Emperors. Under Constantine the Great it was capital of Gaul, and as a cradle of art, science, and commerce, became as it were a rival of Rome herself. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are the finest on this side of the Alps.

On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricinus of Antioch was (328) elected first Bishop of Treves, which for nearly 15 centuries continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops and electors, till Clemens Wencelaus, the last elector, transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786.

On Aug. 10th. 1794, the French took the town, exacted a contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill. fr., and in 1802 abolished all the religious establishments. Till 1815 Treves was the chief town of the Department of the Saar, when it was made over to Prussia. Popul. 21,849 (1500 Prot., 3478 soldiers). The vine-clad hills, wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque. Best survey from the **Mariensäule*, a tower with a statue of the Virgin, situated opp. to the town on the summit of the l. bank of the Moselle, half-way between the bridge and Pallien.

The most important and best preserved of the Rom. antiquities of Treves is the **Porta Nigra* (*Römerthor*, *Simeonsthor*, Pl. 21) at the N. end of the town, a gate with towers of defence, probably erected under Claudius about the middle of the 1st century. The dimensions of this magnificent relic are: length 122 ft., height 79—99 ft., breadth including the wings 178 ft. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 24 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge, uncemented blocks of lias sandstone, blackened by time. In 1035 it was converted into a church, and the lower story filled up. In this state it remained till 1817, when it was restored to its ancient condition by the Prussian govern-





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- 8 St. Antonius K. E 5 6
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14 St. Joseph K. CD 5
15 Liebfrauen K. F G 3
16 St. Paulus K. C 4

Klöster

- 17 Clarissen Kl. D 3
18 Welchnonnen Kl. G 2
19 Landarmenhaus D 6
20 Museum in N° 26 Gymnasium F 5
21 Porta nigra F 1
22 Postamt E 4
23 Regierungsgebäude F 3
24 Römische Bäder H 6
25 Stadt u. Kaufhaus F 4
26 Seminar u. Gymnasium F 5
27 Synagoge E 4 5
28 Theater EF 5
29 Verteidigungsturm E 3

Hôtels

- a Friescher Hof F 5
b Rother Haus F 3
c Luxemburger Hof F 4
d Stadt Woblog E 3
e Post E 4

ment. In the part formerly used as the choir a collection of Rom. antiquities is exhibited.

Next in point of interest are the **Rom. Baths* (Pl. 24), entered from the Promenade, and also by a gate from the Esplanade (5 Sgr.), forming the S. E. corner of the town. They were till 1817 almost entirely concealed by earth and rubbish, but this has been removed, and the spacious apartments, halls, and channels for hot air, carefully constructed of large bricks and small blocks of lime-stone, are now exposed to view. The summit, reached by a spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the town.

On a rising ground, 500 yds. from the Baths, is the **Amphitheatre*, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 239, and from E. to W. of 166 ft., was capable of accommodating 57,000 spectators. Here Constantine sullied his fame in 306 by causing several thousand captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. The ten apertures in the walls, which led to the vaulted dens (*caveae*) of the wild beasts, are still seen. The **Villa Lautz*, above the amphitheatre, affords a fine view of the town and amphitheatre.

The **Basilica* (Pl. 9), said to date from a period prior to Constantine, a large public edifice destined for the administration of justice, and for commercial purposes, was the seat of the Imperial Governors of the town in the early middle-ages, but at the commencement of the 12th cent. was transferred to the bishop. When the town became Prussian, it was converted into a barrack, but subsequent to 1846 it was restored at the instance of Fred. Will. IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Prot. church. Length 234 ft., breadth 104 ft., height of the hall 103 ft.; the N. side is semicircular in form; the interior is lighted by a double row of windows.

Under the Romans the **Bridge* over the Moselle was situated in the middle of the town, now at its S.W. extremity. It was partially destroyed by the French in 1689, but restored in 1729. Within the last few years the bridge has been skilfully rendered wider and straighter.

In the Diedrichsstrasse, at the fourth house from the market-place on the l., are the walls of a building, now employed as a coach-house, supposed to have been a Rom. *propugnaculum* (Pl. 29), in reality dating from the 6th or 7th cent.

Among the older churches only two are worthy of note, the cathedral, and the adjacent Liebfrauenkirche, both near the Basilica.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 10), the episcopal metropolitan church, erected about the year 550 by Bishop Nicetius, is said by an ancient tradition once to have been a Roman palace and to have

been the birthplace of St. Helena, the mother of the Emp. Constantine. It is a most interesting structure to lovers of architecture, as it unites a number of totally different styles, which may be conveniently inspected in the interior, where they have been skilfully exposed to view. The present edifice, exclusive of the treasury, is 362 ft. in length, 160 ft. in width, and 100 ft. in height; it consists of a nave with single aisles, and a double choir. The original building formed a square of 128 ft., in the centre of which four huge columns of granite formed the angles of a smaller square of 56 ft. Three of these columns were used in the re-erection of the church in the 11th cent.; fragments of the fourth may still be seen lying at the W. portal. The fragments of the original structure which have been discovered indicate a tendency to the ancient Roman style. In the 17th and 18th cent. the church was restored in the rococo style. Traces of extensive modern repairs are visible both internally and externally, and in the cloisters.

In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monument is that of *Johann III.* (*von Mezenhausen*, d. 1540), on the wall of the N. aisle. On the tombstone of Elector *Richard III.* (*von Greiffenklau*, d. 1531), the successful opponent of Protestantism, are small medallions with portraits of the Elector on the l., and his most violent antagonist, *Franz von Sickingen* (p. 97), on the r. This church is the depository of some highly prized relics, among which is the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims. A nail from the Cross and a portion of the Crown of Thorns are also objects of superstitious veneration. By the steps leading to the high altar are statues of *Constantine* and *St. Helena*, and on the pulpit reliefs in stone of 1572, representing the 8 Beatifications and the Last Judgment.

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful cloisters restored in 1847, is the **Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 15), a church of moderate dimensions, but deservedly admired as an exquisite specimen of Gothic. It was completed 1243, five years before the foundation of the cathedral at Cologne was laid. The form is circular, intersected by a lofty vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 apostles are represented, probably painted in the 15th cent.; they may be seen simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 yds. from the entrance, which the sacristan points out. The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th cent. The *Portal is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical of the Old and New Testament.

The *Town Library*, in the buildings of the Grammar School (Pl. 26), contains some rare works, amongst them the bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460; of the MSS. the most interesting is the *Codex Aureus*, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 809), sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin, within the precincts of which she

was afterwards interred. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings; the binding is superbly ornamented with jewels, and a cameo of uncommon size, representing the *Familia Augusta*.

The *Museum* in the same building contains a valuable collection of fossils and volcanic productions from the Eifel, also Rom. and mediæval coins and antiquities.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Treves is situated the venerable *Church of St. Matthew*, said to contain the sarcophagus of that apostle (a favourite resort of pilgrims). — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town is the *Church of St. Paulin*, and in the vicinity a spot indicated by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. In the neighbourhood is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin*, now a barrack.

One of the most interesting Roman relics on this side of the Alps is the celebrated **Igel Monument*, popularly termed '*Heidenthurm*' (heathens' tower), situated in the village of that name, 20 yds. r. of the Treves and Luxembourg road. It is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 17 ft. broad at the base, probably erected in the 2nd cent., with a number of reliefs and inscriptions. Antiquarians differ in their conjectures concerning this fine relic, and its inscriptions have been variously interpreted. It was in all probability erected by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, who lived in the vicinity, to the memory of one of their sons, who, as some of the allegorical reliefs seem to intimate, perished by drowning; or, as another relief exhibits a man and woman in the act of joining their hands, it may also have been intended to commemorate a more auspicious event. The excursion may either be made by carr. (p. 102) from Treves, or the traveller may prefer proceeding by railway to *Conz* (see below), and walking thence to the l. across the bridge over the Saar ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The road to the r. then leads to *Reinig*, opposite to Igel, which is reached by a ferry. The same route may be taken in returning, or a boat to Treves may be hired. An accurate model (8 ft. in height) of the Igel Monument may be inspected at the shop of M. Lintz, bookseller at Treves.

Another object of great interest is the **Mosaic Pavement* of a Roman villa, discovered in 1852 at *Nennig*, mentioned p. 101.

The Luxembourg Line beyond *Conz* (p. 101), passes *Igel*, with its *Monument* (see above), which is visible from the train. Above Igel are extensive gypsum quarries. Near stat. *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxembourg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer* (*Sure*) here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxembourg. Near stat. *Merttert* the line quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the *Sire*. After several small stations, the train crosses the *Pulverthal* by a viaduct 800 ft. long, 100 ft. high;

the stat., situated on the r. side of the Petrusthal, is connected with the town by a handsome bridge (omnibus 1 fr.).

Luxembourg, formerly *Lützelburg* (*Hôtel de Cologne*; *Hôtel de Luxembourg*, R. and B. 2½ fr. A. 50 c.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Hôtel des Ardennes*), till 1866 a fortress of the Germ. confederation, pop. 13,800, is the capital of the duchy, subject to the king of Holland. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The upper portion is perched upon a rocky table-land, connected with the open country towards the W. only, whilst the other three sides are bounded by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height, at the base of which flow the *Petrusbach* and the *Alzette*; beyond these streams again rise equally abrupt rocks. In this narrow ravine lies the busy lower portion of the town, consisting of *Pfaffenthal*, the N. suburb, and *Clausen* and *Grund*, the S. suburbs, separated by a rocky ridge termed *le Bouc* (*Bock*). The valley of the *Alzette*, studded with numerous habitations, and occasionally intersected by the walls of the fortress, forms a natural fosse. The view of the town with its variety of mountain and valley, gardens and rocks, military edifices and groups of trees, seen from the Treves road, is singularly striking, and is enhanced by the railway viaducts and the bridge which connects the rail. stat. with the opp. side of the valley.

The fortifications, which are in process of being levelled, combine the massive proportions of modern structures with the boldness of ancient castles. The most interesting portion is the *Bouc*, a narrow projecting ridge, honeycombed with casemates and embrasures which command the valley of the *Alzette* in all directions. The road to Treves descends by this ridge from the upper part of the town in numerous windings.

The construction of these works has during 500 years gradually progressed under various possessors, — Henry IV., Count of Luxembourg, afterwards Germ. Emp. as Henry VII. (d. 1312), his son John, the blind king of Bohemia (killed at Cressy, 1346), the Burgundians, the Spaniards, the French (whose eminent engineer Vauban reconstructed a great portion of the fortress), and finally the Germ. Confederation. Luxembourg is designated by Carnot as '*la plus forte place de l'Europe après Gibraltar, le seul point d'appui pour attaquer la France du côté de la Moselle*'.

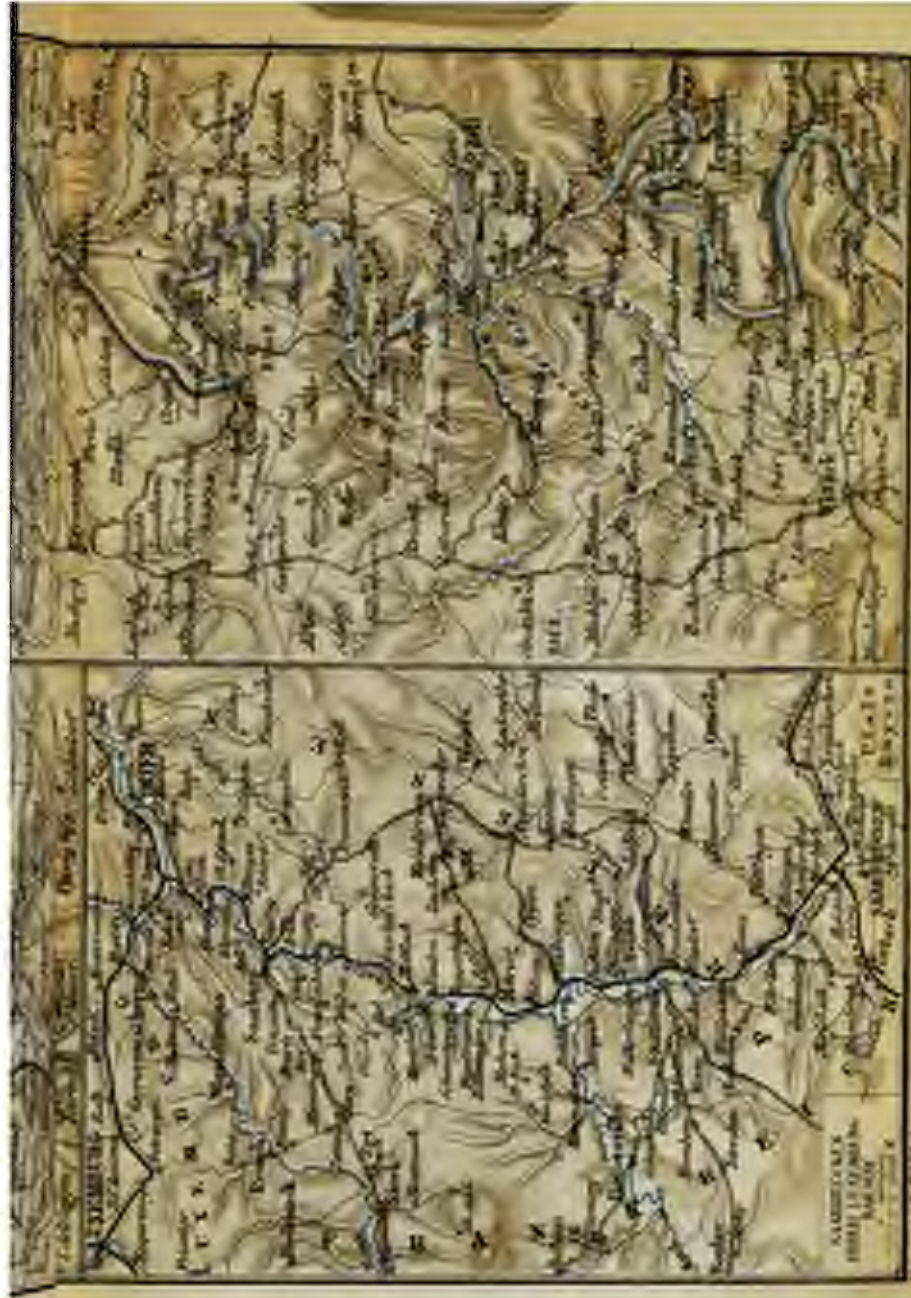
Beyond its fortifications and delightful environs, Luxembourg possesses little to detain the traveller. Of the magnificent castle of the Spanish Governor Count Mansfeld (1545—1604) no vestige is left, except a gateway in the lower part of the town, into which several Rom. reliefs and inscriptions are built. The celebrated *Mansfeld Gardens* now only nominally exist in a walk (striking view) along the E. slope of the hill. near the Treves Gate. The traveller who has leisure will be repaid by a walk through the entire valley.

The Moselle

1:250,000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10





18. The Moselle from Treves to Coblenz.

Steamboats four times a week, in summer daily, down in 10–12 hrs., up in $11\frac{1}{2}$ day. Fares 4 or $22\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. When the river is very low they do not ply. They are smaller than the Rhine-steamers, and inferior in comfort.

From Treves to Coblenz by water about 140 M., by land half that distance. The river presents very great attractions. The scenery, though less imposing, is by some considered more pleasing than that of the Rhine. The fall from Treves to Coblenz is 217 ft.

The villages etc. on the banks are here enumerated:

l. *Pfalzel* (*Palatiolum*), where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert, founded a convent in 655.

r. *Ruwer*, on the river of that name, the *Erubrus* of the Rom. poet Ausonius (d. 392).

l. *Ehrang*, the *Quint* ('ad quintum', i. e. 5 M. from Treves), with extensive iron-foundry, and *Issel*.

l. *Schweich* (Adams; *Dany); ferry to the Treves and Coblenz road.

r. *Kirsch*; beyond it *Longwich*.

l. *Riol* (*Rigodulum*), where the Rom. general Cerialis conquered the rebellious Treviri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner (*Tacit. Hist. IV. 70*). — L. and r. several small villages, then

l. *Tritenheim*, birthplace of Johann Trithemius, an eminent historian, and abbot of Sponheim.

r. *Neumagen* (*Claeren*; *Hayn*), the Rom. *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a castle (the '*inclita castra Constantini*' of Ausonius), few traces of which now remain. The church was probably partly constructed (1190) with the stones of the castle.

l. *Pisport* (*Pisonis Portus*) (Hayn) is celebrated for its wine.

r. *Müstert*. — r. *Reinsport*.

l. *Minheim*, then *Wintrich* and *Kesten*.

r. The *Ohligsberg*; farther on, beyond *Dusemond*, is

l. the *Brauneberg*, another celebrated wine-district.

r. *Mühlheim* (**Karsch*), a village of some importance.

l. *Lieser* (*Jung*), with several country-houses in the vicinity, at the mouth of the brook of the same name.

r. *Andel*.

l. *Cues* was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions.

r. *Berncastel* (**Gassen*), capital of this district, was partly burned down in 1857; ruined Castle of *Landshut*. Diligence daily to Treves in $5\frac{3}{4}$, to Birkenfeld (p. 100) in 6 hrs.

From Berncastel a footpath, with fine view, crosses the hill to Trarbach in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. At the highest point, 1100 ft. above the river (30 min.), stands a direction-post. R. of the path are traces of extensive intrenchments (*Graacher Schanzen*), made partly by the French. Descent to Trarbach rugged. Distance by water 15 M.; steamboat down in $1\frac{1}{2}$, up in 3 hrs.

r. *Graach*, beyond it *Zeltingen*, both celebrated for their wine.
l. *Machern*. — r. *Rachtig*.

l. *Uerzig* (**Post*; *Berres*); road to Wittlich and the Eifel (p. 116). Below the village is a tower built into the rock, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage.

r. *Erden*. — r. *Losenich*. — l. *Kindel*. — l. *Kinheim*.

l. *Cröff* (*Comes*); opposite to it,

r. *Wolf*, with ruins of an old monastery on the height.

r. *Trarbach* (*Gräfinburg*), burned down in 1857, the wealthiest town on the river, is commanded by the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, erected according to tradition in the 14th cent. by the Countess Laurette von Starckenburg with the ransom she exacted from Baldwin, Archb. of Treves, for his release from the Castle of Starckenburg, where she had confined him for an attempted infringement of her rights. It has been ascertained, however, that her son, Count Johann III. (d. 1381), was the real founder. The castle was dismantled by the French in 1734.

Opp. Trarbach, at the foot of vine-clad slopes, lies

l. *Traben* (**Claus*), on the table-land above which are traces of the fortification of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, levelled 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. Fine view.

l. *Litzig*. — r. On the height *Starckenburg*, with ruins of an old castle.

r. *Enkirch* (**Immich*); footpath over the hill to Zell in 1½ hr.; by water 9 M.

l. *Reil* (*Barzen*).

r. *Pünderich* (*Schneiders*). On the l. bank, opp. the landing place, a steep path ascends in ½ hr. through vineyards to **Marienbourg*, a ruined castle or monastery. The view is one of the finest on the Moselle; refreshments at the top. Descent on the other side to Alf, less than ½ hr.; circuit described by the river 11 M., which the steamboat performs in ¾ hr. with, and 1½ hr. against the stream. A good walker, disembarking at Pünderich, may cross the hill and regain the boat at Alf.

r. *Briedel*.

r. *Zell* (*Melchior*s; *Fier*), principal town of the district, surrounded by remnants of an old wall and tower.

r. *Merl*; view of the *Marienbourg*.

l. *Alf* (**Jos. Theisen*; *Bellevue*), pleasantly situated at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Alf. The walk from Alf to Pünderich is recommended to those ascending the river (see above). — A day may be advantageously devoted to *Bertrich* and its volcanic environs (from Alf and back in 1 day; comp. p. 111).

r. *Bullay*, whence a precipitous path leads to the (50 min.) *König*, with extensive prospect, now partially obstructed by trees. Descent to Merl (see above) ½ hr.

l. *Aldegund* (*Andries*) with ancient church.

r. *Neef*, surrounded by fruit-trees. A footpath over the hill, on the summit of which the churchyard of Neef and the *Chapel of St. Peter* are situated, leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Eller*, cutting off the long circuit which the Moselle here describes. At the extremity of the bend lies

l. *Bremm* (*Amlinger).

r. *Stuben*, a monastery erected in the 12th cent., secularized in 1788, finally abandoned 1793.

l. *Eller* (*Gietzer*; *Mainzer*), with old castellated houses of the feudal ages; road over the hill (*Eller Berg*) to Cochem in 2 hrs. The banks are however particularly beautiful here, and the traveller is recommended not to leave them.

l. *Edinger* (*Maass*), surrounded with old fortifications; on the height the ruined *Kreuzkapelle*.

l. *Senhals*, where Rom. relics are often found.

r. *Mesenich*. — r. *Briedern*. — l. *Pollersdorf*.

r. *Beilstein* (*Lipmann*); the castle on the height was once the residence of the counts (now princes) of Metternich-Winneburg.

r. *Bruttig*, birthplace of the celebrated grammarian Petrus Mosellanus, professor at Leipzig (d. 1524).

l. *Ober-* and *Nieder-Ernst*. Between them a handsome church and school-house.

r. *Valwig*; very picturesque rocks, resembling the Lurlei.

l. *Cochem* (**Union*; **Kehrer*), principal town of the district, with a ruined castle frequently tenanted by the Archbishops of Treves in the 14th and 16th cent., is a striking point. Picturesquely situated on an eminence are the buildings of a former Capuchin monastery. Beyond it, on the summit of a mountain, rise the ruins of *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family.

r. *Cond*.

l. *Clotten* (Thomas), with old castle, is the depôt for the slate of *Müllenbach*, 9 M. to the N.W., with remarkable subterranean quarries.

r. *Treis* (*Cadenbach*; *Castor*; *Rauceiser*), with modern church; in the background a picturesque ruin. Opp. to it lies

l. *Carden* (*Kohlbecher*; **Brauer*); church founded by St. Castor. subsequently enlarged.

l. *Müden*. Footpath to Schloss Eltz in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

l. *Moselkern* (**Deiss*) at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the beautiful valley of the Eltz, 3 M. to the N.W. of Moselkern, stands **Schloss Eltz*, an ancient residence of the noble family of Eltz, most picturesquely situated, and one of the best preserved specimens in Germany of a mediæval château. Many of the rooms are furnished in the ponderous style of bygone ages, and the walls hung with family-portraits, ancient armour, etc. In the *Rittersaal* (knights' hall) a book is kept in which visitors may record their names, and inspect the autograph of the Prince of Wales, who during his sojourn in Germany visited this delightful spot. Opp. *Schloss Eltz* are the ruins of *Trutz-Eltz*, erected by Archb. Baldwin to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted

feud. About 3 M. farther up the valley are the fine ruins of *Pyrmont*. The path (guide unnecessary) from Moselkern to (1¼ hr.) *Schloss Eltz* crosses the stream beyond the 3rd mill, 25 min. from the entrance of the valley, and then continues on the r. bank. — By carr. the excursion can only be made from *Münstermaifeld* (*Maifelder Hof; Sonne*), a venerable town in a lofty situation, 3 M. to the N.E. of *Schloss Eltz*. The church was founded as early as 642; the front with the towers appears as if it appertained to some old fortress. Best survey of *Schloss Eltz* from the back of the chapel, situated at the point where the road from *Münstermaifeld* descends into the valley; in the foreground the picturesque ruins of *Trutz-Eltz*. — Diligence daily to *Coblenz* in 3 hrs.

Below *Moselkern* a tall round tower rises on the hill to the l., a remnant of Burg *Bischofstein*, erected 1270.

l. **Hatzenport** (*Hattonis Porta*) (**Moritz*). Opp. lies

r. **Brodenbach** (*Joh. Probst*), from which a road ascends a ravine to the ruins of the **Ehrenburg* (2 M.), situated on an isolated peak, the finest ruin on the Moselle. Road to *Boppard* on the Rhine, see p. 71.

l. *Tempelhof*, or *Sternenburg*, a Gothic ruin situated in the midst of vineyards.

r. *Alken*, an ancient borough connected by walls and towers with the old castle of *Thurant* above, built by Count Palatine Heinrich in 1197. It was besieged 1246—48 by the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, during which time 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the besiegers.

l. *Katenes*.

r. *Oberfell*. — r. *Kühr* (**Günther*).

l. *Lehmen* (**Zirwas*).

r. *Niederfell* (*Gapp; Fasbender*).

l. *Gondorf* (*Haupt*), with a former electoral château erected 1560; the *Tempelhof*, another château in the Gothic style, has recently been restored.

l. *Cobern* (*Simonis; Fischer*). Above it the *Niederburg*, once the seat of the knights of *Cobern*. Higher is situated the *Ober- or Altenburg*, within which is the **Chapel of St. Matthias*, interesting to architects. It is hexagonal in form, and, according to tradition, owes its origin to a crusader in the 13th cent.

r. *Dieblich* (*Nörtershäuser*), with handsome new church.

l. **Winningen** (*Hoffbauer; Adler; Schwan*), a small market-town, where the best wine of the Lower Moselle is produced; below it, r. *Lay*, and l. *Güls* (*Zillien*) with handsome church, in the midst of a vast orchard.

r. *Moselweis*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. **Coblenz** (p. 60). Pier above the railway-bridge.

19. The Volcanic Eifel.

An excursion into the *Vorder-Eifel*, the most remarkable part of this mountainous district, may be combined with the tour of the Moselle as follows: — 1st day. From *Coblenz* by steamboat to *Alf* (p. 108) in 7—8 hrs.;

The Volcanic Belt

Continued from the previous page.



ascend the *Marienburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), pass the night at Bertrich. — 2nd. On foot through *Hontheim*, *Strotzbüsch*, *Trautzberg*, and *Strohn* to *Gillenfeld* (10 M.), to the *Pulvermaar* and back (2 M.), dinner at Gillenfeld; in the afternoon to *Schallemehren*, *Weinfelder Maar*, *Mauseberg*, and *Daun* (8 M.). — 3rd. By carr. to *Gerolstein* and back to Daun in 8 hrs.; afternoon on foot to *Manderscheid* (7 M.). — 4th. Environs of Manderscheid, and on foot to *Wittlich*, or, if time is limited, to *Verzig*, 6 M. farther, whence on the following morning steamboat (in summer daily) to Coblenz. Another day would be well spent in visiting Treves (diligence from Wittlich, twice daily in 4 hrs.).

The *Moselle* between Coblenz and Alf see preceding route.

The road from Alf to Bertrich (5 M.; carr. there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 Thlr.) leads through the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, passing the ruins of *Burg Arras*, and some extensive iron-works.

Bertrich (**Werling*; **Klering*; **Adler*; **Post*), a watering-place, delightfully situated in a secluded valley, is visited annually by 1000 patients. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber's salt, and are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, and nervous maladies. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Rom. relies now in the garden of the bath-estab. were found, stands a small Prot. chapel.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Bertrich the road twice crosses the *Uesbach*. Near the second bridge, in the hill to the l., is the ***Käskeller** (cheese-cellar), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, exactly resembling cheeses. Near it is a *Waterfall*, 50 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uesbach.

The road to Lutzerath leads high on the l. bank of the *Uesbach* as far as a circular space ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), whence it ascends to the r. in zigzags to *Kenfuss* (1 M.). A footpath r., behind the gardens of the village, leads in 6 min. to the ***Falkenlei** (1358 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological constitution of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriæ and slag, in which numerous caves and clefts have been formed. The summit affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the *Hohe Acht* (2491 ft.), the *Nürburg* (2255 ft.), with tower on its summit, and the *Hohe Kelberg* (2204 ft.), to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the *Mosenberg* (p. 116). *Lutzerath* (1340 ft.), post-stat. on the Coblenz and Treves road, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Falkenlei. Diligence twice daily between Lutzerath and Alf viâ Bertrich.

From the *Grotto of Cheeses* a road leads S.W. to *Hontheim* (2 M.), thence to *Strotzbüsch* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and through *Trautzberg* to *Strohn* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a village in the valley of the Alf. The **Wartenberg** (1594 ft.), one of the largest volcanic mountains in the Eifel, extends along the E. side of the valley, commencing at Strohn, and terminating at *Sprink* (1 M. farther S.). The crater is difficult to recognise, being concealed by extensive masses of slag.

Gillenfeld (1248 ft.) (**Klasen - Otto*) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up the valley. On the heights, 1 M. to the E. of Gillenfeld, lies the ***Pulvermaar** (1330 ft.), an extinct crater of nearly circular form, now filled with water 350 ft. in depth. It is enclosed on three sides by wooded hills, and, with the exception of the Laacher See (p. 57), is the most beautiful and largest of these crater-lakes of the Eifel; area about 90 acres. The banks consist of volcanic sand, tufa, and scorïæ. On the S. side rises the volcanic **Römersberg** (1562 ft.). [*Manderscheid* lies 6 M. to the S. W. of Gillenfeld; the road leads by *Eckfeld* and *Buchholz*; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Buchholz the pedestrian, having skirted the wood for a short distance, may enter it and proceed to the *Belvedere* (p. 115), or descend at once to the l. by the road to Manderscheid.]

The road to *Saxler* and *Schalkenmehren* leads through several peculiar volcanic valleys. **Schalkenmehren** (poor inn), 3 M. to the N. of Gillenfeld, and the same distance from Daun, lies on the banks of the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (or *tarn*) (1385 ft.), the area of which is 50 acres; on the E. side a peat-bog. The *Alf* flows out of the tarn on the S. side.

The road to Daun skirts the W. bank of the lake and ascends the natural barrier which separates it from the *Weinfelder Maar* (1570 ft.). The latter is nearly square (area 45 acres) and has no visible outlet. On its N. bank stands the *Weinfelder Kirche*.

The pedestrian should now leave the direct road to Daun, and ascend l. on the N.W. bank of the tarn. There is no regular path, but he must proceed W. along the hill, about half-way up; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from the *Weinfelder Kirche*) he will reach the *Gemündener Maar* (1326 ft.), the smallest of these tarns, 154 ft. above the bed of the *Lieser*. The summit of the ***Mäuseberg** (1847 ft.), which rises from the *Gemündener Maar*, commands a remarkably fine view.

These tarns (*'Dauner Maare'*) lie in an extensive volcanic tract, consisting chiefly of slag-sand, scorïæ, and occasionally volcanic tufa. The greatest breadth of this tract is from E. to W., from *Mehren* to the valley of the *Lieser*; the only spot where the *grauwacke* is visible is close to the margin of the *Weinfelder Maar*.

From the *Mäuseberg* the traveller descends the heights toward the *Gemündener Maar*, leaving the *Weinfelder Maar* in the rear: having reached the tarn, and skirting the l. bank, he again ascends for a short distance, and finally descends to the high road (1 M. from the *Mäuseberg*) near **Gemünden**, from which the road leads (r.) through the valley of the *Lieser* to Daun, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther.

Daun (1335 ft.) (**Grethen*, moderate; carr. to Gerolstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.; diligence daily to Lutzerath to meet the Coblenz and Treves coach; night-diligence to Wittlich), the capital of this district, is picturesquely situated, and commanded by a building founded on the ruined castle of the counts of Daun.

who were celebrated in the annals of Austrian warfare. Their arms are seen over the entrance.

N., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, rises precipitously the long, scorified ridge of the *Dauner-Lei* (Lei = cliff), a crater from which a lava-stream of considerable size descends W. towards the Lieserthal. The *Nerother Kopf* (2129 ft.), another volcanic cone, surmounted by a ruined castle, rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Daun.

The vicinity of Daun, especially towards the N. W., possesses peculiar interest for the geologist. Here he finds, more than in any other part of the Eifel, evidences of volcanic agency, covered in many places with minerals, which probably issued from the distinctly formed craters. The district in which these formations occur so abundantly is about 50 sq. M. in area, extending N. W. to *Hilleheim* and *Stefflen*, from the former down the Kyllthal as far as *Birresborn*, then E. to Daun, and from Daun N. to *Dockweiler* and *Dreis*. The cones, which protrude from the surrounding grauwackian and calcareous formations, are partly basaltic, but more frequently of slag, with well preserved craters or traces of them.

Proofs of the former volcanic activity of this region are most distinctly visible at the **Scharteberg** (2229 ft.), S. of *Kirchweiler*. The summit consists of blistered-looking slag surrounding the extinct crater. About 100 ft. lower the lava-streams commence, extending N., S., and E. The extent of the last of these, though much covered with scorïæ and volcanic sand, is easily recognised by the protrusion of isolated rocks, and may be more minutely inspected at the quarries of *Steinborn*. The lowest part consists of porous and slightly cleft basaltic lava, the upper of slag, 3—5 ft. in thickness; above the latter is a layer of scorïæ and volcanic sand, 20 ft. thick; then, next to the surface of the earth, basaltic lava (comp. p. 55).

The most considerable of these craters is the basin in which **Hohenfels** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Kirchweiler*, see below) lies. The heights which surround the village are entirely composed of lava, often descending precipitously towards the interior; the highest part is 1943 ft., and the brook which issues from the crater 1420 ft. above the sea-level.

From the **Erensberg** (2272 ft.) (highest point of this part of the Eifel, N. of the road between *Steinborn* and *Kirchweiler*), the principal stream of lava, which begins 200 ft. below the summit, extends N., past *Dockweiler*, nearly as far as *Dreis*. On the E. and S. margins of the *Dreiser Weiher*, a marshy meadow on the road-side, 6 M. to the N. of Daun, masses are frequently found containing olivine (some of them $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter), ejected by volcanic action. Fine view from the summit of the Erensberg.

Those who desire expeditiously to visit the most remarkable points near Daun, should early in the morning cross the hill from

Daun into the valley of *Neunkirchen* and *Steinborn*; r. of the latter rises the *Felsberg*, l. the *Rimmerich*, two craters with lava streams; a little farther are the slag-mountains of *Neroth* (p. 113). From *Steinborn* the path in a side-valley to the l. must be ascended, leading along the S. slope of the lava-stream above described, and crossing the *Schartenberg* to the *Erensburg*; then by *Hinterweiler* and *Hohenstein* into the *Kyllthal*, to *Pelm* and *Gerolstein*. This walk, for which a guide (15 Sgr.) is almost indispensable, occupies 5—6 hrs.

Except to geologists the high road from *Daun* to *Gerolstein* (9 M.) presents no objects of interest till the *Kyllthal* at *Pelm* is reached, 2 M. from *Gerolstein*. Where time is limited, a carr. should be taken from *Daun* to *Neunkirchen*, *Steinborn* (mineral spring), *Kirchweiler*, the highest point of the road, and *Pelm*. on the *Kyll*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the **Casselburg* (1558 ft.), the ruins of which look down from a wooded basaltic peak. Refreshments at the *Försterhaus*, at the entrance to the castle. The summit affords a fine prospect of the *Kyllthal*.

Near the castle, to the N. W., rises a lava cone, the N. base of which consists of *grauwacke*, and the S. of calcareous stone. Between this and the *Casselburg* are deposits of scoriæ and volcanic sand; on the S. side of the latter the calcareous stone is partly covered with variegated sand-stone.

The precipitous calcareous rocks (dolomite) on the r. bank of the **Kyllthal*, extending from *Pelm* to beyond *Gerolstein*, are most interesting and picturesque; in more respects than one, this is the most imposing part of the *Eifel*, and abounds with fossil crabs, coral, and shell-fish, belonging to the period when the entire district was covered by the sea. The valley diverging S. from *Pelm* to *Gees* is particularly rich in these specimens, which may be purchased from the schoolmaster at *Pelm*, or *Frau Scholz* at *Gerolstein*.

Gerolstein (1296 ft.) (**Post*; carr. to *Daun* 2½ Thlr.; *Clemens*), built on the narrow strip of land between the rocks and the stream, is commanded by the ruins of a castle of the Counts of *Manderscheid*. At the summit of the limestone mountain opp. is the *Papenkaul*, a small crater from which a narrow stream of lava descends into the *Kyllthal* and skirts the r. side of the latter as far as *Saresdorf*.

About 3 M. farther down the valley, some distance before **Birresborn** is reached, is the *Mineral Spring* of that name, under a roof supported by pillars, on the r. bank of the *Kyll*. It is the strongest of the mineral waters of the *Eifel*, and celebrated for its salubrious qualities. On a hill in the *Gerolstein* wood on the l. bank of the stream (guide necessary), is the *Brudeldreis*, a cavity 2 ft. broad, 1½ ft. deep, from which carbonic acid gas

issues. In wet weather the hole is filled with water, and the gurgling sound of the escaping gas is sometimes heard 300—400 yds. off. At the margin mice and birds are frequently found suffocated by the fumes.

According to the plan proposed at p. 110, the traveller now returns to Daun and proceeds S. to *Manderscheid*, 7 M. distant. That part of the road which leads through the Lieserthal offers many picturesque points. It passes the village of *Gemünden* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.); the *Maar* (p. 112), on the height to the l., is 5 min. walk from the road. Ascent of the *Mäuseberg* hence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Below *Weyersbach* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in the Lieserthal are the vast and lofty masses of lava enclosing the village of *Uedersdorf*, which lies 277 ft. above the Lieser. They probably proceeded from two extinct volcanoes, one S. of Uedersdorf, the *Weberlei* (1546 ft.), and the other (1808 ft.) to the N.W.

Manderscheid (1245 ft.) (*Fischer; Zentzen*), a village of some importance, lies on the table-land between the *Lieser* and the *Little Kyll*. On the S. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate-rocks which rise precipitously from the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct 1780. In beauty and grandeur of situation they are surpassed by none of the Rhenish castles.

High up in the wood at the back of the castles, the *Belvedere*, an open space commanding a striking view, is visible. The ascnt occupies 1 hr.: the bridge over the Lieser below is crossed, and the road followed which gradually ascends through the wood and crosses the fields towards the church-tower of *Buchholz*; on reaching the wood the path to the l. must be taken, skirting and finally entering the wood, in which a straight direction must be pursued. The view is grand, but less picturesque than those from the bridge and the N. slopes of the valley. From the *Belvedere* a footpath descends towards the valley, but is dangerous; the traveller should therefore return by the same route to Manderscheid. (Diligence from Manderscheid by Wittlich to *Treves*; to *Bonn* by Daun, Kelberg and Altenahr.)

The following path (3—4 hrs. walk) between Daun and Manderscheid (guide almost indispensable) is recommended in preference to the road, as (with a slight digression) it includes the *Belvedere* (see above). The pedestrian leaves the high road at Gemünden, and ascends l. passing the Gemünden and Weinfeld Tarns. On the E. side of the latter he continues to skirt the height (far below lies the Schalkenmehrer Maar, p. 112), through wood and across moor. In the distance is the spire of *Buchholz* (see above), but before it is reached two valleys and the villages of *Brockscheid* and *Eckfeld* are passed. At *Buchholz* the path r. by the church must be taken, leading to a sign-post indicating the way to Manderscheid to the l., and the 'Waldweg' to the r., which leads to the *Belvedere*.

The most remarkable volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the *Mosenberg*, with its three peaks, 3 M. to the W. of Manderscheid. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Manderscheid, before descending into

the valley of the *Little Kyll*, the traveller takes the road 1. leading to Bettenfeld, the continuation of which is seen on the Mosenberg opposite.

The ***Mosenberg** (1731 ft.) is a long lava-mountain extending from N. to S., with four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to the height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 255 ft. through the grauwacke. The N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846. and now yields peat. The S. crater has an opening from which a huge lava-stream ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width) has issued and may be traced as far as the *Horngraben*, where it reaches the *Little Kyll*; the lava-cliffs here rise perpendicularly 100 ft. View very extensive, well repaying the ascent. *Bettenfeld* lies on the table-land 1 M. to the W. of the Mosenberg.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the **Meerfelder Maar**, formerly one of the largest of these lakes, now almost entirely drained. The scorïæ and volcanic sand of the Mosenberg extend to the heights round the Meerfelder Maar, but may easily be distinguished from the volcanic products of the latter, being mingled at one spot only. *Meersfeld*, on the W. side of the Maar, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Bettenfeld, and 3 M. to the W. of Manderscheid.

From the Mosenberg a path leads S. into the valley to *Neumühl* (3 M.), where the *Little Kyll* falls into the *Lieser*. The valley is picturesque, and at some points reaches almost to grandeur. The pedestrian, as before stated, effects a saving of 3 M. by taking this road instead of returning to Manderscheid.

The road from Manderscheid to Wittlich (12 M.; carr. 2 Thlr.), descends in zigzags to *Neumühl* (3 M.), and ascends the opp. slopes in the same way; it then leads for a short distance through wood and reaches the barren table-land. At *Gross-* (4 M.) and *Minder-Litgen* (2 M.) the land becomes more fertile.

Beyond Minder-Litgen the road winds down into the valley, 3 M. below, but by a footpath. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, half the distance is saved. The *view over the rich plain which sinks towards the Moselle, and the mountains of the latter, rendered more picturesque by the red sandstone which here supersedes the grauwacke, is a pleasant conclusion to the tour.

Wittlich (*Post*), district-town on the *Lieser*, is situated in a fertile tract where tobacco is much cultivated. Diligence twice daily to Treves in 4 hrs.

A new road leads from Wittlich E. through *Bombogen*, where two basaltic cones rise from the plain, to (6 M.) *Uerzig* (*Post) on the Moselle (p. 108).

20. From Coblenz to Wetzlar and Giessen.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map p. 66.

Railway to Oberlahnstein in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to Ems in 1 hr., to Wetzlar in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares to Oberlahnstein 12, 8, 5 Sgr., to Ems 21, 15, 10 Sgr., to Wetzlar 3 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 27, 1 Thlr. 7 Sgr. — Steamboat (Cologne and Dusseldorf Co.) from Coblenz to Oberlahnstein 7 times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 5 or 3 Sgr. — Carriage-road and footpath to Ems, see below. Carriages, see p. 60.

At the Coblenz stat. the train quits the Left-Rhenish line, and passing the Löhr and Mainzer Thor (p. 64) crosses the Rhine. From the railway-bridge a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the town, palace and Ehrenbreitstein. Passing *Pfaffendorf*, *Horchheim*, and *Niederlahnstein*, and crossing the *Lahn*, opp. the beautifully situated Stolzenfels, the train stops at **Oberlahnstein** (p. 68; **Rail. Restaurant*; to Rüdesheim and Wiesbaden see R. 23), where carriages are changed.

The train now skirts the eminence on which the castle of *Lahnneck* (p. 69) stands, and follows the l. bank of the Lahn.

A good road also leads from Ehrenbreitstein to Ems by *Niederlahnstein*, thence ascending the picturesque valley of the Lahn on the r. bank, passing several iron-foundries and the village of *Fachbach*, a distance of 12 M. (by carr. in 2 hrs.). The footpath from Ehrenbreitstein over the hills (*Arzheim* 1, signpost 3 M. farther, *Fachbach* $\frac{1}{2}$), thence to Ems $\frac{1}{2}$, total distance 7 M.) may be found without a guide.

Ems. } Hotels. *Englischer Hof*, at the W. end; *Russischer Hof*, in the centre of the town. *Four Seasons*, and *Europäischer Hof*, near the Cursaal. *Darmstädter Hof*, near the old Curhaus. *Hôtel de Flandre*. *Guttenberger Hof*, on the l. bank of the Lahn, good table d'hôte: *Hôtel de France*, both near the station. *Alte Post*; *Braunschweiger Hof*; *Raisin*. Besides these hotels there are a great number of lodging-houses: *Panorama*, *Pariser Hof*, *Prince of Wales*, *Stadt London*, etc. on the l. bank of the river. Some of the more remote houses are very much less expensive, and equally comfortable; board and lodging $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 Thlr. a day and upwards. — Those who contemplate a prolonged stay should procure a *written contract*, as otherwise they will be liable to be compelled to quit their apartments on 24 hrs. notice. — *Beer* may be procured in the garden of the Kurhaus, the *Alte Post*, the *Löwe*, *Goldenes Fass*, etc.

Donkeys per hour 13 Sgr.; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct 22, or by the *Thalbergshof* 26 Sgr., by *Nievern* 1 Thlr.; to the *Sporkenburg* 25; *Kemmenauer Höhe* 25; *Mooshütte* 9, summit of the same 17 Sgr.; by the new promenade to the *Lindenschloß* 15; to the 'Schöne Aussicht' on the Coblenz road 24 Sgr. — All these charges include the return-route.

Donkey-carriages, with one donkey 17 Sgr., with two 25 Sgr. per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 9, after 9 p. m. 12 Sgr.; drive home from theatre, ball, etc. 20 Sgr. To *Lahnstein* and back 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., two-donk. 2 Thlr.; to *Ehrenbreitstein* 1 Thlr. 25, and back 2 Thlr. 15 Sgr., two-donk. 2 Thlr. 20, or 3 Thlr. 15 Sgr.; to *Coblenz* 2 Thlr. 5, and back 2 Thlr. 25, two-donk. 3 Thlr. or 4 Thlr.; to *Nassau* and back, 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., two-donk. 2 Thlr. — *One-horse carr.* same as one with two donkeys. two-horse about $\frac{1}{4}$ th more. The drivers must exhibit their tariff when desired.

Tariffs of the charges, fares, fees, etc. at Ems may be purchased for 2 Sgr. — A tax of 3 Thlr. is levied on each single patient after a stay of a week; a family of 2 pers. pays 4, of 3 pers. 5 Thlr. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses; those at the Kurhaus cost from 7 Sgr. to 1 Thlr.

English Church Service in the Engl. Chapel on the l. bank.

Ems was known to the Romans, as is proved by vases, coins, etc. found in the vicinity, and is mentioned in a document of 1354 as a warm bath. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of 8 different independent princes could be seen.

The town (4500 inhab., $\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.), which formerly consisted solely of a street of lodging-houses on the r. bank of the Lahn, cooped up between the river and the rock above it, has been greatly improved of late years. A new quarter has gradually sprung up on the l. bank, which has been farther embellished with tastefully laid out grounds. A number of handsome streets and buildings have been erected between the railway-station and the Lahn, and among them the new Bath-house (see below), while the grounds in the environs are sprinkled with attractive villas. Among the plantations at the back of the (l.) *Engl. Church*, higher up the hill, is the *Schweizer Haus*, a café with pleasing view. On the wooded summit of the *Mahl' ergs-Kopf* stands a tower, much resorted to for the view (comprising Stolzenfels), and reached by pleasant, shady walks. Way back by the *Lindenbach* (*Inn), past some silver works, re-entering the valley of the Lahn $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Ems.

The principal buildings are the *Bath-Establishment* with the four towers, and the old *Curhaus*, connected by an elegant open colonnade (bazaar) with the *Cursaal*, which offers the usual seductions of ball-room, supper and reading-rooms, with apartments devoted to play. The *New Bath-house* on the l. bank of the Lahn forms a large square, divided by a building in the centre. It contains two courts with gardens, two fountains of mineral-water, and baths more comfortably fitted up than those of the old *Curhaus*. It also contains a new inhaling-apparatus. An iron bridge connects this estab. with the walks on the r. bank.

The principal springs (water dispensed gratuitously, attendant's fee 3 Sgr. per week), most efficacious in female and pulmonary complaints, are the *Kesselbrunnen* (117° Fabr.), the *Krähnen* ($75-80^{\circ}$) and the *Fürstenbrunnen* ($93-95^{\circ}$). all enclosed in the hall of the old *Curhaus*. The principal ingredients are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About 350,000 bottles are annually exported. Annual number of visitors about 15,000 (in 1823

only 1200). Height of the season from the middle of July to the end of August. From 6 to 8 p. m. the grounds of the Curhaus are thronged by a fashionable crowd, who assemble at the same hours in the morning to drink the waters.

On the E. side of Ems the **Bäderlei*, a rugged group of slate rocks, rises precipitously above the street. R. on the way up are the *Hanselmann's Caves*, not unlike small casemates and embrasures, penetrating the grauackian strata (origin unknown). Fine view from the *Pavilion* half-way up; still more extensive from the *Concordia Tower* at the top (ascent by the old Curhaus).

The *Kemmenauer Höhe*, ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Ems, one of the loftiest points N. of the Lahn (restaurant on the summit), commands an extensive and beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, the Eifel Mts. etc.; in the foreground, at the spectator's feet, lies the picturesque *Sporkenburg*, to the r. rise the two remarkable *Trachyte-peaks of Arzbach*. An equally fine view towards the E., comprising the entire district of Nassau as far as the Taunus, may be enjoyed about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Kemmenau*, from an open space on the road to Montabaur, recognisable by a handsome solitary beech-tree.

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg* (on the l. bank of the Lahn, to the E. of the *Mahlbergskopf*, ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Ems) commands a fine survey of the Lahnthal etc.; a Roman watch-tower and remnants of an in-scrutment were discovered on the summit in 1859.

Leaving Ems, the train passes *Dausenau*, where an octagonal tower indicates the ancient fortification of the valley. Near stat. *Nassau* the Lahn is crossed by an iron bridge, beyond which a Hydropathic Estab. is seen r., and a new hospital l.

Nassau (*Krone*) was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister Baron von Stein (d. 1831). Above the entrance of his residence are the arms of the family and the well-known words of Luther: 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott' (our God is a sure stronghold). The library contains portraits of Luther, Fred. the Great, Blücher, etc. In the upper rooms are preserved commemorative tablets on which the most eventful days of the years 1812—15 ('war of liberation') are recorded in gilt letters. The tower, replete with reminiscences of its former owner, may also be visited (fee 5 Sgr.). The property now belongs to the family of Count Kielmannsegg, son-in-law of the minister.

The remains of the minister are interred in the family-vault at *Frücht*, a village on the l. bank of the Lahn, on the hill between Braubach and Ems. The key is kept by the forester (fee 5, for a party 15 Sgr.). The most agreeable route from Ems to Frücht is by ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mielen*, a village on the l. bank of the Lahn, whence a good path ascends the picturesque *Schweizerthal*, with its pleasant wood and romantic rocks, to (1 M.) Frücht. The latter lies about 1 M. to the N. of the road from Ems to Braubach mentioned at p. 70.

On the opp. bank of the Lahn, which is crossed by a handsome *Suspension Bridge*, rises a wooded eminence, surmounted by the ruined *Castle of Nassau* (fine view from the tower), the ancient seat of the House of Nassau, erected about 1100. Lower down on the same eminence rise the ruins of *Burg Stein* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.

from the suspension-bridge). The projecting rock in front of it bears a *Monument to Stein*, consisting of a statue in marble beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 60 ft. in height, erected by Pfuhl of Berlin in 1870. The terrace commands a pleasing survey of the pretty valley of the Lahn.

The Road to Wiesbaden passes at the foot of the hill, then enters a beautiful valley, after which it crosses the monotonous high land to *Schwalbach* (p. 139) and *Wiesbaden* (p. 130).

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the r. bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Beyond the second, a glimpse is obtained on the r. of *Burg Langenau*, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter a modern dwelling-house has been erected. On the opp. bank rises the monastery of *Arnstein*, with church and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence. The castle, built in the 13th cent., was in the following cent. converted by the last Count of Arnstein into a monastery, suppressed in 1803. The church is a basilica in the transition style. The still habitable buildings were till 1861 employed as a house of correction for Rom. Cath. priests.

Near *Obern timerhof*, where several trains stop in summer, are lead and silver-mines, worked by an Engl. company. The monastery of Arnstein is $\frac{3}{4}$ M., the castle of Langenau 1 M. distant from this point.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the small village of *Kalkofen*. Then a long curve. High up, on the slopes of the l. bank, is situated the *Alte Haus*, a solitary fragment of wall, being a remnant of the nunnery of *Brunnenburg*. Stat. *Lauren timerburg*, with a small château and ruined castle, once residence of the Counts of Nassau.

Before reaching the church, a path l. ascends to *Scheid* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), and about 8 min. walk farther again leaves the main road and descends r. to *Geilnau* on the Lahn ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The river describes a circuit of many miles between Lauren timerburg and Geilnau, which this path cuts off. The mineral spring of Geilnau is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village; the water is exported, but not resorted to by patients in person. The valley between Geilnau and Balduinstein is extremely picturesque.

Beyond the *Cramberg Tunnel* the train stops at stat. *Balduinstein* (*Noll*); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name rise from a narrow ravine behind the village. High on the r., a little farther off, the castle of **Schaumburg* overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, the last of whom died in 1812, subsequently that of his grandson Archduke Stephen (d. 1867), now the property of the youngest son of the duke of Oldenburg. The château was built in the 18th cent.: the handsome modern part, in the English Gothic style, was erected by the Archduke Stephen (architect Boos of Wiesbaden). Fine view from the tower. The

library contains many valuable works on natural history and geography. The *collection of minerals, occupying the ground-floor of the modern part of the château, is worthy of note. The hothouses are stocked with many rare plants. There is a good inn at the entrance to the château. The footpath from Balduinstein to Schaumburg is steep: by the carriage-road a gradual ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ M.

Stat. **Fachingen** (*Inn*) derives importance from its mineral Brunn, from which 300,000 bottles are annually exported. The process of filling and corking is interesting.

Diez (**Holländischer Hof*; **Hôtel Lorenz*) is a clean town, picturesquely situated on the Lahn, and overlooked by an old castle of the Counts of Nassau-Diez, now a house of correction. The prisoners cut and polish ornaments in marble (found in the neighbourhood), which may be purchased in great variety at Chelius's in the Rosenstrasse. The interesting old bridge across the Lahn is supported by pillars erected on two others which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

From Diez to Zollhaus railway in course of construction (to be opened in summer 1870). The line ascends the pretty valley of the Aar, which falls into the Lahn at Diez. To the l., near the first stat. *Flacht*, stands the ruin of *Ardeck*. Stat. *Oberneisen, Hahnstätten, Zollhaus*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the two latter to the ruined castles of *Hohenfels* and *Burg Schwalbach*. A good road leads in the valley of the Aar from Zollhaus to *Hohenstein, Adolphseck*, and (12 M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 139). Diligence from Diez to *Schwalbach* daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Beyond Dietz, on the l. bank, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected 1676, formerly the property of the Duke of Nassau, now a Prussian military school. It was once occupied by Prince William V. of Oranien-Nassau, exiled stadtholder of the republic of Holland, and great-grandfather of the present king.

Limburg (**Preussischer Hof*, near the post-office: **Nassauer Hof*, and *Deutsches Haus*, near the bridge) on the *Lahn*, which is here crossed by a bridge constructed 1315, is 3 M. to the N. E. of Diez. High above the town rises the **Cathedral*, with its 7 towers: '*Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*', as the inscription above the portal records. The present structure, the cathedral of the bishop, a remarkably fine example of the transition style, dates from 1235. It contains a very ancient font, and in the N. transept a monument to the Emp. Conrad I. (d. 918), founder of the original building; his remains were interred in the monastery church of Fulda. The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the chapter-house, is worthy of inspection.

To Hadamar by a branch-line in 20 min.; fares 7, 4, $2\frac{3}{4}$ Sgr. — **Hadamar** (*Nass. Hof*; *Ross*; *Krone*) is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle. About 6 M. to the N. is situated the *Dornburg*, in the interior of which there is a considerable field of ice remaining unmelted throughout the summer (on the S. side of the hill; comp. p. 57, *Niedermendig*).

Beyond Limburg the banks of the Lahn become less abrupt

for a short distance. L. *Dietkirchen*, with the oldest church in the Duchy, is situated on a rocky eminence rising precipitously from the river. Stat. *Eschhofen*; then

Runkel (*Weinberg*; *Wied'scher Hof*), an ancient town situated on both banks of the Lahn, with extensive old castle of the princes of Wied, still partially habitable. Near stat. *Villmar* are considerable marble quarries; then *Aumenau*, with iron-stone mines, and after a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts,

Weilburg (**Deutsches Haus*; **Traube*), till 1816 the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg; their château, erected 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, is still kept in a habitable condition, and worthy of a visit. L. is the mouth of a tunnel, constructed to facilitate the navigation of the river.

Following stat. *Löhnberg*, *Stockhausen*, *Braunfels* (residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels), and *Albshausen*.

Wetzlar and *Giessen* see R. 6.

21. Frankfurt.

Hotels. *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. a), and *Roman Emperor* (Pl. b) in the Zeil; *H. d'Angleterre* (Pl. c) in the Rossmarkt, R. 1½ fl. L. 24. B. 42 kr., D. 1½ fl., A. 30 kr.; *H. du Nord* (Pl. d). — *Swan* (Pl. f) and *H. de l'Union* (Pl. g, near Goethe's monument) more moderate. —

Holländischer Hof (Pl. b) in the Goethe-Platz, also a restaurant; *Landsberg* (Pl. i) on the Liebfrauenberg; *Pariser Hof* (Pl. k) in the Paradeplatz; *Victoria* (Pl. l), *Allerheiligen-Str.*; *Brüsseler Hof* (Pl. m), *Grosse Gallengasse*; *Ostendhall*, near the Hanau-stat; *Wurttemberg Hof*; *Hôtel Drexel*; *Hôtel Zöllner*, opp. the Römer, new; all of the 2nd cl. — *Gruener Baum*, *Grosse Fischergasse*, well spoken of; *Stadt Darmstadt*, *Gr. Fischergasse 12*; *Mainhôtel*; *Augsburger Hof*, unpretending.

Restaurants etc. *Jouy*, *Gallengasse*; *Böhm*, *Welb*, both in the Kornmarkt; *Café Holland* (see above); *Restaurant in the Zoolog. Garden*. — *Cafés*: *Milani*, next door to the theatre; *Parrot*, next to the post-office; *Germania*, *Rossmarkt*; *Bourse*, *Paulsplatz*, opp. the Exchange; *Müller*, in the Zeil; *Goldschmidt Bornheimer* and *Allerheiligen-Str.*, well supplied with newspapers. — *Confectioners*: *Röder*, opp. Goethe's Monument, good ices; *Bütschli*, *Kleiner Hirschgraben 8*; *Knecht*, next to St. Paul's Ch.; *de Giorgi*; *Rahnsstadt* near the theatre. — *Beer*: *Eysen*, by the Main-Weser stat.; *Bavaria*, in the Schillerplatz; **Alemania*, next to St. Paul's Ch.; *Taunus*, *Bockenheimer-gasse*; *Café Neuf*, *Schillerplatz*; *Schwager*, at the *Bockenheimer Thor*.

Newspapers in the *Burgerverein* (p. 128).

Theatre (Pl. 54), representations almost daily.

Railways. *Taunus-Line* and *Hessian-Ludwig-Line* (see R. 22); *Main-Neckar-Line* (R. 24); *Main-Weser-Line* (R. 6); *Homburg-Line* (p. 136). The stations are adjacent, situated W. of the town. *Bavarian Stat.* on the E. side, outside the *Allerheiligenthor*. *Offenbach Stat.* in *Sachsenhausen*, on the l. bank of the Main.

Omnibus from stat. to town 12 kr., each box 6 kr. From town to stat. 6 kr. for a passenger without luggage, 12 kr. with ordinary luggage, each additional box 6 kr.

Fiacres from stat. to town 1—2 pers. with ordinary luggage 24 (after 10 p. m. 36), 3—4 pers. 36 kr.; for each box 6 kr. By time: (1 horse) for 10 min. 1—2 pers. 12, 3—4 pers. 18; (2 horses) 18 and 24 kr. For longer periods at somewhat reduced rates. N.B. *Unnumbered* vehicles have no fixed tariffs.

FRANKFURT.

Bahnhöfe:

1. Hauptb.-Bahn Hst. K. 3
2. Main-Neckar Hst. H. C. 5
3. Offenbacher Hst. H. 7
4. Taunus Hst. H. 5
5. West Hst. D. 3
6. Busch D. 5
7. Bismarck August D. 1
8. Bismarck Stadt D. 3
9. Bürger-Telegraph D. 5
10. Bürger-Telegraph D. 5
11. 15. August G. 10, 15, 20, 25

16. Gärten

17. Hauptb.-Bahn
18. Denkmal: Bethmann
19. Carl des Grossen
20. Hölle
21. Daislet
22. Gärtenberg
23. der Bienen
24. Schiller
25. Kandelberg
26. Deutsch-Friedhof

C. A.

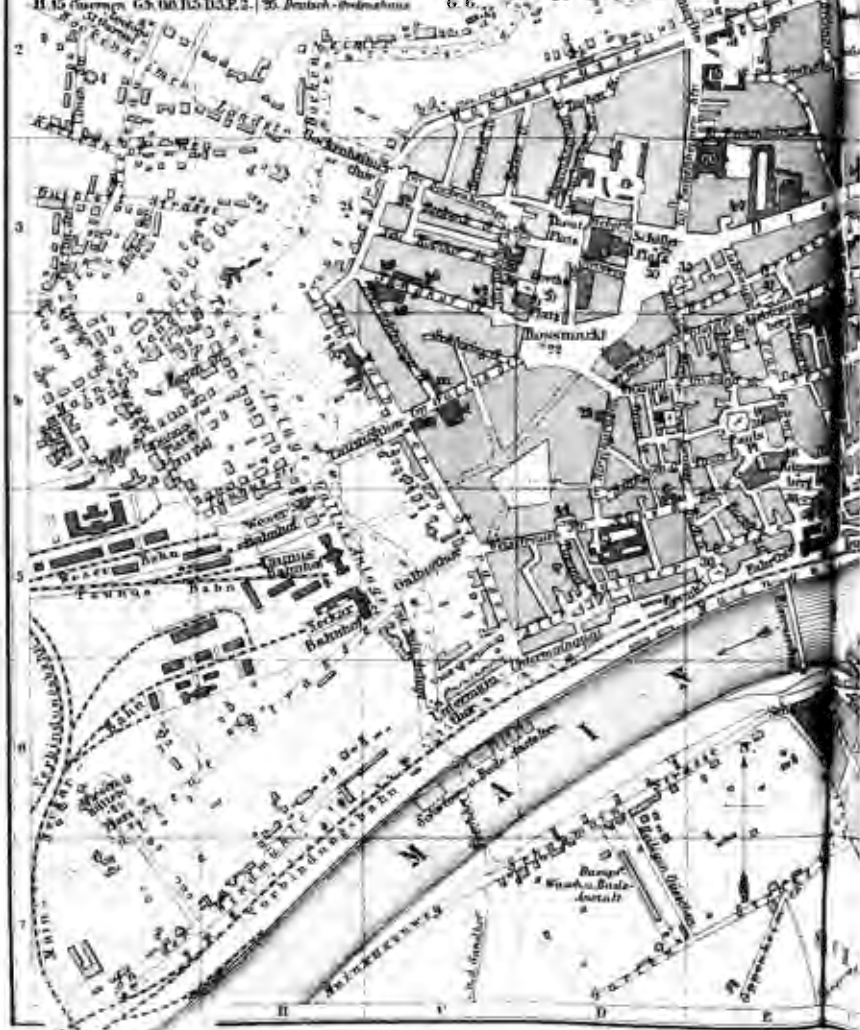
27. Evensden Basilika
28. Epistola Votivhaus
29. Hermanns Haus
30. Hauptb.-Bahn
31. Hauptb.-Bahn
32. Hauptb.-Bahn
33. Hauptb.-Bahn
34. Hauptb.-Bahn
35. Hauptb.-Bahn
36. Hauptb.-Bahn

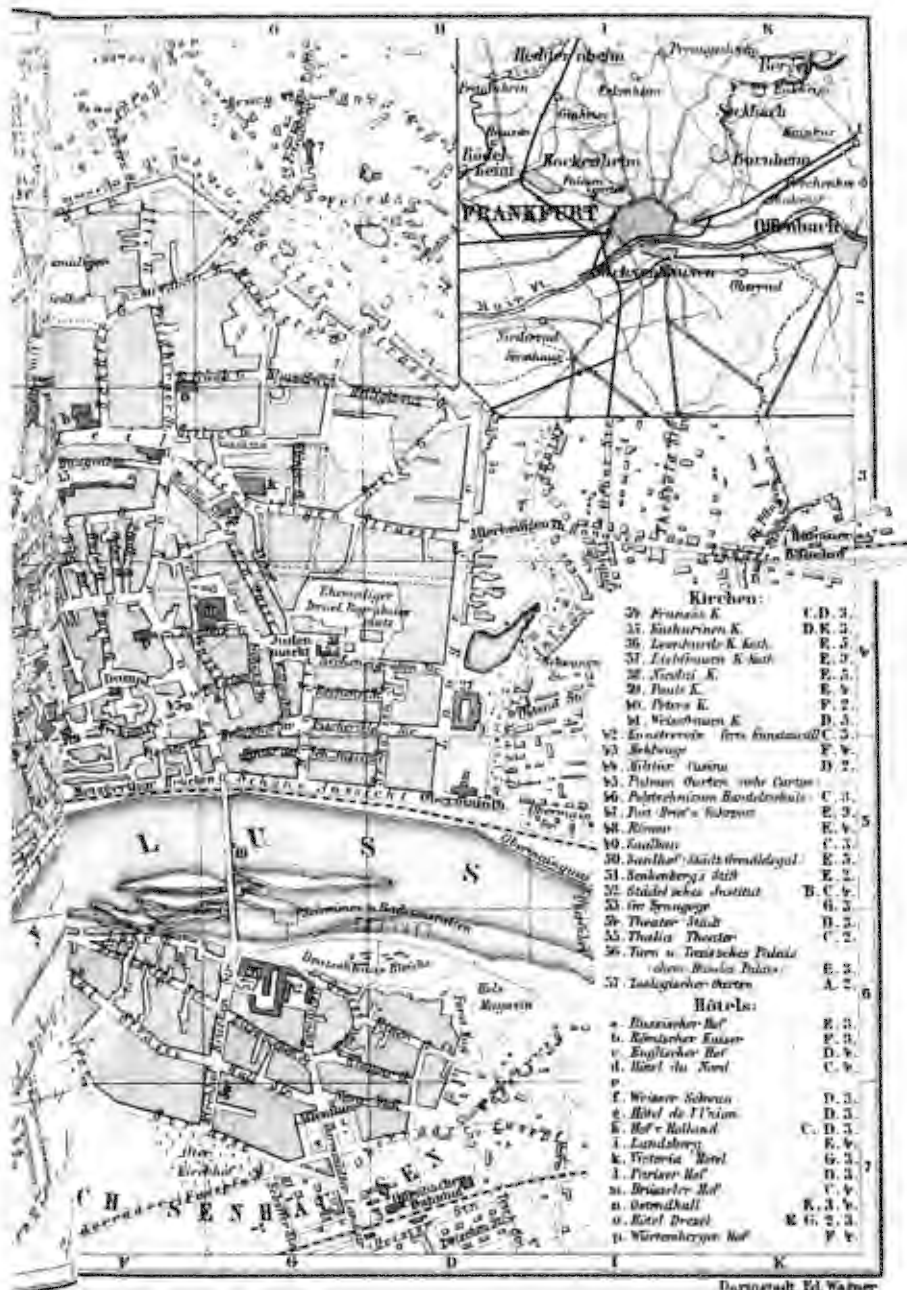
H. V.

37. Hauptb.-Bahn
38. Hauptb.-Bahn
39. Hauptb.-Bahn
40. Hauptb.-Bahn
41. Hauptb.-Bahn
42. Hauptb.-Bahn
43. Hauptb.-Bahn
44. Hauptb.-Bahn
45. Hauptb.-Bahn
46. Hauptb.-Bahn

Kirchen:

32. Hauptb.-Bahn
33. Hauptb.-Bahn





Kirchen:

26. Franzisk. K.	C. D. 3.
35. Katharinen K.	D. K. 2.
36. Leobharde K. Kath.	E. 3.
37. Liebfrauen K. Kath.	E. 3.
38. Nicolai K.	E. 3.
39. Pauli K.	E. 3.
40. Petrus K.	F. 2.
41. Weinmann K.	D. 3.
42. Kreuzkirche f. d. Kunstsch.	C. 3.
43. Jakobus	F. 2.
44. Martin. Kirche	D. 2.
45. Paulus. Kirche. sehr Garten	C. 3.
46. Polytechnicum. Baudenkmal	C. 3.
47. Post. Post. u. Fiskus	E. 3.
48. Roman.	E. 3.
49. Paulus	C. 3.
50. Paulus. Baudenkmal	E. 3.
51. Senkenberg's Stdt.	E. 2.
52. Städt. sches. Institut	B. C. 3.
53. St. Sprunge	G. 3.
54. Theater. Stdt.	D. 3.
55. Thalia. Theater	C. 2.
56. Turn u. Tausches Palais	E. 3.
57. Tausches Palais	A. 2.

Hôtels:

a. Bismarck-Hof	E. 3.
b. Kaiserhof	P. 3.
c. Englischer Hof	D. 3.
d. Hotel du Nord	C. 3.
e. Wiener Hof	D. 3.
f. Hotel de l'Europe	D. 3.
g. Hof u. Holland	C. D. 3.
h. Landshut	G. 3.
i. Victoria Hotel	D. 3.
j. Pariser Hof	C. 3.
k. Bräuerhof	K. 3. 3.
l. Grand-Hotel	G. 3.
m. Hotel Drexel	F. 3.
n. Württemberg-Hof	F. 3.

Telegraph-Office at the Exchange.

Valets de Place 13¼—2 fl. per diem.

Shops, best in the Zeil. Böhler, Zeil 43, ornaments of carved stag's horn. Ihlé, Zeil 63, small bronze objects (Ariadne). Antonio Vanni, Kruggasse 8, casts from sculptures. Jos. Milani, Bleidenstrasse 6 and Sartorio, Grosser Kornmarkt, fruit-merchants. Toys at Albert's, Zeil 36.

Baths. Warm at Greb's, Leonhardsthor, and at Alt's, Alte Mainzer Gasse, 48 kr. Cold at the Untermainthor 12 kr.; also *swimming-bath*, 12—16 kr.

Military Music at the W. end of the Zeil at 12 o'clock; on Wed. at the Goetheplatz.

English Church Service in the French Church in the Goetheplatz, and in the Lutheran Weisse Frauenkirche.

Collections and Exhibitions:

Ariadneum (p. 127), or *Bethmann's Museum*, daily 10—1; fee 18—24 kr.

Exhibition of the Art-Union (Pl. 42), Junghof-Str.; adm. 9—6 o'clock, 30 kr.

Town-Library (p. 126), Mond. to Frid. 9—1, Wed. also 3—5.

Kaisersaal, in the Römer (p. 124), open from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mond., Wed., Frid. 11—1.

Senckenberg Natural Hist. Society (p. 128); collections open Wed. 3—4, Frid. and Sund. 11—1 gratis, at other times fee 24 kr.

Städel Gallery (p. 128), daily excl. Sund. 10—1 gratis, at other times fee 30 kr.

Zoological Garden (p. 129); adm. 30 kr.; concert on Wed., Sat., Sund.

Principal Attractions: Städel Gallery (p. 128), Kaisersaal (p. 124), Dannecker's Ariadne (p. 127), monuments of Goethe, Gutenberg, and Schiller.

Frankfurt on the *Main* (Pop. 78,277, 2783 milit., 11,000 Rom. Cath., 8000 Jews), formerly a free town of the Empire, and till 1866 one of the free towns of the German Confederation and seat of the Diet, is now Prussian. Old watch-towers in the vicinity indicate the extent of the ancient city in which the emperors were elected and crowned. It is situated in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the Main, which is navigable for vessels of considerable size, and a source of great commercial advantage.

The town is surrounded by the 'Anlagen', or public grounds, in which many handsome residence are situated. An air of wealth and importance pervades the city, indicative of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfurt dates from Charlemagne. In 794 the emp. held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire in the royal residence '*Franconofurt*' (ford of the Franks). Louis the Pious granted the town certain privileges, and from the time of Louis the German it gradually rose to importance. In 1240 Frederick II. sanctioned the Autumn Fair. By the Golden Bull of Charles IV., Frankfurt was destined to be the *Town of Election of the German Empire*, and the majority of the emperors were here chosen. On the dissolution of the Empire, 1806, Frankfurt, with Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar, was made over as a Grand-duchy to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and previously Archbishop of Mayence. By the Congress of Vienna it was finally recognized as a free city. By the events of 1866 it became Prussian.

The first object which arrests the eye is the ***Monument of Gutenberg** (Pl. 22), erected 1858, a galvano-plastic group with sandstone pedestal, executed by Ed. v. d. Launitz. The central figure with the types in the l. hand is Gutenberg; on his r. Fust,

on his l. Schöffler. On the frieze 13 likenesses of celebrated printers, Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised, Mainz, Frankfurt, Venice, Strasbourg. On four separate pedestals are Theology, Poetry, Natural History, Industry. The heads of four animals, which serve as water-spouts, indicate the four quarters of the globe and the universal diffusion of the invention. In the Junghof-Strasse, in the vicinity, is the **Permanent Exhibition of Art*.

In the contiguous 'Gätheplatz', Schwanthaler's **Monument of Goethe* (Pl. 20), erected in 1844, is a prominent object. The poet holds a wreath of laurel in his l. hand. The half-reliefs on the pedestal are emblematic of his literary activity. In front (S. side) are represented Natural Science, Dramatic and Lyric Poetry; on the E. side Orestes and Thoas (Iphigenia), Faust and Mephistopheles; on the N. side (r.) Götz von Berlichingen, Egmont and Tasso, (l.) the Bride of Corinth, the god and the bayadere, Prometheus, and the Erl-king with the child; on the W. side (r.) Mignon with Wilhelm Meister, (l.) Hermann and Dorothea.

The house in which Goethe was born (Pl. 21) in the Hirschgraben, near the Rossmarkt, bears an inscription recording the birth of the poet on Aug. 28th, 1749. The arms over the door, three lyres placed obliquely and a star, were chosen by Goethe's father on his marriage with the daughter of the senator Textor, from their resemblance to a horse-shoe, the grandfather of the poet having been a farrier. In the attics facing the court the poet lived 1772—73, and wrote his 'Götz' and 'Werther'; they were also the scene of the adventures which render his biography so interesting. The house has been purchased by a society ('*Deutsches Hochstift*'), and is suitably restored. Adm. free.

The **Römer* (Pl. 48) is historically the most interesting edifice in Frankfurt. It was purchased by the city for a town-hall 1405. The lower part is a dépôt for merchandise during the fairs. On the first floor is the **Kaisersaal* (Imperial Hall), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people on the Römerberg. It was restored 1840 and embellished with portraits of the emperors, presented by German princes, societies, etc.

From the Kaisersaal the visitor is conducted to the *Wahlzimmer* (election-room), which has been left in its original condition. The senate formerly held its meetings here. The allegorical and burlesque decorations of the ceiling, as well as the internal arrangement, date from 1740.

One of the chief objects of interest in the *Archives* is the celebrated Bull of the Emp. Charles IV., known as the 'Golden Bull', promulgated at Nuremberg in 1306, by which the election of the emperors and the attendant ceremonies were regulated.

The *Römerberg*, or market in front of the *Römer*, which up to the end of the last cent. no Jew was permitted to enter, was the scene of those public rejoicings on the occasion of the election of an emperor which Goethe so graphically describes.

Behind the *Römer* is the **Church of St. Paul** (Pl. 39), a circular building completed 1833 in the new Roman style, which served 1848-49 as the session-house for the 'German National Assembly for remodelling the Constitution', again fitted up as a place of worship in 1852.

Opp. the church is the **Börse** (Exchange) (Pl. 9), erected 1844, of grey sandstone with intermediate layers of red. Statues of Hope and Prudence adorn the E. side. Those on the W. are emblematical of Commerce by sea and by land, and between them are represented Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. The hall is in the old Indian style. From eight black marble pillars project white fan-like roofs, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and terminating in gilded rosettes. The mercantile community of Frankfurt assembles here daily 12—2 o'clock.

The S. side of the *Römerberg* is bounded by the Gothic **Nicolaikirche** (Pl. 38), a small, elegant structure of the 13th cent., restored 1847. The altar-piece by Rethel represents the Resurrection.

A few paces S. of the *Römerberg* is the **Saalhof** (Pl. 50), a gloomy building of 1717, situated on the Main, the old chapel of which, lately restored, is said to have appertained to the ancient palace of the Carolingian kings. The site of the latter, on the river, a little below this spot, was in 1200 occupied by a chapel of the Virgin, converted 1219 into the Rom. Cath. church of **St. Leonhard** (Pl. 36); Gothic choir of 1434, restored 1808. On the spire is seen the imperial eagle, bestowed by Louis the Bavarian in acknowledgment of services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban. In the chapel on the r. by the choir is an altar-piece representing the liberation of St. Leonhard, painted 1813, presented by Carl von Dalberg.

Returning to the *Römerberg* and proceeding E. the traveller soon reaches the (Rom. Cath.) **Dom** (*St. Bartholomew*, Pl. 33), founded 1238, choir erected 1315—18, tower (260 ft.), still unfinished, 1415—1512 the whole restored 1855. It was seriously injured by a conflagration during the night of Aug. 14th, 1867, the organ etc. being entirely destroyed, but is now again fitted up for divine service.

By the wall, to the r. of the N. entrance, are tombstones of the *Holzhausen* and *Sachsenhausen* families, of the 14th cent. At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors was solemnized by the Elector of Mayence. R. is the *Wahlkapelle* (election chapel), where the electors held their final deliberation; at the entrance stands the beautiful monument of the Germ. king Günther von Schwarzburg, who died 1349 at Frankfurt, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong

to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old German, the new one in Latin. The mural paintings are of 1427, renovated 1856. In the chapel on the r. by the choir is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 13th cent.

On a corner-house opp. the E. side of the cathedral is an old stone effigy of Luther with inscription. The great reformer is said to have addressed the people from this house, when on his journey to Worms (p. 176).

The other churches contain no objects of interest.

S. E. of the cathedral is the handsome old **Bridge** over the Main, constructed 1342. The railroad under the first arch connects the E. and W. rail. stations. In the middle of the bridge a *Statue of Charlemagne*, erected 1843. Near it a cock, perched on an iron pole. According to tradition, the architect vowed that the first living being which crossed the bridge should be sacrificed to the devil, and a cock became the victim. On the restoration of the bridge in 1740, the W. parapet on the Sachsenhausen side was adorned with grotesque sculptures, representing two artillerymen loading a gun, beyond them the river-god Mœnus.

Beyond the bridge lies the suburb of **Sachsenhausen**, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, who assigned it as a residence for the conquered Saxons, whence the name. L., on the Main, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. 26), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected 1709.

On the r. bank of the Main is a row of large houses '*Zur schönen Aussicht*', at the upper end of which is the **Town Library** (Pl. 8) with inscription: '*Studiis libertati reddita civitas*'. The entrance-hall contains a *marble statue of Goethe, by P. Marchesi of Milan (1838), presented by three citizens of Frankfurt. The library (72,000 vols.) in the upper room contains many literary curiosities, as well as Egyptian, Greek, Roman and German antiquities.

Behind the library is the *Fremden-Hospital* (Pl. 27), for the reception of servants and journeymen; near it is the old *Jewish Burial Ground*, and the *Jews' Hospital* (Pl. 31), founded 1830 by the Rothschild family, at the entrance to the narrow **Judengasse** ('Jews' street'), with its gloomy, dirty and antiquated houses, numerous passages, and brokers' shops.

As early as the 12th cent. many Jews settled in Frankfurt. They founded the above mentioned street in 1462, where till 1806 the whole community lived. In the evening, and on Sundays and holidays, this street was closed with gates, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny, many denizens of these unwholesome purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously opulent *Rothschild* family. Their offices are in a corner-house between the Zeil and the Judengasse, not far from the beautiful new *Synagogue* (Pl. 53), built in 1855 in the Oriental style.

N. W. of the new synagogue is the ***Zeil**, the finest street in Frankfurt, consisting chiefly of attractive shops, bounded at the W. end by the *Hauptwache* (chief guard-house), and at the E. by the Police-station. Opp. the former is the Ch. of St. Catherine (Pl. 19); from the tower a good survey of the town, the Taunus, etc.

In the Schiller (formerly Parade) Platz, behind the Hauptwache, stands **Schiller's Monument** (Pl. 24), erected 1864.

Opp. the Police-station, to the N. W., is the Schäfergasse, in which the *Old Churchyard* is situated, where, r. on entering, the tomb-stone of Goethe's mother may be seen, as well as those of many other eminent persons.

Outside the Friedberger Thor stands the **Hessian Monument** (Pl. 23), erected by Fred. William II. of Prussia 'to the brave Hessians who fell victorious on this spot, Dec. 2nd, 1792, fighting for their fatherland.' It consists of masses of rock, on which a pillar stands, surmounted by a helmet, sword, and ram's head, the latter emblematical of the attack made by the Hessians on Frankfurt, then occupied by the French under Custine.

On the opp. side of the road is the **Ariadneum**, or *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. 7; adm. see p. 123), a circular building containing *Dannecker's* exquisite group of *Ariadne on the panthier, the sculptor's master-piece. The casts of Achilles, Silenus with the young Bacchus, Germanicus, the Gladiator, Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, Venus de Medici, and Diana of Versailles, are all taken from the originals. Here are also preserved casts of the features of the Emp. Nicholas, and Prince Lichnowsky, who was brutally murdered near this spot during the revolution of 1848.

The road l. of the Hessian monument leads to the new ***Cemetery**, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, where many celebrities of modern times are interred. It contains a number of well executed monuments, among which may be mentioned the vault of the *von Bethmann* family (E. side farthest to the l.), which contains an admirable basrelief by Thorwaldsen to a member of the family who died from his exertions in rescuing a boy from drowning in the Arno at Florence. As the vault is closed, visitors must apply to the sexton (fee 30 kr.). Near it is a well executed marble relief, the angel announcing the resurrection to the women.

N. of the cemetery is a new burial-ground, with a monument 'to those who fell Sept. 18th, 1848.' Among the names recorded is that of the murdered Prince Lichnowsky. At the W. end of the enclosure are the graves of about 30 of those who fell at the barricades on the same occasion, marked by crosses and inscriptions. Near the latter, a *Temple*, erected by Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) to his consort, the Countess Reichenbach.

The S.E. side of the cemetery is bounded by the Jewish burying-ground (open Tuesd. and Thursd. afternoons).

If the traveller now retrace his steps, enter the public walks (p. 123), which have superseded the old fortifications, and turn r., he reaches the *Eschenheimer Thor*, the only gate which has preserved its ancient exterior intact. Near it are the buildings of the **Senckenberg Society** (Pl. 51; adm. see p. 123), which comprise a hospital, anatomical theatre, botanical garden, and a collection of nat. hist. curiosities, the most valuable of which were brought by the traveller Rüppel from Egypt, Abyssinia, etc.

The large house adjoining these buildings, residence of the Archduke John 1848-9, when 'Regent of the Empire', is now the property of the *Bürgerverein* (citizens' club) (Pl. 10) with well supplied reading room; strangers introduced by a member. The entrance-hall contains a good copy of a celebrated portrait of Goethe by Tischbein. At the Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis (Pl. 56), in the same street, the *Diet* formerly held its sessions.

The handsome *Saalbau* (Pl. 49), in the Junghofstrasse, contains spacious concert and assembly rooms. — The *Lunatic Asylum* on the Eschenheimer road merits the inspection of the professional.

Frankfurt is perhaps most indebted for its reputation as a cradle of art to the ***Städel Art-Institute** (Pl. 52, adm p. 123) in the Mainzer Strasse, founded by *Joh. Fred. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfurt, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and 1,200,000 fl. (100,000 l.) to the town, in order to found a School of Art. It is attended by about 200 students, formerly under the management of Veit, then under Passavant (d. 1861) and Steinle. The collection of pictures, 30,000 engravings, drawings by eminent masters and many excellent casts is valued at 480,000 fl. (40,000 l.). Many fine works of the old masters have been purchased since the death of the founder, but the institution is particularly celebrated for its modern pictures.

***Städel Gallery** (adm. p. 123). Catalogues in all the rooms. Outside the entrance-door the busts of Raphael and Dürer. Entrance Hall: Coloured engravings from *Raphael's* paintings in the Vatican: sketch by *Cornelius* of the Last Judgment, original of the fresco in the Ludwigskirche at Munich. — 1st Room. (E.) Portrait of Borne, *Oppenheim*; *Innocenz X.*, *Velasquez*; Holy Family, *Veit*; Portraits by *Brugn*, *Flink* etc. — 2nd Room, beginning on the r., Italian School: (N.) 29. Mars and Venus, *Paolo Veronese*. (W.) 22. Portrait, *Sebastiano del Piombo*; 25. Four priests at the throne of the Virgin, *Moretto*, purchased for 35,000 fl. (S.) 36. Virgin and Child adored by the infant John, *Perugino*. (E.) 24. Virgin and Child, St. Sebastian and St. Anthony, *Moretto*; 28. Portrait of the Doge M. Antonio Memmo, *Tintoretto*. (N.) 42. Mary with John the Baptist and St. Sebastian, *Innocenzo da Imola*. — 3rd Room contains chiefly pictures by modern artists: (N.) 332. Ezzelino in prison after the battle of Cassano 1259, exhorted to repentance by monks, *Les-sing*; 342. Alpine scene, *Funk*; 326. Tiburtinian Sibyl, *Steinle*; 336. Daniel

in the lions' den, *Rethel*; 341. Lake scene, *Pose*. (E.) 334. Landscape, house in flames, *Lessing*; *331. Huss before the Council of Constance, in the background Count Chlum, friend of the reformer, a large picture occupying almost the entire E. wall, *Lessing*; 333. Forest scene, *Lessing*; 349. Sheepfold, *Verboeckhoven*; 339. Storm off the Norwegian coast, *Achenbach*. (N.) *337. Shepherd struck by lightning, *Becker*; 347. (above the door). Norwegian mountain scene, *Saal*. — 4th Room. *Overbeck's* celebrated picture of the Triumph of Religion in the arts, occupying the entire E. wall, is a most elaborate work, with numerous portraits of eminent persons, and should be studied with the aid of the catalogue. (N.) 67. Scenes from the life of John the Baptist, by a pupil of *Roger of Bruges*. (W.) 102. Father with sick child, *Holbein the Younger*. (S.) 106. *Dürer's* portrait of his father; 106. Portrait, *Dürer*. — Fresco Room: (N.) 357. The arts introduced into Germany by Christianity. *Veit*. Casts of the bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence (which Mich. Angelo said deserved to be the gates of Paradise). — 5th Room contains principally Dutch pictures of no great value. (E.) 122. Child on a stool, *Rubens*. (N.) 146. Portrait, *Rembrandt*. (S.) 124. Portrait, *Van Dyck*. (W.) 145. Portrait, *Rembrandt*. — The 1st Room in the wing of the building contains smaller pictures by older Frankfurt artists, and some Dutch pictures. 2nd R.: 330. The wise and foolish virgins, *Schadow*; 385. Job and his friends, *Hübner*; drawings of *Steinle's* 'Sermon on the Mount' in the chapel of Rheineck (p. 46); scenes from Dante, Ariosto, etc. by *Schnorr*.

The **Zoolog. Garden** (Pl. 57, adm. p. 123), on the Bockenheimer road, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the gate, tastefully laid out, contains a valuable collection of animals.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, on the same side of the Bockenheimer road, is the **Palmgarten** (Pl. 45), containing the hot-houses of the Duke of Nassau, formerly at Biebrich, and purchased by the town in 1869.

22. From Frankfurt to Wiesbaden.

Taunus Railway. Excursion to the Taunus.

Railway to Castel (Mayence) in 1 hr.; fares 1 fl. 48, 1 fl. 9, and 42 kr.; to Wiesbaden in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 24, and 51 kr. Views on the r. Omnibus etc. see p. 122.

The **Taunus Rail.**, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1838. Leaving the town, the train passes the *Gallenwarte*, one of the towers which mark the former territory of Frankfurt. First important stat. **Höchst**. The interesting church of *St. Justinus*, a basilica, was erected in 1090, Gothic choir added 1443.

Branch-railway from Höchst to Soden (p. 135), in summer only, in 12 min.; fares 30, 18, 12 kr.

Stat. **Hattersheim**. As the train proceeds, a good view to the N. is obtained of the principal peaks of the Taunus: the *Altkönig*, behind it to the r. the *Great Feldberg*, to the l. the *Little Feldberg* (p. 135). The *Hofheimer Chapel*, visited by pilgrims, is also conspicuous.

Near **Flörsheim** (r.) is the watering-place *Weilbach* (sulphur-springs). Pleasing view from the 'Kanzel' (pulpit), a hill surmounted by four trees, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above *Diedenberg*, and 3 M. N. of *Weilbach*. N. rise the peaks of the Taunus, S. the *Melibocus*,

S. W. the Donnersberg, part of the Rheingau and Frankfurt, Worms, Oppenheim, and Mayence; N. W. Johannisberg and the towers of Geisenheim.

The line now skirts the long range of vine-clad hills of **Hochheim** (*Schwan*), where, in the best vineyards, each plant is frequently valued at a ducat (9s. 6d.). The most esteemed wine is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. One of the first vineyards of Hochheim (r. of the line) contains a monument with the inscription '*Königin-Victoria-Berg*' and the Engl. arms, erected by a speculative wine-merchant to attract the attention of travellers.

On entering **Castel** (p. 92) the line intersects the fortifications. Stat. near the bridge.

Omnibus to Mayence, without luggage, 18 kr.; carr. for 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 36, 3 pers. 42, 4 pers. 50 kr.; each box 6 kr.; these fares incl. bridge-toll. A steamboat plies between Castel and Mayence (fares 4 and 2 kr.), on the arrival of each train. (Tickets for the Taunus line may be procured at the Mayence booking-office.) *Porterage* from stat. to pier: each box 6, travelling-bag 3 kr.; from stat. to carr. 3 kr. for each package; from Castel to Mayence, each box 10, travelling-bag 6, several smaller packages together 10 kr.; bridge-toll (2 kr.) extra.

The train again intersects the fortifications of Castel, and leaving *Fort Montebello* l., stops at stat. *Curve*, where travellers to the Rheingau change carriages (comp. p. 139), and a few min. later at Wiesbaden. The stat. (adjoining that of the Right-Rhenish line) is at the extremity of the *Wilhelmstrasse*, which consists of handsome residences on the l. and an avenue on the r., and terminates in the square in front of the *Cursaal*.

Wiesbaden. Hotels. Nassauer Hof (Pl. b), *Four Seasons (Pl. a), *Adler (Pl. c), *Rose (Pl. d), all first-class and with baths. *Bear (Pl. l), quiet and comfortable. — *Taunus (Pl. e) (R. and L. 20 Sgr., B. 8, A. 6 Sgr.); Victoria (Pl. f); Railway Hotel; all near the stations. — *Hôtel de France (Pl. g); *Grüne Wald (Pl. h); Einhorn, moderate.

Bathing-Establishments: *European Hotel, at the Kochbrunnen, well fitted up; English Hotel, *Bear (see above), *Römerbad, Engel, *Schwan, Krone, etc. Charges vary with the season. Tea and coffee are the only refreshments supplied in these houses.

Restaurants. *Christmann, Lugenbühl, both in the Untere Webergasse, near the Theaterplatz; Restaurant Français, Wilhelm-Str.; Hôtel Giess, Mühlgasse; table d'hôte in all during the season; *Sulzer, Gr. Burg-Str., delicacies. *Beer* at Christmann's; Poths, Engel, both in the Langgasse; Duensing, near the stat.; Giess (see above); Weins, Mühlgasse, etc.

Confectioners. *Röder, Webergasse. Wenz, Spiegelgasse.

Newspapers in the Reading-room of the Cursaal; admission gratis.

Concert in the Curgarten 3—6 p. m.; Mond., Wed. and Frid. also 8—10.

Cursaal. During the season '*Réunions dansantes*', on Sat., cards of adm. issued by the bath-authorities. *Concerts* on Frid., musicians of the highest class, adm. 1—3 fl.

Theatre, 3—5 times a week at 6½ o'clock (closed in May).

Carriages. From the stat. to the town 1—2 pers. 8, 3—4 pers. 10 Sgr. (incl. trunk, travelling bag, and hat-box); each additional trunk 2 Sgr. Drive in the town 1—2 pers. 5, 3—4 pers. 7, ½ hr. 7—10, 1 hr. 21—24 Sgr.; two-horse carr. about ½srd more. To the *Greek Chapel* and back 26 Sgr. or 1 Thlr.; to the *Platte* and back 2½s—3, *Schlangenbad* 4—5, *Schwalbach* 4½—5½ Thlr.

WIESBADEN.

Hotels:

- a. Vier Jahreszeiten
- b. Nassauer Hof
- c. Adler
- d. Rose
- e. Germania Hotel
- f. Hotel Victoria
- g. Hotel de France
- h. Grune Wald

Radfahrer

- B 3 1. Europa Hotel
- B 3 2. England Hotel
- B 3 3. Schwanen Hotel
- B 3 4. Germania Hotel
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Schöne Aussicht

Leberberg

Palais
Pauline

Colonnaden
Colonnaden

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Passion
Cort Hospital
Gelenken
Bierensichte
Faulbrunnen
Hagen Oruppe

Kirchen

Engl. Kirche
Evangel. Kirche
Kathol. Kirche
Bathbrunnen
Kuranst.

Museum

Museum Engel Residenz

Palais Parlance

Polizeiamt

Post

Rathhaus

Rathhausgebäude

Schlittenbahn

Synagoge

Theater

Trinkhalle

Wasserlaufdenkmal

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Donkeys, on the Sonnenberg road, opp. the Berliner Hof, 10 Sgr. per hour (incl. fee); to the *Platte* and back 24 Sgr.

Railway-Stations of the Taunus and the Right-Rhenish (Nassovian) Railway at the E. extremity of the Rheinstrasse.

Telegraph Office Marktpl. at the Townhall.

The **Mineral Waters** are drunk from 5 to 8 a. m., seldom in the evening.

English Church Service at the Engl. church in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Wiesbaden (pop. 32,000, 9000 Rom. Cath.), till 1866 capital of the Duchy of Nassau and residence of the Duke, is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. '*Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet*' is Pliny's (*hist. nat.* XXXI. 2) account of Wiesbaden. On the *Heidenberg*, which rises N. of the town, traces of a Rom. fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, in which fragments of ruined temples, votive-tablets &c. may be recognized, forming a sort of town-wall on the N.W., was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Urns, implements, weapons and Rom. tombstones are exhibited in the Museum (p. 132).

Wiesbaden lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., 90 ft. above the Rhine, and is surrounded by handsome villas and pleasure-grounds. These are principally designed for visitors (40,000 annually).

From the stat. (S.E. end of the town) the traveller enters the *Wilhelmstrasse*, planted with trees, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounding the E. side of the town. At its extremity on the l. is the *Theaterplatz*, adorned with a bust of Schiller, three sides of which are occupied by the *Four Seasons Hotel*, the *Hotel Zais*, the *Nassauer Hof*, and the *Theatre*; r. is the square in front of the *Cursaal*, with two handsome fountains. On each side of the square are spacious colonnades, serving as a bazaar.

The **Cursaal* (Pl. 11) is the chief resort of visitors. The principal hall is 138 ft. long, 64 ft. large, 53 ft. high. The orchestra galleries are supported by handsome pillars of the red and grey marble of the country. R. and l. are magnificently decorated saloons dedicated to gambling (11 a.m. to 11 p.m.), dining, drawing and reading rooms. Behind the building are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds, where a good band frequently plays. Paths in a delightful grassy dale lead past the *Dietenmühle* (good inn), with hydropathic estab. (Dr. Genth), to the ruin of *Sonnenberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and the *Rambacher Capelle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, where remains of a Rom. camp were excavated in 1859.

The *Kochbrunnen* (Pl. 10), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.), which is the most important is connected with the Curgarten by an elegant colonnade of iron work which serves as a covered promenade. **Hygeia Group* (Pl. 6), near the spring, by Hoffmann of Wiesbaden, 1850.

The warm spring (147°) in the garden of the Adler Hotel is also provided with a pump-room. The principal ingredient in the water is chloride of sodium.

The most conspicuous building is the Gothic **Prot. Church* (Pl. 8) with five lofty towers, opp. the palace, built of polished bricks 1852—1860. The *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 9) is also a handsome modern structure, with vaulted network ceiling. Altarpiece to the r., Madonna and Child, by Steinle; l. St. Boniface, by Rethel. In the Louisenplatz in front of the church an *Obelisk* (Pl. 23) was erected in 1865, in memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo.

The other buildings of note are the *Palace*, the *Residence of Prince Nicholas* on the slope near the Cursaal, in the Moorish style; the *Ministerial Buildings*, in the Florentine palatial style; the new *Schools*, and the new *Synagogue*, the latter in the Oriental style, both on the Michaelsberg.

The *Museum* (Pl. 12) in the 'Schlösschen' in the Wilhelmstrasse contains a collection of Rom. and other antiquities (open Mon., Wed., Frid. 3—6 p.m.) on the ground-floor, amongst which the Mithrasaltar, with remarkably well preserved sculptures, discovered at Heddernheim (*Novus Vicus*) on the Nidda, 4½ M. to the N.W. of Frankfurt, deserves particular inspection. Among the mediæval curiosities is a gilded and carved wooden altar of the 13th cent. On the ground-floor to the r., a *Picture Gallery* (Sund., Mond., Wed., Frid. 11—4). The first floor contains an admirably arranged *Nat. Hist. Collection*, and Gerning's celebrated *Collection of Insects* (Mon., Wed., Frid. 2—6, also Wed. 11—1). — The *Library* in the upper story (Mon., Wed., Frid. 9—12 and 2—5), contains valuable old MSS., among which may be mentioned 'The Visions of St. Hildegard', a parchment illuminated with curious miniatures of the 12th cent., and 'The Visions of St. Elisabeth of Schönau', with painted and gilt letters.

Wiesbaden possesses excellent educational establishments, the most important of which are the *Chemical Laboratory of Fresenius*, the *Agricultural Institution* on the old Geisberg, and the *Grammar School*.

On the *Neroberg*, 1 M. to the N. of the town, where, according to an obscure tradition, Nero once had a palace, is situated the **Russian Chapel*, erected by the Duke of Nassau as a Mausoleum for his first wife, the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). Fine view from the terrace in front of it, of Wiesbaden and Mainz, S. the Melibocus, S.W. the long ridge of the Donnersberg. The Chapel, richly decorated, in the form of a Greek cross, is surmounted by one large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; on the highest a Russian double cross, 195 ft. from the ground, secured by gilded hanging chains. Interior entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (*Ikonostas*), with numerous

representations of saints, separates the choir, accessible to the priests and their attendants only, from the body of the chapel. The altar, with crucifix of crystal, is only visible during divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. contains a magnificent *monument to the Duchess. The recumbent effigy of white marble, resting on a sarcophagus, at the sides of which are statuettes of the 12 Apostles, and at the corners Faith, Hope, Charity and Immortality, was executed by Hopfgarten. Divine service, according to the Greek ritual, every Sunday at 10 a. m.; the public are excluded. At other times the chapel is shown by the sacristan who lives near (fee for 1 pers. 24 kr.; for a party of 3—4, 1 fl.). Near it is a well-kept *Russian Burial-ground*.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W. beyond the chapel is a temple with fine view. Promenades intersect the wood in every direction, extending as far as the *Platte* (see below). At the S. base of the hill the *Hydropathic Estab. of Nerothal*.

The **Cemetery*, on the slope opp. the Neroberg, 1 M. from the Cursaal, contains handsome monuments, several of which are Russian. R. of the building used for depositing the coffins, stands the monument of the Hanoverian General *von Baring*, defender of La Haye Sainte at Waterloo. A chapel marks the grave of the *Duchess Pauline* (d. 1856), who, by her own wish, was interred here.

The **Platte*, a hunting-residence of the Duke, stands on a height (1609 ft.), $\frac{4}{2}$ M. to the N. of Wiesbaden, frequently visited for the view. The walks on the *Neroberg* are connected with the *Platte* and provided with signposts. The carr. drive is the old Limburg road. (Far below in the valley l. lies the ancient nunnery of *Clarenthal*, founded 1296 by the Emp. Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg; above it the former pheasantry.) View from the platform over the Westerwald, Spessart, Odenwald, Donnersberg, valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The telescope enables the spectator to recognise persons crossing the bridge of boats. The interior contains nothing worthy of note. Near it is a good inn. The pedestrian may descend from the *Platte* S.E. to *Sonnenberg* (p. 131), 3 M. distant. The path leads past an oak plantation l. of the high road, and is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies $\frac{11}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the *Sonnenberg*.

Wiesbaden is connected with *Mosbach* (p. 139) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Half-way to the village is the *Adolphshöhe*, a restaurant which affords a survey of the Rheingau as far as the *Rochuscappelle* near Bingen.

Another fine view is obtained from the *Chausseehaus*, or Forrester's house, on the old Schwalbach road, 3 M. from Wiesbaden, where the road to Georgenborn and Schlangenbad diverges.

Excursion to the Taunus.

A pedestrian may in two days visit the finest points of this pleasant district. From stat. *Hattersheim* he should first visit *Hofheim* (2¼ M.), the chapel (½ hr.), and proceed to *Eppstein* (5¼ M.); next to *Königstein* (5 M.); in the evening to the castle, and *Falkenstein* (or with guide from *Eppstein* to the *Rossert* and *Königstein*, 7 M.). — Early next morning to the summit of the *Gr. Feldberg* (5 M.) by the smaller mountain of that name; then to the *Altkönig* (3 M.), and back to *Königstein* (3½ M.); dine, and in the afternoon walk to *Soden*, 3 M. distant; thence train to *Frankfurt* (½ hr.). — A third day may be well employed in walking from *Soden* to *Cronthal*, *Cronberg*, *Ober-Ursel*, *Homburg*, about 10 M.; thence rail. to Bonames and *Frankfurt*. In half a day a glimpse of this district may be obtained by proceeding from *Frankfurt* immediately after an early dinner by rail. to *Soden* (½ hr.); visit the grounds, ascend to *Cronberg* (1 hr.), coffee at the *Schützenhof* under the chestnut trees, visit the castle, and, quitting the latter on the N. side, proceed to *Falkenstein* (2 M.), the keys of which are kept in the village at the foot of the hill; walk to *Königstein* (¾ M.); thence on foot or by omnibus to *Soden*, and by train to *Frankfurt* in ½ hr.

The road from *Hattersheim* (**Nassauer Hof*) on the Taunus line to *Hofheim* is unshaded, but the view from the *Chapel* (p. 129) well repays the ascent.

The road through the *Lorsbacher Thal* to *Eppstein* traverses luxuriant meadows, enclosed by shady slopes and watered by the rapid *Schwarzbach*. At the extremity of the valley, above the old village of *Eppstein*, the castle of that name stands on a precipitous rock. It was anciently the seat of a powerful family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1059 and 1284. The Prot. church contains monuments of the family, which became extinct in 1535. The grounds connected with the castle are tastefully laid out. Near *Eppstein* is the inn *Zur Oelmühle* (high charges).

The **Rossert* (1664 ft.), best ascended from *Eppstein*, affords a fine prospect of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. — Ascent of the *Staufen* (1495 ft.), ¾ hr. E., not recommended; view intercepted by trees.

The road from *Eppstein* to *Königstein* leads through a picturesque ravine to *Fischbach* (1½ M.), then crosses a lofty tableland to *Schneidhain* (2 M.), and ascends to (1½ M.) *Königstein* (*Löwe*; *Stadt Amsterdam*). Above the village is the ruined fortress of the same name (1406 ft.), demolished by the French in 1796. From 1581 it belonged to the electors of Mayence, whose arms are over the entrance. After the re-capture of Mayence in 1793 (p. 88), it was employed as a state-prison. *View from the platform similar to that from the *Falkenstein* (see below). The Duke of Nassau possesses a handsome villa in the vicinity. Hydropathic estab. also here. Omnibus to *Soden* see p. 135; diligence to *Höchst* 3 times daily.

The ruin of *Falkenstein* (1631 ft.) crowns a well wooded hill, 1½ M. E., and commands a fine view. It was the family seat of the powerful Archb. Kuno of Treves (p. 62), built at the commencement of the 13th cent.

TAUNUS.

Continued from page 1



English miles

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Guide (unnecessary) to the Feldberg 12 Sgr.; donkey with guide 20, incl. Falkenstein 24 Sgr. The pedestrian leaves the Frankfurt and Limburg road $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Königstein, turns r., crosses the *Little Feldberg* (2669 ft.) in 1 hr., and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reaches the *Great Feldberg*. The traveller who is provided with a guide should quit the high road immediately beyond the church of Königstein, and cross the meadow to the r.; then after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. enter the wood. Or, better still, this shorter, but more precipitous path may be taken in returning, and the castle of Falkenstein be visited on the way.

The summit of the ***Great Feldberg** (2883 ft.), the highest peak of the Taunus, consists of quartzose rock, the slopes of talc and clay-slate. In fine weather the view is very extensive, comprehending the Rhine and the Main to the E. as far as the Inselsberg, the Rhöngebirge and Spessart; S. Melibocus, Königstuhl, Mercurius near Baden, and the Vosges; W. the Donnersberg, Hunnsrück, and mountains of the Moselle; N. the Seven Mts., and those of Westphalia. Refreshments and if necessary a night's lodging, at the 'Feldberghaus'. The block of quartz on the summit is mentioned as early as 812, as the *Brunhildenstein*. On the declivity the ruin of *Ober-Reiffenberg* is situated. (From the Feldberg to Homburg with guide in 3 hrs.)

The **Altkönig** (2583 ft.) is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N. of the Gr. Feldberg. Ascent somewhat fatiguing, but interesting to the antiquarian. The summit is surrounded by a gigantic double wall, constructed of loose stones, erroneously ascribed to the Romans, probably erected by the aboriginal inhabitants as a refuge in time of war, or as a place of worship. The higher of the walls is in good preservation.

A good road descends S. from Königstein in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by *Neuenhain* to **Soden** (**Curhaus*; **Europ. Hof*, with baths; *Frankfurter Hof*, quiet; *Holländ. Hof*; *Hôtel Garni zum Stolzengfels*; *Hôtel Colosseus*, also restaur.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, a flourishing little watering-place (3000 patients annually) with handsome *Curhaus* and tasteful grounds. Most of the villas in the environs belong to citizens of Frankfurt. From the *Drei Linden*, 20 min. N. near Neuenhain, fine view of the Main Valley, Frankfurt, etc., to the S. as far as Melibocus and Donnersberg.

Omnibus between Königstein and Soden in the morning only, diligence 3 times daily in 35 min., fare 18 kr.; between Höchst and Königstein 3 times daily, fare 35 kr. Rail. between Soden and Höchst see p. 129.

Cronberg (**Schützenhof*; *Frankfurter Hof*), 2 M. E. of Königstein, is celebrated for the productiveness of its orchards. The ruined castle above the town commands a magnificent *view; the ascent of the tower is accomplished by 132 wooden steps (the adventurous may reach the highest point by a ladder). Königstein and Cronberg, both situated in the heart of the Taunus, are the

best headquarters for excursions in this beautiful district. Omnibus 3 times daily to Weiskirchen, stat. on the Homburg rail. The baths of **Cronthal** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. S.), now little frequented, are delightfully situated, and noted for the salubrity of the air.

About 10 M. E. of Königstein or Soden lies **Homburg** (*Four Seasons, Russian, English, European, Victoria, and Hessian Hotels*), formerly capital of the Landgrafschaft of Hessen-Homburg, and of late a much frequented watering-place (8000 visitors annually). It is situated at the foot of the Gr. Feldberg, and, independently of the baths, is a place of no importance. The activity of the place is centred in the * *Curhaus*, and the avenues which lead to the chalybeate springs, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant.

The **Saalburg**, an object of considerable interest, is the remnant of an old Rom. fort, situated on a wooded ridge of the Taunus (1388 ft.), 5 M. N. of Homburg, a few hundred yds. l. of the road to Usingen. It belonged to the extensive line of fortifications, known as *Limes imp. Rom.*, which protected the Rom. possessions from the incursions of the Germans, and was undoubtedly built by Germanicus to replace that erected by Drusus, destroyed A. D. 9, after the defeat of Varus (*posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii in monte Tauno expeditum exercitum in Catos rapit. Tac. Ann. I. 36*). Ptolemy mentions it as *Arctanion*. It consists of a square 750 ft. by 495 ft., with rounded corners, and enclosed by two deep fosses. In the centre stands the *Praetorium*, 163 ft. by 140 ft., with foundations of sandstone; here are also two large blocks of sandstone, probably the pedestal of a colossal bronze statue, traces of which were found among the ruins. From Homburg to the *Gr. Feldberg* (p. 135), 3 hrs.; behind the park (Schlossgarten) the high road is followed N. E. for $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., then at the sign-post ascent to the l.

Rail. hence to Frankfurt in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 fl., 36 kr., 21 kr.

23. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Comp. Maps pp. 66, 82.

Railway, crossing the Rhine at Coblenz, in 3 hrs.; fares 2 Thlr. 17, 1 Thlr. $22\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Thlr. 6 Sgr. Views of the Rhine to the *right*.

(For a description of the follg. localities comp. RR. 13, 15).

From Coblenz to Oberlahnstein see R. 13.

Stat. **Oberlahnstein** (p. 68) is the junction for Ems and Wetzlar; carriages changed here. As the train proceeds, a view of *Rhense* and the picturesque slopes beyond is obtained. Stat. **Braubach**, at the foot of *Marksburg*, is opp. *Brey*, above which are situated *Nieder- and Ober-Spay*. Above stat. **Osterpay** rises the château of *Liebeneck*; on the opp. bank, high above the river stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*. The train next passes *Filsen*, opp. the *Mühlbad*, commands a fine view of *Boppard*, and reaches stat. **Camp**. The convent of *Bornhofen* and the foot of the 'Brothers' *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* are now skirted. Above stat. **Kestert**, lies the pleasant village of *Hirzenach* on the opp. bank. Beyond stat. *Welmich*, at the base of the 'Mouse', the imposing ruins of *Rheinfels* on the l. bank and *St. Goar* come in sight.

Stat. **St. Goarshausen**, at the entrance of the *Swiss Valley*, commanded by the 'Cat', is next reached. The train then penetrates the rocks of the *Lurlei* and *Rosstein* by means of tunnels, beyond which *Oberwesel*, on the opp. bank, commanded by the *Schönburg*, comes into view. Opp. stat. **Caub**, at the foot of *Gutenfels*, is situated the *Pfalz* in the middle of the Rhine. Farther up the river, on the l. bank, lies the ancient town of *Bacharach*, behind it the ruins of *Stahleck*. The next ruin on the opp. bank is *Fürstenberg*, beyond which lies *Rheindiebach*. The train now intersects *Lorchhausen*, skirts the base of the ancient castle of *Nollingen*, at the entrance of the *Wisperthal*, and stops at

Stat. **Lorch**. On the opp. bank, above *Niederheimbach*, rises the round tower of *Heimbürg*, and farther on, the castle of *Sooneck*. Again on the l. bank *Trechtingshausen*, beyond it the *Falkenburg*, at the entrance of the *Morgenbachthal*; then the *Clemenscapelle* and above it the picturesque *Rheinstein*. **Assmannshausen** is the stat. for the *Niederwald*; a thermal spring (95° Fahr.), discovered here by the Romans, occasionally attracts invalids. Skirting the base of *Ehrenfels*, and passing the *Binger Loch*, the *Mouse Tower* on an island, and *Bingen*, at the influx of the *Nahe*, the train stops at

Stat. **Rüdesheim**. Steam-ferry to *Bingerbrück* (2 or 1 Sgr.). On the opp. bank rises the wooded *Rochusberg* with its chapel. L. of stat. **Geisenheim** rises the castle of *Johannisberg*, with the village of that name, 1½ M. distant, usually visited from stat. **Winkel**. L. the castle of *Vollraths*, another celebrated wine-growing locality, and r. the village of *Mittelheim*. Opp. stat. **Oestrich**, on the l. bank at some distance from the river, is *Nieder-Ingelheim*. L. of the line lies *Hallgarten*, amidst vineyards of high repute; r. the château of *Reichartshausen*; l. the lunatic asylum of *Eichberg*, the abbey of *Eberbach*, and the celebrated *Steinberg* vineyard. Beyond stat. **Hattenheim** the train passes the *Marcobrunn* vineyards, opp. which are two picturesque and fertile islands.

From stat. **Eltville** (p. 85) diligence 4 times daily in summer to *Schlungenbad* (in 1¼ hr., 13 Sgr.) and *Schwalbach* (in 2¼ hrs., 20½ Sgr.).

The road traverses the plain of the *Sulzbach* (to the l. in the distance rises the lofty tower of *Scharfenstein*, near Kiedrich, p. 85), and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the *Raenthal* vineyards, to (1½ M.) *Nendorf* (Krone), where it unites with the road from *Niederwalluf* and *Schierstein*. The road next passes the former monastery of *Tiefenthal* (now a mill), and leads through an attractive, shaded valley, enlivened by numerous mills, to (¾ M.) *Schlungenbad*.

Pedestrians should not fail to select the somewhat longer route by *Raenthal*. The high road is quitted 1 M. from *Eltville*, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the l.; on reaching the summit of the plateau the traveller again bears to the l.; (25 min.) the *Bubenhäuser Höhe* (877 ft.) commands a magnificent view of the entire *Rheingau* from *Mayence* as far as below *Johannisberg*; in the foreground lies the handsome town of

Eltville. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther to the N., on the summit of the hill, is situated **Rauenthal** (**Nassauer Hof*; **Rheingauer Hof*), a village possessing a venerable church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from *Neudorf* (p. 137) ascends to the l. at a sign-post $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the village, leading to Rauenthal in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Those who prefer the high road descend to the r. by a sign post about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village. To the road $\frac{3}{4}$ M., to Schlangenbad $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more.

Schlangenbad. [*Nassauer Hof*, R. from 15, D. 25, B. 10 Sgr.; *Hôtel Victoria*, D. 20 Sgr.; *Hôtel Planz*; *Pariser Hof*. The others — *Englischer Hof*, *Stadt Wiesbaden*, *Russ. Hof*, *Grüner Wald*, *Russ. Kaiser*, *Deutsches Haus*, etc. are mere lodging-houses, where however breakfast may be obtained. — Baths 15 Sgr.; those at the new bath-house better, 20 Sgr. — A *tax* of 3 Thlr. is exacted from a single patient, 6 Thlr. from a family of 3 per., and so on. The Landrath at Schwalbach is the director of the baths. — *Carriages*, two-horse 1 Thlr. 20 Sgr., one-horse 1 Thlr. per hour, after 10 p. m. 20 Sgr. more; to *Eltville* in the forenoon 2 Thlr. 10 or 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr., in the afternoon 2 Thlr. 20 or 2 Thlr., according to tariff], is charmingly situated in a richly wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water (84° — 90° Fahr.), only used externally, clear and free from odour, smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and similar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. According to a tradition the springs were discovered by a cow-herd, 200 years ago, who going in search of his truant animals found them luxuriating in the warm spring. The old bath-house, or *Curhaus*, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the extensive new *Bath House* (22 baths) was completed in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. The environs afford a great variety of well-shaded wood-walks. The *Wilhelmsfelsen* (walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), ascended to the l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Georgenborn road (see below), commands a fine view of Schlangenbad, Rauenthal, and the Rheingau, and in the distance the Donnersberg. The *Graue Stein*, another rocky eminence, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the r. of the Georgenborn road, is also a fine point of view.

For an interesting description of this locality the reader is referred to Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.'

From Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden the carriage-road by **Georgenborn** (1226 ft.) ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is the best route for pedestrians. From the highest point a magnificent prospect, from the neighbourhood of Frankfurt as far as the confluence of the Main and Rhine, the Rhine from Worms to Bingen, in the background the Donnersberg. To the *Chaussehaus* (p. 133) $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., thence to Wiesbaden by the old Wiesbaden and Schwalbach road $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.

The high road from Schlangenbad by *Wambach* to Schwalbach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) rises considerably for $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., commanding a fine view from the culminating point, and then descends to (2 M.)

Schwalbach. Hotels: *Alleesaal*; **Post*; **Duke of Nassau*, R. from 20 Sgr., D. 1 Thlr., L. $7\frac{1}{2}$, B. 10, A. 5 Sgr.; *Taunus Hotel*,

D. 20 Sgr.; Wagner; Russischer Hof; Mainzer Hof, D. 17 Sgr. — *Restaurants*: Dille, D. 10 Sgr.; Gundersheim; Burg Rheinstein.

Boarding Houses: Neglein, Kranich, Concordia, Prinz v. Preussen, Meilinger, Scheuermann, Dorsethouse, Somersethouse, Felsenburg, Darmstadt, Wiener Hof, Stadt Hanau, Einhorn, Bellevue, Tivoli (large and well fitted up), Panorama, Widow Grebert, Villa Werner, Pariser Hof (dinner), Hôtel Walter, Gutenberg, Stadt Coblenz, Englischer Hof, etc. — Dinner may be procured from the Duke of Nassau Hotel, Wagner, Pariser Hof, and the Restaurants at 20, 15, and 10 Sgr.

Reading Room in the Alleeaal.

Baths in the Badhaus (5 a. m. till 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., 18 Sgr.). Darmstadter Hof, Kranich, Stadt Coblenz, Engl. Hof, Einhorn, Baltzer, Linde, Russie, in all 18 Sgr. per bath. *Contribution to the Band* 2 Thlr. for 1 pers., 3–6 Thlr. for families.

Carriages: One-horse 1 Thlr., two-horse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr. per hour, after 10 p. m. 15 Sgr. more; to *Eltville* or to *Wiesbaden* 3 and 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ Thlr. — *Donkeys* per hour 12 Sgr.; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

Diligence to *Schlagenbad* (in 1 hr.) and *Eltville* (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) see above; to *Wiesbaden* twice daily in 2 hrs.; to *Diez* daily in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

English Church Service in the Lutheran Church during the season.

Schwalbach is situated on the Wiesbaden and Coblenz road, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W. of Wiesbaden, and 25 M. S.E. of Ems. The three principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen* in one of the valleys, and the *Wein-* and *Paulinenbrunnen* in the other, are connected by promenades. The principal Bath-estab. is at the Weinbrunnen; the water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints.

The village, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, lies in a beautiful wooded ravine. Annual number of visitors upwards of 5000. The *Paulinenberg*, *Platte*, *Bräunchesberg*, the ruins of (2 M.) *Adolphseck* (Kling). and (6 M.) *Hohenstein* (Zierner) are favourite resorts. — Good road from *Schwalbach* through the *Wisperthal* to *Lorch* (19 M.) on the Rhine (see p. 78).

The high-road from *Wiesbaden* to *Schwalbach* (diligence in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., omnibus from the Taunus Hotel, opp. the rail. stat.), soon quits the old road, which leads by the Chausseehaus and the *Hohe Wurzel* (1700 ft.), enters the *Aarthal*, and follows it, passing *Bleidenstadt*, till *Schwalbach* is reached.

Beyond *Eltville* the line continues to intersect vineyards, and passes several handsome villas. On the hill to the l. the spire of *Raenthal* (see above) is visible. Opp. stat *Niederwalluf*, is the chapel of *Budenheim*. on the l. bank. Beyond stat. *Schierstein*, r., is the *Rheinhütte* foundry, where the line quits the river. Passengers for Castel and Frankfurt proceed direct from stat. *Mosbach* to stat. *Curra* (p. 130), without changing carriages. The N. entrance of the park of Biebrich is near the stat. R. are situated the extensive barracks of *Biebrich*, beyond which, on the opp. bank, rise the towers of Mayence. A pleasing view is now obtained of *Wiesbaden*, the *Platte*, *Neroberg*, and *Greek Chapel*. L. the gasworks. The stations of the Nassovian and Taunus lines are contiguous.

24. From Frankfurt to Heidelberg.

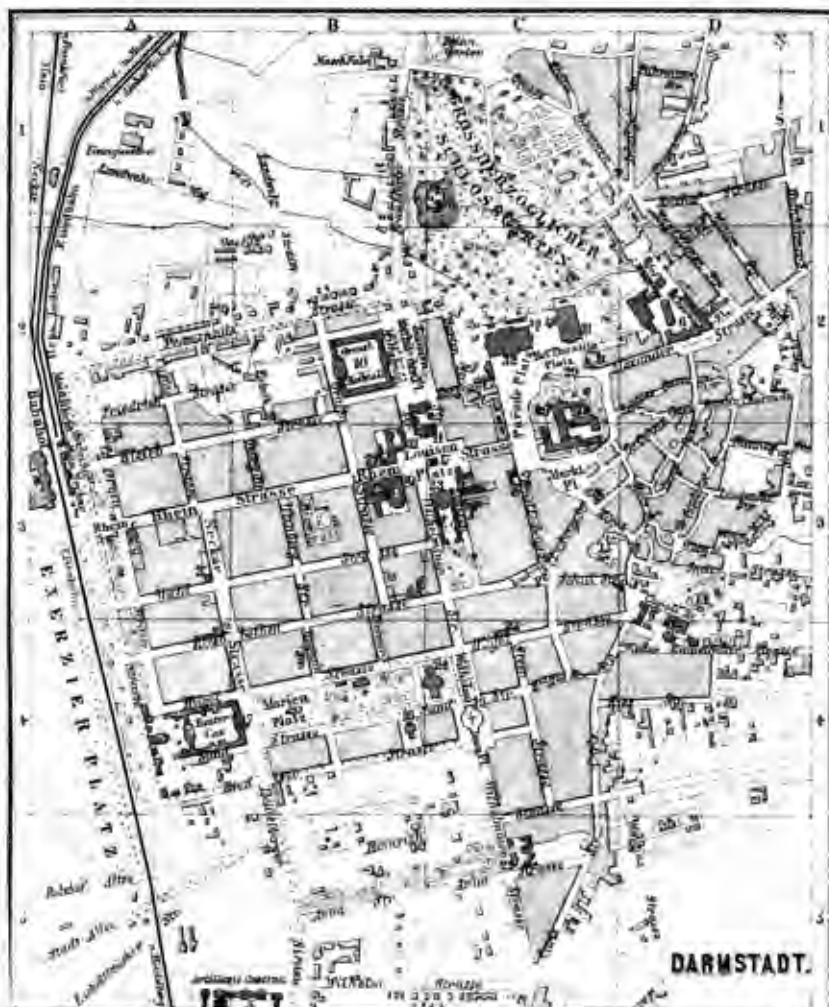
Main-Neckar Line. Stat. S. of the Taunus stat. (p. 122). To Darmstadt in $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Heidelberg in 2—3 hrs. Fares to Darmstadt 1 fl. 6, 42, 30 kr.; to Heidelberg 3 fl. 33, 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 33 kr.; to Mannheim in the same time and at the same fares as to Heidelberg. Expr. fares higher. Omnibus &c. see p. 122. Seats on the E. (left) side of the train should be selected for the view.

Country between Frankfurt and Darmstadt unattractive.

Darmstadt (Traube (Pl. a); Darmstädter Hof (Pl. b); Post (Pl. c), near the theatre; Hôtel Köhler (Pl. e); nearest the stat.; Prinz Karl (Pl. d). — *Restaur.*: Stengel, opp. the stat., Bühler; Finck; Stamm), capital of the Grand-duchy of Hesse, pop. 35,000 (2500 Rom. Cath.), was up to the close of the 18th cent. the capital of the Grafenschaft of Katzenelnbogen, and a place of no importance. The Grand-duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town with its handsome streets, and to him Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. In 1844 the *Ludwigsdenkmal* (Pl. 17) was erected by his 'grateful people'. The summit of the column (fee 18 kr.) affords a survey of the town and environs, but the country is flat and uninteresting.

The *Schloss* (Pl. 29), dating from the middle of last century, is at the extremity of the Rheinstrasse, which leads from the stat. to the town. It contains a valuable *Library* of 450,000 vols., some MSS. and typographical curiosities (open 9—12 a. m. and 2—4 p. m.). The collections of pictures, relics, coins &c. are open on Tuesd., Wed., Thursd., Frid. 11—1, Sund. 10—1; at other times fee 1 fl.

The *Picture Gallery* on the upper floor of the palace contains about 700 paintings, many of which are of great value. 1st Saloon: *Modern Pictures*, from the middle of last cent. to the present day, by Schmidt, Seekatz, Schütz, Morgenstern, etc.; the earlier of the should be inspected in order to contrast them with the most modern school. To the l. on entering: 68. *Schilbach* (d. 1851), Rom. landscape. Opp. wall: 79. *Schirmer*, Castle of Heidelberg; 77., 78., 80., 81. *Achenbach*, small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: (W.) 666. *Lessing*, Sunset; 98. *Seekatz*, Twelfth night. (N.) 120. Cronberg, and 422. Falkenstein (pp. 134, 135), two landscapes from the Taunus Mts.; W. *Steinbrück*, Genovæfa. — 2nd Saloon: 134. *Lucas*, the Melibocus, seen from the direction of the Odenwald. Without numbers: *Lucas*, Ital. harvest scene; *Schön*, Monastery hall; *Morgenstern*, Large landscape: *Hoffmann*, Betrayal of the Saviour; *Beck*, Norwegian glacier landscape. — 3rd Saloon: *Old German School*. 136. *Schoreel*, Dying Mary; 184. *Lucas Cranach*, Madonna. Principal wall: (N.) 201. *Holbein*, Portrait. (E.) 670. Madonna enthroned, master unknown; 179. *Meister Wilhelm* of Cologne (p. 16), Presentation in the Temple, painted in 1445; 672. *Memling*, Enthroned Madonna. Most of the old pictures in this room are by unknown masters. — 4th Saloon: *Flemish School*: 680. *Quintin Massys*, Portrait of a man and child; 678. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the painter Erasmus Quellyn; 248. *Bergheim*, small landscape; 419. *Rembrandt*, Christ scourged; 266. *Potter*, Interior of a stable. Principal wall: (N.) 299. *Erasmus Quellyn*, Alexander and Diogenes; (W.) 284. *Rubens*, the nymphs of Diana returning from the chase; the nymph with the red robe is the painter's first wife, the one with the hare his second; 686. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. — 5th Saloon: 691, 692. *Van Dyck*, small portraits. Principal wall: (S.) 383. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 388. *Rubens*, Portrait of a priest; (N.) 364.



DARMSTADT.

1. Stern, Jochims	A. 2. 3.	13. Schlusserkirche	C. 2.	27. Post	B. 3.
2. Stern, Rhein, Jochims	A. 2. 3.	14. Stadtkirche	D. 3.	28. Rathaus	B. 3.
3. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	A. 2. 3.	15. Stadtkirche	C. 2.	29. Schloss	C. 2.
4. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	A. 2. 3.	16. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	30. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	D. 3.
5. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	A. 2. 3.	17. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	31. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
6. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	18. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	32. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
7. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	19. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	33. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
8. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	20. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	34. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
9. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	21. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	35. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
10. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	22. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	36. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
11. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	B. 2.	23. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	37. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
12. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	24. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	38. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
		25. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	39. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.
		26. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.	40. Stern, für Handel u. Industrie	C. 2.

Teniers, Old man; *366. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his second wife. — 6th Saloon: 402. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of an oldma. Principal wall: (S.) *Schalken*, Portrait of William III. of England, by torch-light; 465. *Eeckhout*, The disciples at Emmaus. (N.) *420. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a woman combing a boy's hair. By the window: 415. *Van Dyck*, Madonna. — 7th Saloon: *French School*, not well represented. (E.) 500., 492. *Van Loo*, Portraits of Louis XV. and his queen Maria Leszcinska; view of the city in 1746; 509. *Schäffer*, Portrait of Pétion, maire of Paris. By the window: 503. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Cardinal Mazarin. — 8th Saloon: *Spanish and Italian Schools*: (E.) 534. *Velasquez*, A child; (N.) 558. *Titian*, Sleeping Venus; 694. *G. Poussin*, Landscape. — 9th Room: 594. *Titian*, Carthusian monk; 595. *Perino del Vaga*, holy Family; 698. *Guido Reni*, Penitent Magdalene; 572. *Raphael*, St. Michael; 573. *Domenichino*, Peter's Denial; 585. *Velasquez*, Portrait; 580. *Titian*, Portrait of an elderly man. Principal wall: (E.) *Guercino*, 629. Penitent Magdalene, *592. St. Francis; 628. *Paolo Veronese*, Sketch of the Marriage at Cana (in the Louvre at Paris); *Domenichino*, David and Jonathan. (N.) 606. *Valentin*, Musical party; *604. *Raphael*, John; 616. *Feti*, St. Paul.

1st Room of the middle floor: Rom. Antiquities; a *mosaic pavement, 12 ft. in length, 8 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vilbel in 1849; tools from the ancient lake-dwellings, etc. — 2nd Room: Models in cork of Rom. edifices and Rhenish castles, old ornaments in gold and silver, goblets, enamel, ivory and alabaster carving, stained glass, coins. — 3rd Room: Armour and weapons. — 4th Room: Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations etc. — 5th Room: Drawings and engravings, ancient and modern; among the drawings are the sketches of Rottmann for the Ital. landscapes in the arcades at Munich.

Other rooms contain the valuable Collection of Minerals, Conchylia, and *Fossils: e. g. antediluvian animals found near Eppelsheim in Rheinhessen, and the skeleton of a mastodon, 13 ft. in height, purchased at London in 1857. — Two side-rooms contain the Natural Hist. Cabinet; admirable *collection of butterflies.

N. of the Palace is the *Herrengarten*, or public grounds. To the r. on entering it is the *Theatre* (Pl. 31), l. a military magazine. Between these are statues of the Landgrave *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567), and his son *George I.* (d. 1590), founder of the Grand-ducal family. In the *Herrengarten* to the r. is the tomb of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774), mother of the queen of Fred. William II. of Prussia; the unpretending urn erected by Fred. the Great bears the inscription: '*Femina sexu, ingenio vir*'.

The modern *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 12) in the Wilhelminenplatz contains the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with recumbent figure of the princess by *Widmann*. — N. of the Cath. church is the handsome palace of prince Ludwig (Pl. 24). The palace of Prince Charles (Pl. 12) boasts of the celebrated **Madonna with the family* of Burgomaster Meyer of Bäle, by *Holbein*, a duplicate of the picture at Dresden.

E. of Darmstadt are beautiful and extensive plantations. Picturesque walks (N. E.) to the shooting-box and park of *Kranichstein* (3 M.); (S. E.) to the *Ludwigseiche*, or Ludwig's Oak (4½ M.), whence an extensive view of the Odenwald, Spessart, Vogelsberg, Taunus, and Melibocus; (S.) to the *Ludwigshöhe* and *Marienhöhe* (2 M.), and to **Frankenstein* (7 M.); farther S. W. to *Seeheim* and (1½ hr.) *Jugenheim* (p. 144), or S. to the *Felsberg* (p. 144). From Darmstadt to Mayence by direct railway in ¾—1¼ hr.; fares 1 fl. 42, 1 fl., or 36 kr. — Stations unimportant. Country sandy and

flat. The railway crosses the Rhine near the *Mainspitze* (p. 92) by an iron bridge in an oblique direction, intersects the *Mayence* and *Ludwigshafen* line at *Weissenau* (p. 180) on the l. bank, and finally descends in a curve through the *Neue Anlage* (p. 92) to the station of *Mayence* (p. 87). — From *Darmstadt* to *Aschaffenburg*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

From *Darmstadt* to *Rosengarten* (Worms) by railway in 1¼ hr.; fares 1 fl. 48, 1 fl. 6, or 45 kr. — Several small stations, then *Gernsheim* (*Karpfen*; *Weisses Ross*), a busy little town on the Rhine, the birth-place of *Peter Schöffer*, one of the discoverers of the art of printing, to whom a statue in sandstone was erected here in 1836. From stat. *Hofheim* a branch-line diverges to *Bensheim* (reached in 25 min.; p. 143). Stat. *Rosengarten*, the terminus, is connected with *Worms* (p. 179) by a bridge of boats, and is 1½ M. distant from the station of the *Mayence-Worms* line (p. 176). — A new line penetrating the *Odenwald* as far as *Erbach* (p. 147) is expected to be partially opened in the autumn of the present year.

On the mountains l. of stat. *Eberstadt* stands the stately ruin of *Frankenstein*; beyond *Bickenbach* (p. 144, stat. for *Jugenheim*), the zinc-covered tower of the *Alsbacher Schloss*.

At stat. **Zwingenberg** (**Löwe*) the picturesque *Bergstrasse*, leading to *Heidelberg*, commences.

The **Bergstrasse* runs through orchards and pleasant villages along a range of hills, partly wooded and partly covered with vineyards, here and there crowned with ruined castles. W. between the road and the Rhine, a distance of 10–12 M., extends a wide and fertile plain. Though wanting in water, this district is one of the most beautiful in Germany, but the railway-traveller will scarcely be able to appreciate it. The name of '*Bergstrasse*' applies to the W. slopes of the *Odenwald*, and is not confined to the road (*Strasse*). One of the highest points is the **Melibocus*, or *Malchen* (1735 ft.). Ascent from *Jugenheim* or *Zwingenberg* easy (1 hr.). Guide (unnecessary) 24 kr., for the whole day 1 fl. The excursion may also be made by carr. (4 fl.); if the traveller desire, he may then drive to the *Felsberg* (p. 144), and back by *Reichenbach* (p. 145) to *Zwingenberg* (6 fl.). — Pedestrians without a guide should attend to the follg. directions: The road leads E. from the '*Löwe*' at *Zwingenberg* and ascends the hill, then r., following the water-conduit for about 8 min.; a good path then leads over the *Luzieberg*; in 25 min. more the carriage-road, furnished with direction-posts, is regained. Where the high wood terminates, a path leads l., by a young beech-wood, to the tower (85 ft.) on the summit, erected 1777 by *Lewis IX.*, *Landgrave of Hessen*.

The *Melibocus* consists entirely of granite. The view embraces the valley of the Rhine from *Speyer* to *Mayence*, the *Vosges*, and the *Donnersberg*; the *Main* as far as the *Taunus* and *Vogelsberg*. A little W. of, and about 20 ft. lower than the tower is the best point of view, which commands a prospect of the entire plain from *Mannheim* to *Darmstadt*. Key of the tower at the forester's at *Zwingenberg*; in fine weather he is generally on the spot (fee for 1 pers. 9, a party 30 kr.). — From the *Melibocus* to the *Auerbacher Schloss* direct in ¾ hr.

Next stat. *Auerbach* (**Krone*, R. 48 kr.; *Nack's* restaurant at the mill in the village, and at the '*Schloss*' in favourable weather; refreshments at the *Fürstenlager*), a picturesque village with small château and park in the vicinity, the property of the *Grandduke*, is a favourite summer resort; good head-quarters for excursions in the W. part of the *Odenwald* (p. 144).

The **Auerbacher Schloss* (2 M. from the *Melibocus*, same distance from *Auerbach*), situated on an eminence (1090 ft.), is said to have been founded by *Charlemagne*. It was afterwards the property of the monastery of *Lorsch* (see p. 143), then of

the Electorate of Mayence. In 1674 it was blown up by Turenne, but the two towers stood till 1806, when one of them fell, and was rebuilt in 1853. View less extensive, but more picturesque than that from the Melibocus. The custodian (usually on the spot) opens the door of the tower (fee 9—30 kr.).

A broad road leads through a beech-wood from the castle to the *Hochstätter Thal*, by a mineral spring and a mill, to the *Neun Aussichten* (9 views), the *Champignon*, and the *Fürstenlager* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.); thence to *Schönberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.); delightful view from the garden of the château and the church. From Schönberg through the valley of that name to Bensheim ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

Bensheim (*Sonne; Post; Traube*) is a busy little town in a picturesque situation, besieged in vain during eleven days in 1504, as an inscription on the gateway records.

Branch line (in 35 min.) to Rosengarten (p. 142). First stat. **Lorsch**, a market-town on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a Monastery, founded by Charlemagne, to which in 788 he banished Tassilo, duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. Church erected about 1090.

Near **Heppenheim** (**Halber Mond*) on the l., S. of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill surmounted by three trees, where the Counts of Starkenburg held their tribunals. The church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an inscription bearing the date 805.

The **Starkenbourg** ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Heppenheim), erected 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged in vain by Turenne 1645 and in 1674, was only recently quite abandoned. It gives the name to the province of Hessen. Fine view from the tower.

Beyond Heppenheim a large *Lunatic Asylum*. The train now enters the dominions of Baden.

Near **Weinheim** (**Pfälzer Hof*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat.; *Carlsberg*, in the market-place) the train crosses the *Weschnitz*. The town, with a handsome new church, is the most beautifully situated on the Bergstrasse. Its towers and fosses, and the old buildings of the Templar and Teutonic knights, bear testimony to its former importance. *Hubberger*, the best wine of the Bergstrasse, is produced near Weinheim.

E. stands the old castle of **Windeck**, property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards of the Palatinate, commanding a remarkably beautiful view. Delightful walks through the valleys of *Gorzheim* and *Birkenau*. At the entrance to the former is a stone to the memory of peasants of the district, who were driven out of their valleys and cruelly massacred by the French in 1799.

At *Gross-Sachsen*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the line leaves the Bergstrasse and turns S.E. to **Ladenburg** (*Adler*), the Rom. *Lupodunum*, the walls, towers, and fine old Gothic church of which give it an air of importance. The bridge over the Neckar was the scene of skirmishes during the revolution of 1849; cannon-balls are still seen in the walls of the station-buildings.

At stat. **Friedrichsfeld** (omnibus to Schwetzingen, see p. 154) the Mannheim train diverges r.

Between Weinheim and Heidelberg (12 M., recommended to the pedestrian) the beauty of the Bergstrasse is seen to the best advantage. The *high road leads through *Gross-Sachsen* (good red wine). *Schriesheim* with the *Strahlenburg* in the background, *Handschuchsheim* (*Ochs) and *Neuenheim* (Rose), where Heidelberg (R. 26), with its imposing castle and the Königsstuhl in the rear, first becomes visible. L. of the road rises the *Heiligenberg*.

25. The Odenwald.

Walk of one day: From *Bickenbach* to the *Felsberg* in 2 hrs., thence to *Lindenfels* in 3½ hrs., and by carr. in 2½ hrs. through the valley of the *Weschnitz* to *Birkenau* and *Weinheim*, or, if possible, from *Birkenau* to *Weinheim* on foot over the *Wagenberg* in 1½ hr.

Three days: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels*; 2nd. Across the *Dromm* to *Waldmichelbach* in 3½ hrs., thence by Ober- and Unter-Schönmattenweg to *Hirschhorn* in 3½ (or by *Schöna* to *Neckarsteinach* in 5) hrs.; 3rd. From *Hirschhorn* to *Neckarsteinach* in 2 hrs., thence to *Heidelberg* in 2½ hrs.

Four days: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels*; 2nd. *Gumpen* to *Reichelsheim* in 1½ hr., by carr. through *Gersprenz* and *Michelstadt* in 3 (or on foot through *Ostern* and *Mossau* in 3½) hrs. to *Erbach*; 3rd. to *Beerfelden* in 2½ hrs. (better by carr. thus far), then through the *Gammelsbacher Thal* to *Erbach*; 4th. To *Hirschhorn* in 2, and *Heidelberg* in 2½ hrs.

The *Odenwald* is the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, 40 M. in length and 24—30 M. in breadth. Its finest points are well worth visiting, although, like its inns, inferior to those of the Black Forest.

The best known summit of the Odenwald is the **Melibocus** (p. 142), usually ascended from *Jugenheim* or *Zwingenberg*.

Bickenbach (next stat. to *Zwingenberg*) is the best starting point for a ramble in this district; thence E. (post-omnibus 3 times daily, 14 kr.) to (1½ M.) **Jugenheim** (**Rindfuss*; **Loos*), picturesquely situated, in the middle of which a road through a gate to the r. ascends through well kept grounds, past the ruins of a monastery, to the Château of *Heiligenberg*, the residence of Prince Alexander of Hessen: fine view from the terrace. The pedestrian should next ascend r. through the grounds, and, at the sign-post indicating the way ('*Wilhelminenweg*') to the *Felsberg*, turn l. round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained. After ¼ hr. more another sign-post, where the path l. must be ascended, which in ½ hr. leads to a sign-post. About 300 yds. farther a path diverges r. from the carriage-road, passes a fir-wood, and leads (in 20 min.) to the forester's house on the ***Felsberg** (1360 ft.) (refreshments and tolerable quarters for the night). The view E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart and Aschaffenburg (much more extensive than from the Melibocus); W. and N. lie the plains of the Rhine and Main as far as the Donnersberg and Taunus, but

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partially hidden by the Melibocus and Frankenstein. Good road from the Felsberg to the Melibocus (4 M.); the Auerbacher Schloss (p. 142), 4 M. distant, may also be visited hence. The picturesque road to it (the '*neun Krümme*') leads first through wood, then across fields to *Balkhausen*, then l. through a wood which it finally skirts.

Near the Forester's house (5 min.) lies the *Altarstein*, a nearly cubic block of syenite; lower down, in a small gully, is a column ('*Riesensäule*', 34 ft. long) of the same material; both must have been quarried on the spot, when and by whom is unknown. The *Felsenmeer* (rocky sea), on the side of a hill on the road to Reichenbach, 5 min. from the '*Riesensäule*', consists of weathered and rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, in breadth 200, in length 500 paces. This phenomenon is accounted for by the smaller and looser masses having been washed away by the rain, the larger alone remaining.

The path now descends to **Reichenbach** (**Traube*), a village on the *Lauterbach*, 4 M. N.E. of Bensheim (p. 143). [Travellers wishing to return hence to the Bergstrasse should not omit to visit *Schönberg* (**Rettig*) (beautiful view from the church), and the castle and grounds of Count Erbach-Schönberg.]

The road here crosses the brook and leads up the valley to Lindenfels; it should, however, again be left in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the path pursued to the r., past some old copper mines, to the *Hohenstein*, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. In 5 min. more the hill should be ascended to the l., then (25 min.) past some houses of *Unter-Reidelbach*, and back to the above-mentioned main road ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), which is not again to be quitted. The walk from Reichenbach to Lindenfels is picturesque, but without much variety.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the point where the traveller regains the high road, he passes through the hamlet of *Kolmbach*, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther reaches a group of trees with benches, whence a fine view of the wooded and fertile district; Lindenfels with its stately ruin stands picturesquely in the foreground; beyond is the broad valley of the Weschnitz, thickly sprinkled with villages; the background is formed by mountains, above which rises the tower on the *Königsstuhl* near Heidelberg.

The road now leads through beautiful beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to **Lindenfels** (*Harfe*), picturesquely situated on an eminence, and commanded by a considerable ruin. The castle was formerly the property of the Palatinate, but dismantled by Turenne 1674. Near it are blacklead mines.

On the beautiful wooded mountain to the E. is the '*Ludwigs-höhe*', a small temple, 1 M. from Lindenfels, which commands a fine view.

From **Lindenfels** to **Heppenheim** (p. 143) (at first with guide, 18 kr.), in 2½ hrs.; the path leads by *Eulsbach*, *Erlenbach*, *Mittershausen* and *Kirschhausen*.

From **Lindenfels** to **Bensheim** (p. 143) picturesque road by *Schlierbach*, *Seidenbuch*, *Knoden*, and *Schönberg* (p. 145) in 3½ hrs.

From **Lindenfels** to **Weinheim** by carr. (4 fl.) through the valley of the *Weschnitz* in 2½ hrs. Pedestrians should descend S. of **Lindenfels**; after 10 min. the path leads l. through the wood; in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence, and ½ M. farther **Fürth** is reached (*Löwe*; beer at *Hess's*, opp. the inn), a small town about 12 M. from **Weinheim**. The footpath (shorter than the road) leads by *Fahrbach* in 1 hr. to *Rimbach* (**Nic. Geist*), then by the road through *Mörtenbach*, *Reissen*, and *Birkenau* to **Weinheim**.

Between **Birkenau** (*Birkenauer Hof*) and **Weinheim** (2 M.) the road winds through the romantic valley of the *Weschnitz*, enclosed by granite rocks. Path over the **Wagenberg* (4 M.) far preferable. Near the W. end of **Birkenau**, on the l. bank of the brook opp. the pump, the path ascends; after 25 min. it enters the corner of the wood and turns sharply to the l.; ½ M. farther it leaves the broad road into the valley of **Gorxheim** and ascends a steep hill r.; after 200—300 yards, r. again; then 1½ M. along a tolerably level path through the wood, round the N. E. slope of the *Wagenberg* to the castle of **Windeck** (p. 143), and finally a descent of ¾ M. to **Weinheim**. This walk commands a series of most beautiful views, first of the entire *Weschnitz-Thal* to **Lindenfels**, with the basaltic peak of *Otzberg*, resembling a ruined castle, in the background; then the broad valley of the **Rhine**, with **Weinheim** and **Windeck** in the foreground, and a great part of the **Palatinate** as far as the **Donnersberg** and the **Haardt Mts.** gradually come in sight. The *Melibocus* and *Felsberg* at the commencement, and the *Wagenberg* at the end, are the finest points in the excursion.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the **Odenwald**, may remain the first day at **Lindenfels** and ascend the *Ludwigshöhe* (p. 141), and proceed the next morning to **Fürth** (3 M.). The footpath thence to the *Dromm* cannot well be missed (safer to take a guide as far as the wood, ½ hr.). After 20 min. the turn r. must be taken, and 5 min. farther a narrow footpath r., which for a short distance skirts the wood, crosses the brook, then enters the wood and ascends; after 25 min. a large meadow in the wood is skirted by the path; 25 min. more brings the pedestrian to the **Dromm** (1894 ft.), one of the highest points of the **Odenwald**, commanding a good survey of the valley of the *Weschnitz* and the distant plain of the **Rhine**. The house on the summit must then be passed, and the ridge of the mountain followed (½ M. from the house a fine view of the valley of the **Rhine** from some rocks among the bushes r.). Then a gradual descent to *Waldmichelbach* (**Gärtner*, near the Prot. church).

From Waldmichelbach the traveller follows the high road to *Ober-Schönmattenweg*, where he should leave it, and walk through the rich valley of the *Lax* by *Unter-Schönmattenweg*, *Corsika* and *Langenthal* to (10 M.) *Hirschhorn*. The road cannot be missed. Another road leads from Waldmichelbach by *Siedelsbrunn* and *Heiligkreuzsteinach* to *Schönau* (12 M.), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated monastery, founded 1136, and given in 1560 by Elector Palatine Fred. III. to some French refugees who built the village. From Schönau through the romantic valley of the *Steinach* to *Neckarsteinach* 3 M.

From Waldmichelbach an interesting road leads by *Siedelsbrunn* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Oberabsteinach*, and through the *Löhrbacher Thal* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Birkenau* (p. 146).

Hirschhorn (**Berthold*; *Langbein*) lies most picturesquely at the foot of a castle, once the property of the powerful family *von Hirschhorn*, by whom the Carmelite monastery at the foot of the rock was built; the old chapel contains tombstones of the family. Charming view of the village from the road to Neckarsteinach.

Neckarsteinach (**Harfe*; see p. 153) is situated on the Neckar, commanded by four castles; the highest, the *Mittelburg*, has been restored. Hence by Neckargemünd to the Wolfsbrunnen and Heidelberg Castle, see p. 153.

Those who wish to visit *Erbach* and ascend the *Katzenbuckel*, should proceed on the second day from *Lindenfels* to *Reichelsheim* (4 M.), prettily situated, commanded by the conspicuous castle of *Reichenberg*.

N. of Reichelsheim ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) in a wild, wooded district, lies the ruin of *Rodenstein*, popularly believed to be haunted by the wild huntsman and his comrades.

From Reichelsheim the traveller is recommended to take a carr. to *Gersprenz*, *Michelstadt* (Hydropathic estab.) and *Erbach*, a drive of 3 hrs. (or on foot from Reichelsheim to *Ostern*, *Obermossau* and *Erbach* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). **Erbach** (*Burg Wildenstein*; *Krone*), in the Mümlingthal, is 12 M. E. of Lindenfels. The castle of Count Erbach contains a *collection of armour, once worn by well-known historical characters, old fire-arms, relics, &c. In the chapel is preserved the stone coffin in which Eginhard, son-in-law of Charlemagne, his wife Emma, and her sister Gisela once reposed. An ancient helmet, found on the field of Cannæ, is also interesting (fee 24 kr.)

From Erbach to *Beerfelden* (**Breimer*), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., and thence down the *Gammelsbacher Thal* to *Eberbach* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the traveller had better proceed by carr., as the valley presents little variety. From *Eberbach* (**Leininger Hof*; **Krone*) the **Katzenbuckel** (2229 ft.), the highest point of the Odenwald, is usually ascended. The tower (keys at the forester's at Katzenbach)

commands a fine prospect of the valley of the Neckar, Baden, Württemberg as far as the Alb, and the Black Forest.

The district between Eberbach and *Hirschhorn* (6 M.) is romantic. The valley of the Neckar is narrow and well wooded. From Hirschhorn by Neckarsteinach to Heidelberg see above.

26. Heidelberg.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe*, in the Anlage. At the stat., **Hôtel Schrieder*, R. from 1 fl., L. 15, R. 36, D. 1 fl. 30, A. 24 kr. In the town, 1 M. from the stat., **Prince Charles*, and near it the **Adler*, in the Kornmarkt; **Hôtel de Russie*, in the Anlage; *Baden-Hotel*, Hauptstrasse; *Victoria*, in the Anlage; *Holländischer Hof*, opp. the bridge. — Second-class: *Bayrischer Hof*, R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl., B. 24 kr.; **Darmstädter Hof*, both near the stat.; **Hôtel Becker*, corner of the Haupt-Str. In the town: **Ritter*; *Prinz Max*; **Pfälzer Hof*, moderate.

Cafés. *Wachter*, *Poppen*, both in the market-place; *zum Falken*, near 'Prince Charles'; good beer at the *Bremeneck*, in the Burgweg; **Schieferdecker*, Ludwigsplatz.

Newspapers at the Museum in the Ludwigsplatz, opp. the University.

River Baths above and below the bridge.

Omnibus between the town and stat. 6, with luggage 12 kr.

Carriages (Stands in the Ludwigsplatz and Kornmarkt): between the stat. and town for 1—2 pers. 12 kr. each, for 3—4 pers. 9 kr. each, boxes 6 kr. each. *By time*: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for 1—2 pers. 18 kr., for 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 12 kr. — To the *Castle* 3 fl.; *Castle* and *Molkencur* $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen* $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, *Königsstuhl* and *Wolfsbrunnen*, for 2 pers. $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl., for more than 2 pers. 11 fl.; to *Schweitzingen*, for the whole day $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl., half day $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.; to *Neckarsteinach*, for the whole day 6, half-day 4 fl.

Donkeys to the *Castle* 24, back 12 kr.; to the *Castle*, *Molkencur*, and back 1 fl. 12 kr.; to the *Wolfsbrunnen* 1 fl., and back 1 fl. 12 kr.; to the *Königsstuhl* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., and back $1\frac{3}{4}$ fl.; to the *Königsstuhl*, and back by the *Wolfsbrunnen* 2 fl. 24 kr.; for waiting 30 kr. per hr. Donkey-stands in the street leading from the Kornmarkt to the Castle.

Railways. To *Bruchsal*, *Carlsruhe* etc., and to *Würzburg* from the Baden stat.; to *Darmstadt* and *Frankfurt* from the adjacent Main-Neckar stat.

Telegraph Offices at the stat. and in the Ludwigsplatz, No. 10.

Steamboats to Heilbronn (tedious) in 12 (down in 6—8) hrs. By rail. to Heilbronn or Stuttgart in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

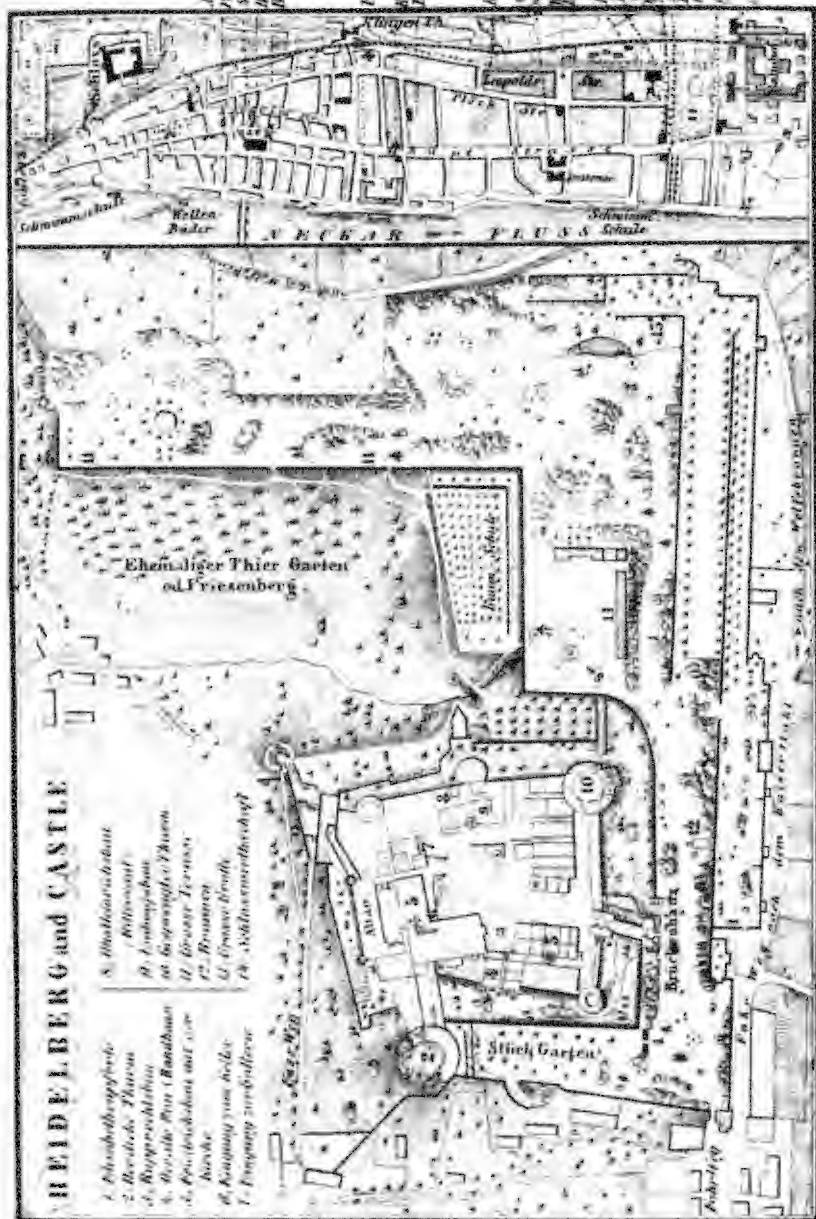
English Church in the Plöckstrasse, near the Anlage.

The traveller whose time is limited should proceed at once from the station to the Molkencur and Castle ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) as follows: by the avenue (r.) opp. the stat. for about 240 paces, then by a path to the r., passing the *Victoria Hotel*, and ascending through the '*Wolfsschlucht*' in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Rondel* ('crescent'), whence a broad road l. leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kanzel* ('pulpit') whence a magnificent prospect of the town and castle. A quarry is next reached (beyond which the descent to the l. is to be avoided), then (1 M.) the *Molkencur*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Castle*. The descent should be made by the Burgweg, across the Kornmarkt, through the town past the theatre to the Anlagen, and thence to the stat. A short street leads from the church in the market-place to the bridge (p. 152), another excellent point of view.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach (1228—53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck (p. 77), near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became capital of the Palatinate, and continued so for nearly 5

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and Wolfenbutel

Darmstadt, Ed Wagner

centuries, till Elector Charles Philip in 1720, owing to differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the Grand-duchy of Baden. It is the key of the valley of the Neckar, which below the town widens and at length unites with the Rhine, and consists of the long ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Hauptstrasse, with several less important transverse and parallel streets. Popul. 18,327 ($\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.). On the N. side flows the river, on the S., parallel with the town, is the '*Anlage*', a public promenade, with handsome dwelling-houses. Near the W. end is the old *Churchyard of St. Anne*, in which the remains of many eminent men repose. Near the E. extremity of the Anlage, on the l., is the Prot. Church of *St. Peter*, with a fine new Gothic tower, where Hieronymus of Prague, the companion of Huss, expounded his doctrines in 1406. Farther E. is the *Jesuits' Church*, and in the market-place the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, erected at the commencement of the 15th cent., under Count Palatine Rupert. The choir of the latter contains the tombstone of King Rupert, and his queen Elizabeth, sister of Frederick of Zollern, first Elector of Brandenburg. Opp. to this church is the inn of the *Ritter St. George*, built 1592, an interesting house, and almost the only one which remained intact in the devastation of 1693 (p. 150).

The **University** (800 stud.), the celebrated *Ruperto-Carolina*, cradle of the sciences in S. Germany, and after those of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. For its present extent it is indebted to Charles Fred. of Baden, who in 1802 provided it with eminent professors, scientific collections, &c.

Most of the lectures are delivered in the *University Buildings* in the Ludwigsplatz, erected 1693. The *Library*, a separate building, contains 200,000 vols. and 1800 MSS. It is open daily 10—12, and on Wed. and Sat. also 2—4. The collections possess little interest for the passing traveller. As the town presents few attractions, the visitor should devote every spare hour to the

****Castle** and its environs. It is situated on a wooded slope of the Königsstuhl, 330 ft. above the Neckar, and probably owes its origin to Lewis the Severe, son-in-law of Rudolph of Hapsburg, about the close of the 13th cent. The *Ruprechtsbau* was erected by Elector Rupert III., who in 1400 was created Emp. by the electors at Rhense (p. 69); this is indicated by the imperial eagle above the arms of the Palatinate on this part of the building. Elector Fred. I., 'the Victorious', enlarged the building. The Electors of the 16th and 17th centuries, especially Otho Henry (1555—59), Fred. IV. (1583—1610), and Fred. V. (1610—21), king of Bohemia, and husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, made grand additions to the edifice. It suffered much in the Thirty Years' War, but was restored by Charles

Lewis (1650—80). It was this prince, who during the devastations of the Palatinate in 1673 wrote to Turenne, saying that such barbarities could not be perpetrated by command of the 'most Christian king', and perhaps arose from personal feelings, which he would willingly satisfy by meeting the Marshal in single combat. The Marshal, however, declined the challenge. In the Orleans war the French general Mélac, contrary to the stipulation, caused the castle to be blown up, 1689.

The town met with the most cruel usage at the hands of the French in 1693. Owing to treachery or cowardice, it was surrendered after little or no resistance. The massacre of the inhabitants and destruction of the castle immediately commenced. After savage and almost incredible barbarities, the town was left a heap of smouldering ruins, and the castle entirely dismantled.

After this feat of arms so tarnishing to his fame, Louis XIV. caused a medal to be struck, bearing the words: '*Heidelberg a Deleta*'. In 1764 the Castle was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. The walls are of vast extent, and form the most magnificent ruin in Germany. The towers, turrets, buttresses, balconies, the lofty gateways and fine old statues, the courts and grounds, render it the *Alhambra of the Germans*. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover connected with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and the instability of the proudest human monuments has called forth many a poetic effusion.

Several paths ascend from the town to the Castle; the shortest is the *Burgweg*, leading from the Kornmarkt to the *Great Balcony*, in about 12 min. A carriage-road (*Schlossberg*) leads from the Klingelthor, at the E. extremity of the Anlage, to the Castle in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. By this the visitor first enters the garden; then l. through the *Elisabethen-Pforte*, erected by Elector Fred. V. in honour of his consort Elizabeth of England, to the *Stückgarten*, the extreme W. point of the grounds, commanding an extensive view as far as the Haardt Mts. The '*Dicke Thurm*', at the W. corner, was once the festive Hall of Fred. V.; statues of him and his brother Lewis V., peer forth from ivy-clad niches.

R. in entering the **Schlosshof* (castle-yard) is a fountain with granite columns, which once adorned the Palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 92). L. is the *Ruprechtsbau*, with the imperial eagle, and above the entrance a wreath of five roses supported by two angels, one of whom is putting a pair of half-opened compasses into one of the roses — an allegory not satisfactorily interpreted. The small hall contains a collection of armour, bullets, &c. found in the castle. Those who wish to form an idea of the magnitude of the edifice, should explore the extensive passages which connect this point with the 'Thick Tower',

and inspect the castle chapel and cellar. (Fees, including the 'Great Tun', for 1 pers. 30 kr., for several less in proportion.)

The **Otto Heinrichsbau* (1556) on the E. especially deserves careful inspection. The decorations in front, admirably executed in the purest Renaissance style, are remarkable for accuracy of proportion; the designs are ascribed to Michael Angelo(?). Over the door is the bust of Elector Otho Henry, who erected this part of the castle, as its name implies, and higher up in twelve niches are statues of mythological characters; over the windows are medallions of Rom. emperors, and in the four lower niches are placed, somewhat incongruously, statues of Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and Mars.

The *Friedrichsbau* (1601) seems by the superfluity of its decorations to strive to surpass the rest of the edifice in magnificence. The front is embellished by statues of 16 Electors Palatine, from Otho of Wittelbach (1184), to Fred. IV. (1607); above them l. is Charlemagne. In the corner is the entrance to the cellar, which contains the celebrated *Heidelberg Tun*, constructed 1751, capable of containing 49,000 gallons. Near it a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

The **Graimberg Gallery* in the *Friedrichsbau* (adm. 12, for parties of 6 and upwards 9 kr. each), contains a collection of portraits of princes, chiefly of the Palatinate, documents, coins, relics, ornaments, &c.

A vaulted passage leads through the *Friedrichsbau* to the **Great Balcony* (1610), which commands a beautiful prospect of the Neckar. Beneath the balcony is a long vaulted gateway leading to the footpath (*Burgweg*) to the town.

The '*Gesprenzte Thurm*' (blown-up tower) at the E. extremity of the castle, in the fosse l. of the bridge leading into the castle-yard, is of so massive construction, that, when the French attempted to blow it up in 1689, the only result was, that an enormous portion became detached and fell into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 87 ft. in diameter, walls 21 ft. thick; beneath are long casemated passages.

The present castle-grounds, laid out 1804, afford the most delightful walks. One of the finest points is the **Great Terrace* to the N. E., erected 1615, commanding a beautiful view of the Castle itself. Between the Castle and the terrace is a Restaurant; music on summer afternoons.

To reach the *Molkeneur*, the traveller ascends the steps opp. the '*Gesprenzte Thurm*', and turns r. among ivy-clad walls; another flight of steps is then ascended to the broad carriage-road, a little below the *Rondel*. The *Friesenweg*, so called from an inscription on the rock in memory of the artist *Fries* of Heidel-

berg, l. of the Rondel, then leads through an avenue of chestnuts past the '*Old Castle*' on the *Jettenbühl* (inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa; blown up in 1537), to the **Molkencur** (whey-cure), a restaurant 306 ft. above the Castle, and a very favourite resort. *View similar to that from the Castle, but more extensive.

The ***Königsstuhl**, also called *Kaiserstuhl* in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor Francis in 1815, 906 ft. higher than the Castle, and 1865 ft. above the sea-level, is reached from the Molkencur by a good shady path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or by the carriage-road in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The tower on the top, 95 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, the Black Forest as far as the Mercurius-berg at Baden, and even the cathedral of Strasbourg(?).

From the Molkencur a carriage-road leads W. round the *Riesenstein* (giant-stone), past some sandstone quarries, to the so-called ***Kanzel** (pulpit), 1 M. distant, and, a few hundred yards farther, to the ***Rondel** (crescent), both charming points of view. From the Rondel a path r. descends through the Wolfsschlucht to the stat. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.). The pedestrian may continue his walk along the brow of the hill $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther to the *Speyerer Hof* (*Inn), but the view remains the same. He should then return by the road through the wood to the **Cemetery** (fine view from the chapel), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the rail. stat.

E. of the Castle a road (charming views) leads to the **Wolfsbrunnen** (2 M.), once a favourite resort of Fred. V. and his consort (p. 150). According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf; whence the name. The five ponds fed by the spring contain trout, a dish of which may be had at the inn.

The handsome **Bridge** over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore 1788, is embellished with statues of the Elector and of Minerva. In 1799 it was bravely and successfully defended by Austrians against the French.

On the r. bank of the Neckar is the ***Philosophenweg**, a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the brow of the *Heiligenberg*, chiefly through vineyards, commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the beautiful outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. It is reached by the first road (*Hirschgasse*) which ascends the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the bridge, and descends to *Neuenheim* (p. 144); or the walk may be taken in the opp. direction. At Neuenheim a ferry (2 k.); swimming-bath at the landing-place on the l. bank of the river, not far from the stat.

Excursions (ca. r. and rail. p. 148) may also be made to **Neckargemünd**, 6 M. distant, on the l. bank of the Neckar, at the influx of the *Elsenz*. Beyond it, on a wooded eminence r., rises the Castle of **Dilsberg**, unsuccessfully

besieged by Tilly in the Thirty Years' War. The next place of note is the old town of **Neckarsteinach** (*Harfe*) (p. 147), 8 M. from Heidelberg, once a seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden (land-devastation), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. In the *Steinbach*, which here unites with the Neckar, pearls and musshells of some value are occasionally found.

Excursions to *Speyer*, *Mannheim*, and *Schwetzingen*, see below.

27. Mannheim and Schwetzingen. Speyer.

Mannheim. Hotels. On the Rhine near the wharf: *European Hotel (B. 1 fl., L. 18, B. 36, A. 24 kr.). In the town: *Pfälzer Hof, similar charges; *Deutscher Hof. — *König von Portugal and Schwarzer Löwe, second class. Zähringer Hof; *Drei Glocken (Hôtel Langeloth); Weisses Lamm, unpretending; Goldene Gans.

Restaurants. Stern, near the theatre; Café Français; Mohrenkopf, Rosenstock. — *Beer*: Rother Schaf; Maierhof; Alte Sonne; Löwenkeller; Bockkeller, near the Heidelberg station.

Cabs per drive 12 kr. for 1 pers., 24 for 2, 27 for 3, 36 for 4 pers.

Steamboat. The wharf is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the Ludwigshafen, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Mannheim stat. A straight road leads from the latter past the theatre and the Jesuits' church to the Observatory, and then to the r. through the Palace gardens to the wharf.

Porterage from stat. or pier to cab 3 kr. for each package.

English Church Service during the season.

Mannheim, founded 1606 by Elector Palatine Fred. IV., was destroyed by the French in 1689. For its subsequent importance it was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who on account of ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1721. The siege of 1795 considerably damaged the town; in 1799 the fortifications were demolished.

Mannheim (pop. 34,017, $\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.) is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 100 square compartments like a chess-board. An extensive traffic in tobacco, madder, spelt, and fruit has rendered Mannheim, which is conveniently situated at the confluence of the Neckar and Rhine, the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine.

The spacious *Schloss*, erected 1720—1729, partially destroyed 1795, contains (in the gateway, l.) a number of *Rom. Monuments*, with remarkable inscriptions, statues, small Etrurian sarcophagi, &c.; on the first floor of the same wing a *Picture Gallery*, with a few Dutch pictures, a considerable collection of engravings and casts, and a cabinet of nat. history. The Grand-duchess Stephanie (d. 1860), adopted daughter of Napoleon I., and widow of the Grand-duke Charles (d. 1818), formerly resided in the palace.

The *Theatre*, restored 1854, is one of the best in S. Germany, and admirably decorated. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers,' 'Fiesco,' &c., were here performed under his own direction. — *Schiller's Monument*, which adorns the 'Schillerplatz,' was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the r. and l., are the statues of *Iffland*

(d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, minister of Baden, and brother of the Primate of that name (p. 123). These monuments, presented by king Lewis I., were erected in 1864 and 1866 respectively.

The following buildings also deserve mention: the *Jesuits' Church*, richly decorated with marble and gilding, erected in 1733; the *Observatory*, the *Arsenal*, and the *Kaufhaus*, all erected about the middle of last century; the long magazines of the *Freihafen*, handsomely constructed of red sandstone. The new *Synagogue*, erected in the Byzantine style, is richly decorated with gilding and arabesques. The bronze fountain (dry) in front of the Kaufhaus was executed at the beginning of the 18th cent.

The *Market Place* is adorned with a *Monument* to the Elector Charles Theodore, erected by the townspeople. Farther N. in the same direction is the *Suspension Bridge* over the Neckar, constructed in 1845.

The handsome *Railway Bridge* across the Rhine was completed in 1867; the portals, adorned with groups of figures, display considerable taste.

Mannheim possesses little attraction for the passing traveller, who may far more advantageously devote his time to the magnificent cathedral of Speyer. The beautiful environs of Heidelberg (see R. 26, rail. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), or the garden of Schwetzingen.

Train from Mannheim to *Friedrichsfeld* (p. 144), halfway to Heidelberg, thence by carr. (one-horse there and back 1 fl. 45 kr.) or omnibus (in summer 4 times a day) to *Schwetzingen* (*Erbprinz*; *Hirsch*). The *Gardens*, laid out by Elector Charles Theodore in the middle of the 18th cent., cover an area of 112 acres, and contain fine avenues in the old French style, as well as portions laid out like an English park. The whole may be seen in 2 hrs. The objects most worthy of note are, beginning on the l. (guide unnecessary): Temple of Minerva, the Mosque (fine view from the highest minaret, 150 ft., fee 12 kr.), Temple of Mercury; view from the large pond (near the colossal statues of the 'Rhine' and 'Danube'), through an opening in the wood, of the Haardt Mts.; Temple of Apollo, Bath-house (fee 12 kr.), bird fountain, Roman aqueduct and orangery.

The *Schloss*, built about the middle of the 17th cent., contains nothing interesting.

The traveller detained at Mannheim is strongly recommended to devote half a day to visiting (by rail. from Ludwigshafen in 50 min.; comp. p. 176)

Speyer (**Rheinischer Hof*; **Wittelsbacher Hof*; **Pfälzer Hof*, near the cathedral), principal town of the Bavarian Palatinate, seat of Government and a bishopric, 'city of the dead emperors,' pop. 14,806 ($\frac{3}{5}$ Prot.), the Rom. *Noviomagus*, *Neomagus*, *Nemetæ*, or *Augusta Nemetum*, and frequently the residence of Germ. monarchs. It especially rose to importance under the Salic kings, who resided at Limburg near Dürkheim (p. 182), 18 M. from Speyer.

The *Cathedral* (best time 9—11 a. m., and 2—6 p. m.; cards of adm. to the choir, crypt etc., 12 kr. each, are obtained from the sacristan; tickets for the cartoons, also 12 kr., sold at the W. entrance, where application must be made by those desirous of ascending the tower), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the stat. (omnibus 9 kr.), was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. as a burial-place for himself and his successors, and completed by his son Henry III. and grandson Henry IV. (1061), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory, were not deposited here till 5 years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V., last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia, Rudolph of Hapsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert I. of Austria, by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 183). After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here too lie the remains of Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes. In 1146 the cathedral was the scene of the preaching of St. Bernhard, whose fervency in the cause of the Cross induced Conrad III. to join the crusades.

The cathedral suffered much by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. On May 31st, 1689, it was desecrated by the French, who did not even respect the resting-places of the dead. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the finest towers in the town blown up, the inhabitants expelled, and the town committed to the flames and completely destroyed, whilst frightful atrocities were practised by the brutal hirelings of Louis XIV. The desecration of the imperial monuments was repeated in 1693 by order of the French intendant Henz. By a singular coincidence, exactly 100 years later, on the same anniversary, the despoliation of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis was perpetrated under the direction of one Hentz, a representative of the people, and the remains of Louis XIV., devastator of the Palatinate, were the first to suffer what appeared to be a righteous retribution.

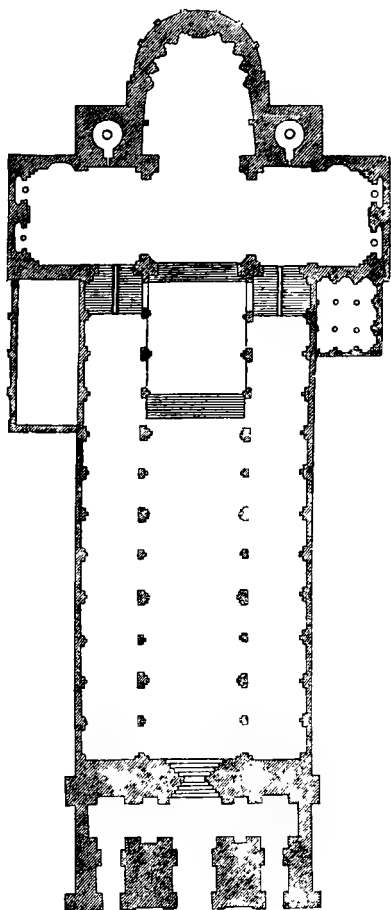
In the following year (1794, Jan. 10th—20th) the church was subjected to new devastation. Everything of a combustible nature, crosses, altars, prayer-books &c. were burned in front of the sacred edifice, while the republicans danced demoniacally round the pile. The church was further desecrated by being converted into a magazine, and at the close of last cent. narrowly escaped being put up to auction at a valuation of 8000 fr. In 1806 Napoleon ordered it to be re-dedicated to public worship, but in the ab-

sence of funds it continued to be used as a store-house. In 1822 it was restored to its sacred purposes.

The crypt, under the transept and choir, which contains the most ancient **Monument* of Rudolph of Hapsburg, remains as it was in 1039; the choir, with the two E. towers, were probably

erected subsequently to 1068, while the upper parts of the church are believed to have been restored after a fire in 1159. The whole edifice is a grand and massive example of the Romanesque style.

The *Façade* was re-constructed 1854—58, as well as the W. spire (239 ft.) and the Kaiser-Halle (Imperial Hall). The large circular window has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre on a gold ground, and in the corners the emblems of the four Evangelists, an angel (Matthew), winged lion (Mark), ox (Luke), eagle (John). Over the principal gate is the imperial double eagle, over the side-entrances the lion of the Palatinate. In the entrance (Imperial) hall under the W. towers, in niches of gold mosaic, were placed in 1858 statues of the emperors interred in the *Kings' Choir*; r. Conrad II., Rudolph of Hapsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria; l. Henry III., Henry IV. (in the robes of a penitent), Henry V., and Philip of Swabia. The four reliefs are by *Pilz*: Conrad laying



the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emp. taking the cross from the altar at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, l. St.

Bernhard and St. Stephen, r. John the Baptist and the painter Schraudolph.

Length of the Cathedral 506 ft., breadth of nave 138 ft.; transept 202 ft. in length. nave 106 ft. high; external length exactly 200 yds., breadth of front 58 yds. Interior from the entrance-choir to the kings' choir 90 yds., kings' choir 30, principal and foundation choir 56 yds. long; breadth of nave 60, of the chief choir about 87 yds. The central portion of the edifice is double the height of the aisles.

Two inscriptions to the r. and l. of the principal portal record the dates of its destruction and restoration.

The *Frescoes*, 32 in number, completed in 1853, are among the finest specimens of modern German art, and constitute the principal ornament of the Interior. They are by *Joh. Schraudolph*, assisted by *C. Schraudolph* and others (1845-1853); decorations by *Jos. Schwarzmann*. The church is indebted for them to the munificence of Lewis I. and Max II. of Bavaria, two well-known patrons of art.

Nave, *N. Wall*: 1. Adam and Eve; 2. Abraham's promise; 3. David's vision; 4. Birth of the Virgin; 5. Her Betrothal; 6. Salutation; 7. Adoration of the Magi; 8. Circumcision; 9. Mary finds Jesus in the Temple; 10. Joseph's death; 11. Jesus teaching; 12. The risen Saviour. *S. Wall*: 1. Noah's thankoffering; 2. Moses at the bush; 3. Prophecy of Jeremiah; 4. Mary's Sacrifice; 5. Salutation; 6. Nativity of Christ; 7. Simeon's prophecy; 8. Flight to Egypt; 9. Jesus at Nazareth; 10. Marriage at Cana; 11. Crucifixion; 12. Descent of the Holy Ghost. On the Cupola: the Lamb, Abel, Abraham, Melchisedech, the Manna, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and the Evangelists. *S. Side-choir*: Stoning of Stephen; above it Stephen before the council; l. Consecration of the deacons, and Stoning of the Martyr Stephen; on the wall at the back, Prayer of the same saint. *N. Side-choir*: Vision of St. Bernhard; above it, Arrival of St. Bernhard in Speyer; on the r., his Prayer at the altar, and under it Presentation of the banner of the Cross; on the back part of the wall: Miraculous cure of a boy, Departure of the saints. Foundation Choir: Mary and John; Death of Mary; her Interment, Assumption, Coronation. — The coloured Sketches and Cartoons are exhibited in a room above the (S.) baptistery (adm. see above); entrance from the S. side choir. — In the *Kings' Choir*, on broad pedestals stand two large *Statues*: r. *Rudolph of Hapsburg*, in Tyrolese marble, by Schwanthaler, in a sitting posture, with a sword in his r. hand and a helmet at his feet, as the restorer of order and peace after the sad interregnum; l. the Emp. *Adolph of Nassau*, in sandstone, by Ohmacht, in a kneeling position. — R. and l. of the passage to the principal choir two reliefs, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors.

On the exterior a gallery without balustrades, extending round the cathedral, affords a fine view of the environs, and enables the visitor to inspect the frescoes in the nave and choir from above. (Sacristan 30 kr.)

The ancient *Churchyard* is now a promenade. S. of the building is the *Oelberg* (Mt. of Olives), a curious mass of rock-work with emblematical representations, surrounded by five Gothic pillars, erected 1441. It was originally a chapel in the cloisters, of which no trace is left. Near it under the trees is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral-bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after vowing to respect the liberties of

the town, to fill it with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. E. of the choir rises among the trees the *Heidenthürmchen* (Heathens' Tower), supposed to be of Rom. origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Ruder. It contains some bones of antediluvian animals and mediæval relics. N. E. of the cathedral is the *Hall of Antiquities*, in which Rom. and other relics found in the Rhenish Palatinate are preserved.

The broad Maximilianstrasse is bounded on the E. by the Cathedral, on the W. by the *Altpörtel*, a fine old tower, the sole relic of the once free Imperial town.

The devastations of the French in Speyer have left few other relics of antiquity. A mouldering wall by the Prot. church is all that remains of the ancient *Retscher*, an imperial palace where 29 diets were held, from one of which, under Charles V., the celebrated 'Protest' emanated in 1529 from which the 'Protestants' derive their appellation. The bishops, who like those of Cologne were not permitted to live in the town, resided till the 17th cent. at the Madenburg (p. 184), afterwards at Bruchsal.

28. From Heidelberg to Baden.

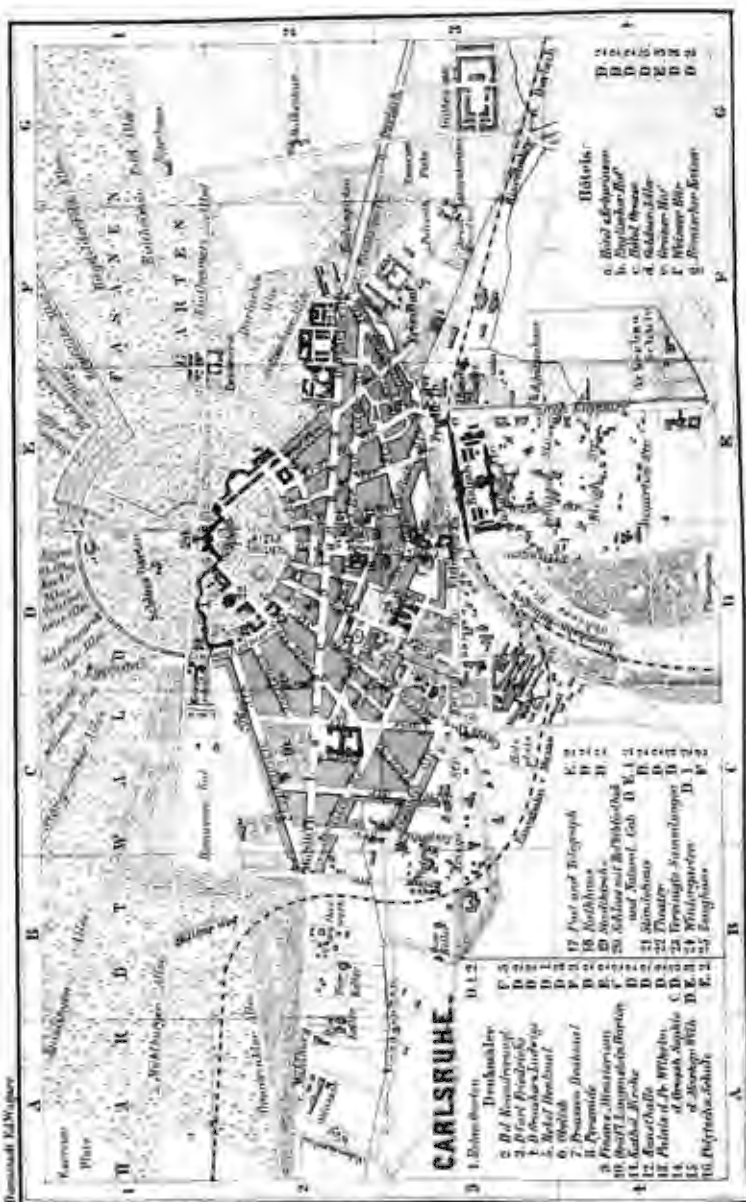
Baden Railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares by express 4 fl. 42, 3 fl. 12 kr., ordinary 3 fl. 57, 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 39 kr. Carriages must generally be changed at Oos, junction for Baden.

The line traverses the wide and fertile plain, bounded on the E. by a low range of hills, and here and there passes villages peeping from among innumerable fruit-trees. **Langenbrücken** (*Ochs; Sonne*), the third stat., possesses sulphur baths; near it. r. of the line, is *Kislau*, formerly a hunting-seat of the archbishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women. Opposite, at some distance, lies *Mingolsheim*, where in 1622 Count Ernst of Mansfeld, ally of Elector Fred. V., defeated the Bavarians under Tilly.

Bruchsal (**Badischer Hof; *Rose*, near the stat.; *Rail. Restaur.*), formerly a residence of the archbishops of Speyer, is now the seat of a court of justice held in the Schloss. The castellated building l. of the line is a prison. Bruchsal is the junction of the Würtemberg line (to Stuttgart in 2 — $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Friedrichshafen in 9 — $12\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).

On the Michaelsberg, near *Unter-Grombach*, stands the *Michaelscapelle*; on an eminence near *Weingarten* the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein*.

Durlach (**Carlsburg*), ancient capital of the Duchy of Baden-Durlach, was, with the exception of 5 houses, burned by the French in 1688. The lofty and conspicuous watch-tower on the *Thurmberg* commands a magnificent view as far as Strasbourg.



CARLSRUHE.

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- Hotels:**
a Hotel Carlsruhe
b Hotel Carlsruhe
c Hotel Carlsruhe
d Hotel Carlsruhe
e Hotel Carlsruhe
f Hotel Carlsruhe
g Hotel Carlsruhe

Here the line to *Pforzheim* diverges l., which continues S. to Wildbad, E. to Mühlacker, a stat. of the Württemberg line.

The train next passes the old Benedictine monastery of *Gottsau* (r.), now a barrack. The stat. of Carlsruhe is admirably arranged. On the W. side a fine *Statue of the Minister Winter*.

Carlsruhe. Hotels. *Erbprinz (Pl. a) in the Langstrasse, R. 1 fl., L. 18, B. 30, A. 24 kr.; *Engl. Hotel (Pl. b) and *H. Grosse (Pl. c) in the market-place, similar charges. *Hôtel Stoffleth (*Bär*) (Pl. f), Carl Friedrichs-Str., near the Ettlinger Thor. — *Goldner Adler (Pl. d), second hotel l. on entering the town by the Ettlinger Thor, unpretending. Grüner Hof, E. of the stat.

Café-Restaurant. *Hoeck (Grüner Hof); *Iffland (Hôtel Erbprinz); Beh, Schlossplatz; Printz, etc. — *Beer*: Clever, Faass, Geiger, etc. **Carriages.** One-horse, 1—2 pers. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 12 kr. To the stat. to meet the early train (before 6) 1 fl.

Telegraph-Office in the Kreuzstrasse, No. 14.

Military Music daily from 12 to 1 in the Schlossplatz.

Baths in the Rhine, to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer.

Engl. Church Service in the Chapel of the Stiftung, by the Mühlberg Gate.

Carlsruhe, capital of the Grand-duchy of Baden, popul. 32,004 (12,000 Rom. Cath., 1100 Jews), situated 3 M. from the Rhine, on the skirts of the Hardwald, is indebted for its origin to some differences between the Margrave Charles William and the townspeople of Durlach. He commenced in 1715 to erect the town round his hunting-castle, which soon gave place to the present palace. The plan of the town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace. Three distinct architectural styles may be observed: 1st, that of the beginning of last century, the older French style; 2nd, imitations of the Greek and Rom. styles; 3rd, the modern Romanesque School.

The *Ettlinger Thor* (Pl. D. 3), near the stat., with half-reliefs emblematical of the union of a part of the Rhenish Palatinate with Baden, forms the N. limit of the town. The objects of interest are almost all in the *Carl-Friedrichsstrasse* (from the above gate to the palace) in the follg. order: *Obelisk* (Pl. 6) with arms of Baden and bust of the Grand-duke Charles (1811—1818), with inscription; r. of the monument the *Palace* of the Margrave William; l. of the market-place the *Town Hall* (Pl. 18), and r. the *Prot. Church* (Pl. 19), resembling a Greek temple; *Statue of the Grand-duke Lewis* (1818—1830); *Pyramid* in honour of Margrave Charles (d. 1738), founder of Carlsruhe; in front of the palace **Bronze Statue* of the Grand-duke Charles Fred. (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler; at the corners of the pedestal four female figures, emblematical of the four divisions of the Duchy, the whole well designed, the statue particularly well executed.

The *Schloss* (Pl. 20), erected 1750, is in the form of a semi-circle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.), open on Frid. 4—6 p. m., affording a good survey of the town and the Hard-

wald. The dining-hall, ball-room and other apartments are magnificently fitted up. The *Court-Library* occupies the E. wing; a *Cabinet of Nat. Hist.* (open Wed. and Sat. 10—12 and 2—4 o'clock), in the same part of the building, contains remains of antediluvian animals, a valuable collection of shells etc. The well-appointed ducal stables are also on the same side.

In the crescent W. of the Schloss is the *Court-Theatre* (Pl. 22), a handsome modern building, erected 1847—1853, to replace one which had been burned down. In the pediment (r.) reliefs of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck; in the centre the Muse of drama.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the *Palace Garden*, which extends into the Hardwald. About 300 yds. N. W. of the Bleithurm, in a small avenue, is a bust of the poet *Hebel*, with quotations from his poetry. L. of the entrance to the garden are the extensive hot-houses fitted up as a *Winter Garden* (Pl. 24), containing a palm-house, pond for the Victoria regia, orangery, green-houses, &c. The adjoining *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 1) is open daily (Sund. excepted) before 12 and after 2 o'clock; adm. to the hot-houses on Tuesd. and Frid. only, 9—11 and 3—5 o'clock; adm. at other times on application to the committee.]

Adjacent to the botanic garden is the **Hall of Art* (Pl. 12), by Hübsch (1836—1845) in the modern Romanesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts and antiquities. open Wed. and Sund. 11—1 and 2—4; at other times fee 30 kr. Frommel's catalogue (42 kr.) fully describes everything in the Hall. The eminent painter K. F. Lessing is the director.

Ground Floor. Corridor to the left (admission 6 kr.): exhibition of modern pictures and objects of art, chiefly of the Carlsruhe school, all for sale; above are four cartoons by Schwindt, representing a procession of children. Corridor to the right: Greek and Roman vases from Lower Italy and Sicily, and various other antiquities. Then four saloons and several cabinets containing casts of ancient and modern sculptures.

The Staircase is adorned with fine frescoes by *Schwind*. That on the wall at the back represents the consecration of the cathedral at Freiburg by Duke Conrad of Zähringen; the flag-bearer is a portrait of the Grandduke Leopold, holding the crown-prince by the hand; the crowned female figures are the Grand-duchess and the princesses. Then the continuation of Schwindt's Procession of children already mentioned, and *Overbeck's* cartoon of his picture 'The triumph of Christianity in the Arts' (p. 129).

First Floor. Corridor to the left: Cartoons by *Hess*, *Veith*, *Schnorr*, and *Overbeck*. Cabinet with carved ivory and statuettes in bronze. Preaching of St. Boniface, encaustic painting by *Fohr*. At the end of the corridor, to the l., is a small room ('No. III.'): *Marie Ellenrieder*, Madonna with the Child in glory; 669. *Sohn*, Question of conscience; 303. *Kirner*, Ital. disturbances of 1848; 670. *Tidemand*, Grandmother's bridal ornaments. — 1st ('V.') Saloon (private collection of the grandduke): 37. *Cranach*, Luther after death; 42. *Hans Baldung Grün*, Margrave Christopher; 36. *Zeitbloom*, Crucifixion; *Frommel*, Bay of La Spezia; 111. *Winterhalter*, Portrait of the grandduke; 48. *Helmsdorf*, View of Rome; *Dietz* 90., The 'white regiment' at the battle of Wimpfen; 104. Baden troops in the battle of the Berezina;

109. *Heydecker*, 'Camp of the 'Philhellenists' near Athens; 91., 93. *Rottmann*, Greek landscapes; 77. *Kirner*, Swiss soldier describing the French Revolution; 128. *Lessing*, Crusaders; 57., 64. *Kuntz*, Animal-pieces; 73. *Kirner*, Woman by a cradle with a tortoise in her hand; 78. *Dietz*, Baden grenadiers at the battle of Paris. — 2nd ('VI.') Saloon: 636. *Kaiser*, Victory of Louis of Baden over the Turks in 1691; 642. *Descouders*, Entombment; 640. *Nientowsky*, Retreat over the Berezhina; 132. *Bayer*, Cathedral of Freiburg; 259., 645. *Kuntz*, Animal-pieces; 276. *Achenbach*, Foundering of a steamer in the arctic regions; 661. *Bayer*, Carthusian refectory; 639. *Dietz*, Destruction of Heidelberg by Melac (p. 150), a very large picture; 289. *Schirmer*, Via Mala; 657. *Becker*, Proposal of marriage; 270. *Bayer*, Jeanne de France in the convent; 674. *Schirmer*, The good Samaritan; 637. *Schmitson*, Horses, shying at an overturned carriage. — Cabinet I.V. contains copies from Raphael, Titian, Rubens, etc. — Cabinet V.: 334. *Steinle*, Salutation; 629. *Hübner*, Offended lover; 308. *Frommel*, Heidelberg. — Cab. VI.: 346. *P. Veronese*, Portrait; 267. *Frommel*, Waterfall of Tryberg; 654. *Saal*, Norwegian fisherman's funeral; 283. *Helmsdorf*, View of Rome; 280. *Rottmann*, Island of Aegina; 340. *Schwend*, Ritter Kurt's bridal journey, from Goethe's poem, with the inscription, 'Adversaries, women, and debts — alas! no knight can get rid of them!' — Cab. VII.: Old German pictures by *Hans Baldung*, *Zeitbloom*, *Cranach*, *Holbein* etc. — 3rd ('VII.') Saloon: 366., 374. *Pens* (d. 1550), Portraits; 441. *V. d. Werff*, Expulsion from Paradise; 413. *Jordaens*, Moses and the Jews departing from Egypt; *Lessing* (not numbered), Religious disputation between Luther and Eck in presence of the Elector of Saxony in 1519; 567. *Maratti*, Madonna and Child; 349. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 355. *Ann. Caracci*, Ital. peasant; 342. *Canaletto*, Venice; 345. *Span. School*, St. Ursula. — 4th ('VIII.') Saloon: 615. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 532., 531. *Teniers*, Scenes with witches; 417. *Backhuizen*, Sea-piece; 591. *Champaigne*, Colbert, life-size; 438. *Honthorst*, Portrait; *592. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; 558. *Roos*, Cattle-piece; 558. *Weenix*, Game; 608. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; 587. *V. d. Helst*, Bridal pair; 439. *Hondekoeter*, Cock-fight; 527. *Weenix*, Poultry; 559. *Slingelandt*, Family-scene. — In the following cabinet: 599. *Slingelandt*, Dutch room; 550. *Ger. Dow*, Portrait of himself; 544. *Fr. Mieris*, Portrait; 426. *Ostade*, Dutch peasants; 482. *Jan Steen*, Breakfast; 549. *Dow*, Poultry-woman; 593. *Metsu*, Repast; 469. *Ostade*, Dentist; 557. *Mieris*, Quack; 534. *Teniers*, Urine-doctor; 563. *Netscher*, Cleopatra; 548. *Mieris*, Boy with cage. — In the Last Corridor, by which the staircase is again reached: Roman antiquities, weapons, tripods, vases, statuettes, and coins, most of them found near Badenweiler, Pfullendorf, Sinzheim, and Baden-Baden; among the latter is the inscription found on the Mercuriusberg (p. 167). Relics of the lake-dwellings from the Lake of Constance; mediæval coins, weapons, musical instruments, etc. The walls are adorned with cartoons by *Hess* and *Götzenberger*, and an encaustic painting by *Fohr*, representing an ancient German oak-grove.

The *Polytechnic School* (Pl. 16), an excellent educational institution attended by about 500 stud., near the Durlacher Thor at the E. end of the Langestrassé, was erected by Hübsch. Over the entrance two stone statues by *Raufer*, of Keppler, who represents mathematical, and Erwin of Steinbach architectural science. Near the Durlacher Thor, a little way back from the street, stands the *Arsenal* (Pl. 25), bravely defended in 1849 by the townspeople against the insurgents.

The *Finanz-Ministerium* (Pl. 9), at the E. corner of the Schloss-platz, was also erected by Hübsch. The *Landesgestüt* (national stud), near the station, should be inspected by those interested in such establishments.

The *Cemetery* of Carlsruhe displays great taste. The **Preussen-Denkmal*, in memory of Prussians who fell in the revolution of 1849, was erected (1851) from designs furnished by the late king Fred. William IV.

Railway from Carlsruhe to Landau in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.. fares 1 fl. 18, 48, and 33 kr.; Stations *Mühlburg*, *Knielingen*, *Marau*, where the *Rhine* is crossed by a bridge of boats; then *Marimiliansau*, *Wörth*, *Kandel*, *Winden*, and *Landau* (p. 175).

Beyond Carlsruhe, l. on a well-wooded eminence, the industrial town of **Ettlingen** (*Hirsch*; *Krone*), with large velvet and paper manufactories, is visible soon after the stat. is quitted. The following stations are *Malsch* and *Muggensturm*. The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view to the l. The heights of the Black Forest gradually come in sight; the most conspicuous is the Mercuriusberg with its tower. In the foreground the ruins of Ebersteinburg (p. 167). As the train approaches Rastatt, the statue of Jupiter on the palace is seen high above the green ramparts of the town.

Rastatt (**Post*; *Kreuz*. — **Löwe*; **Laterne*), pop. 10,726, burned by the French 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt, was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct, and 1840—66 a fortress of the Confederation.

The handsome *Palace*, completed by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 168), now a barrack, with garden, converted into an exercising-ground, stands on an eminence and is surmounted by a gilded statue of Jupiter. It contains a collection of Turkish trophies, taken by Margrave Lewis William, arms, caparisons, &c. The tower commands an extensive view (castellan's fee 24 kr.). In one of the apartments the preliminary articles of the peace concluded at Baden in Switzerland between France and Austria, which terminated the War of Succession, were signed by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshall Villars. A congress held here, 1797—1799, led to no result, and at its close the two French delegates were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood.

Rastatt was in 1849 the last place of refuge of the remnant of the Baden insurgents, 6000 in number, among whom were adventurers of all nations. After a resistance of three weeks, they at length surrendered to the Prussian troops, July 23rd, 1849. The revolution had also begun at Rastatt, on May 11th, in the same year.

From Rastatt to Gernsbach by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 48, 33, 21 kr. — Stat. *Kuppenheim* (Ochs); r. the Favorite (p. 168). The line enters the valley of the *Murg*, here upwards of 3 M. in width. Stat. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of the Margrave William, a mineral-spring (*bath house), and well-kept grounds. Near stat. *Gaggenau* rises a monument to M. Rindeschwender, a patriotic native of Baden. *Gernsbach*, see p. 168.

The train now crosses the *Murg*. Farther on, between Rastatt and *Oos*, the hunting-seat *Favorite* lies in the midst of shrubberies. *Oos* is junction for Baden-Baden, which is reached hence in 10 min.

THE BLACK FOREST. Northern part

1:100,000

EXPOSURE OF BADEN

1:100,000

KARLSRUHE





1:250,000

In English scale

29. Baden and its Environs.

Hotels. Victoria, in the Leopoldplatz. Baden (with baths), at the entrance to the town. English, at the Promenadenbrücke. European, opp. the pump-room. These four of the 1st class. Charges: R. 1½ fl. and upwards, L. 24, B. 42, D. inc. W. at 5 o'clock 1 fl. 48, A. 30 kr. — Holland, Russie, Deutscher Hof, Zähringen (with baths), France, Royal, Hirsch (with baths), Darmstadt (with baths), less expensive than the above. — Stadt Baden, near the stat., R. 1 fl. 12 kr., L. 18, B. 36, D. 1 fl. 24, at 5 o'clock 1 fl. 48, A. 18 kr. — Bairischer Hof, Ritter, Sonne, Stern, with restaur.; Strasbour, Hotel and Café, at the end of the new promenade, R. 1 fl., B. 21, D. 1 fl. 24 kr. — Engel, at the Gernsbacher Thor, moderate. Bär in the Lichtenthal (p. 165), 1½ M. from the Conversationshaus, unpretending. — Best wines of the country: Affenthaler (red), Klingenberger and Markgräfler (white).

Cafés. In the Conversationshaus. A la Fleur, near the Russie. Hollande, on the new Promenade, &c. Beer at the following: Haug, and Görgler, at the stat.; Geist, at the Gernsbacher Thor; Krone.

Telegraph Office at the station.

Theatre. Performances in summer by French and Ital. companies, in spring, autumn, and winter by that of the Carlsruhe theatre.

Races at Iffezheim (near Oos, p. 162) in the commencement of Sept.

Carriages. The following charges incl. drivers fees. Ebersteinschloss 5, or returning by Gernsbach 5½ fl.; Ebersteinburg 4; Fremersberg 3, same by the Jagdhaus 4; Jagdhaus 3; Geroldsau to the waterfall 4; Favorite 3½ fl.; Gernsbach 4½ fl.; Rothenfels 4½ fl.; Yburg 5; to the Old Castle (allowing time to inspect it) and back 4 fl. (Should any of these excursions occupy more than 6 hrs. the charge is increased one-half). Ebersteinschloss, Gernsbach, Rothenfels, Kuppenheim, Favorite 7 fl., Forbach 9 fl., same through the Murgthal 10 fl.; Wildbad 18 fl.; Rippoldsau 20 fl. — By time: ¼ hr. for 1–2 pers. 24, 3 4 pers. 30, ½ hr. 36–45 kr.; ¾ hr. 48 kr.—1 fl.; 1 hr. 1 fl.—1 fl. 15 kr.; 2 hrs. 1 fl. 48 kr.—2 fl. 12 kr., &c. — Donkeys: ½ day 1 fl. 12 kr., whole day 2 fl. Carriage and donkey-stands opp. the Engl. Hotel, at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, opp. to the Baden Hotel, and in the Leopoldplatz. Omnibus from stat. to town 12 kr. incl. luggage.

English Church Service in the Engl. church, consecrated in 1867.

Baden has the reputation of an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who frequent the first-class hotels, attend the Matinées musicales (adm. 5–20 fr.), and are led away by the attractions of the gaming-tables; but the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 6–10 fl. a week; breakfast in the lodging-houses costs 12–15 kr.; dinner at a restaurant 48 kr. (e. g. at Frau Zerr's, Leopoldstrasse 154, at any hour after 12; or at Frau Göringer's, in the new Promenade; or at Buhl's). Bath 12–36 kr. The water may be drunk in both the pump-rooms without charge; other kinds of mineral water, with whey and goats' milk, are supplied in the new pump-room.

Distances: (From Baden) to Lichtenthal 1½ M., Geroldsau 3 M., waterfall 5 M., Yburg 6 M., Fremersberg 4 M., Jagdschloss 3 M., Old Castle 3 M., Ebersteinburg 4 M., Teufelskanzel 3 M., Mercuriusberg 6 M., Ebersteinschloss 8 M., Favorite 7 M.; to Forbach by Schmalbach and Bernersbach (p. 207) 9 M.

Baden (578 ft.) (or Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from places of the same name near Vienna and in Switzerland) lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills in the delightful valley of the Oos or Oel-Bach. It vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in beauty of situation. The climate is salubrious, and the efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries it was seat of the

Margraves of Baden, among whom Hermann III. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher, 1479, but both town and castle suffered so much in the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to Rastatt.

The town is small (pop. 9281), but the influx of visitors amounts to 40,000 annually; in winter about 200 strangers reside here.

The *Oosbach* separates the bathing from the town-population. The former confine themselves almost exclusively to the l. bank, the *Conversationshaus* and the *Pump-room* being the centres of attraction. The **Trinkhalle*, erected 1842, was decorated with 14 frescoes by Gützenberger, representing traditions of the Black Forest, unfortunately faded. Adm. free. A few paces farther is the *Conversationshaus*, magnificently fitted up, containing drawing-rooms, dining, concert, and gaming-rooms. The latter are open from 11 a. m. till midnight: the fact that the lessee pays a rent of 11,000 l., and defrays all the expenses of the establishment, will afford some idea of the extent to which play is indulged in. The avenue which leads from the E. side of the *Conversationshaus* to the Engl. Hotel, with 3 rows of shops, is the Bazaar of Baden, and a rendezvous of the gay world from 3 to 4. and during the open-air concerts after 7 p. m.

The *Theatre*, erected 1861, at the entrance of the *Lichtenthal* avenue, and adjoining the *Conversationshaus*, is magnificently fitted up. Near it the *Kunsthalle* with permanent exhibition of new pictures.

The only church of Baden deserving notice is the **Pfarrkirche* or *Stiftskirche*, an interesting edifice belonging to the 15th cent. The choir contains *monuments of the Rom. Cath. Margraves.

The following are the most interesting: *Leop. William* (d. 1671 at Warasdin in Hungary), the celebrated general who fought against the Turks with Starhemberg and Montecucoli — a recumbent effigy on a sarcophagus supported by two Turks; *Frederick*, bishop of Utrecht (d. 1517), a knightly figure in armour; *Lewis William* (d. 1707 at Rastatt; see p. 162), the greatest general of his time, who commanded in 26 campaigns without sustaining a single defeat, and was the companion of Prince Eugene in the Turkish wars (executed by *Pigalle*, sculptor of the monument of Marshal Saxe at Strasbourg, overloaded with decoration).

The old *Trinkhalle*, now disused, behind the church, commands a picturesque view of the S. part of Baden, the Beurenthal etc. The Roman antiquities formerly preserved here have been removed to Carlsruhe. In the vicinity rise the hot *Springs*, thirteen in number, which issue from the rocks of the palaceterrace, or '*Schneckengarten*', and are conducted by pipes to the bath-establishments. They yield upwards of 90 gallons per minute, and vary from 115° to 153° Fahr. in temperature. The water contains chiefly chloride of sodium: then sulphate of lime.

bi-carbonate of lime, chlorate of potash, and silica. It is recommended as specially efficacious against gout, rheumatism, and bowel complaints, and is employed for drinking, as well as for baths. The *Ursprung*, the principal spring, is enclosed by ancient Rom. masonry, and the handsome building erected over the spot in 1847 is fitted up for *Vapour Baths à la Russe*. During their construction extensive remains of *Roman Baths* were discovered, but they have since been built over.

The **New Castle**, on a hill above the town, founded 1479, enlarged 1519, dismantled 1689, was afterwards partially restored. It is now a summer-residence of the Grand-duke, and is comfortably fitted up, containing some good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The Leopoldsplatz is adorned with a **Statue of the Grandduke Leopold** (d. 1852) in bronze, erected in 1861 by the 'grateful town' of Baden. A few min. walk to the E. is the handsome new **Prot. Church**, and farther on, the small **English Church** (service throughout the year).

On the Michaelsberg, the road to which ascends beyond the Pump-room, rises the ***Greek Chapel**, erected as a tomb for the Rumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863 in his 17th year, and consecrated in 1866. The roof and dome are gilded, the interior is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. The vestibule contains portraits of the Stourdza family, by Perignon of Paris.

The **Old Churchyard**, at the Gernsbacher Thor, with a statue of a Gravedigger on a lofty pedestal, contains several well-known names. There is also a curious representation of the Mt. of Olives, with Christ praying and the sleeping disciples. Above the gateway a relief (1482) of the head of the Saviour. The large new **Cemetery** also contains handsome monuments.

Environs of Baden.

A handsome avenue, commencing near the Conversationshaus, leads S. E. to the (1½ M.) Convent of **Lichtenthal** (*Bär; Ludwigsbad; Graff's Brewery*), founded 1245 by Irmengard, granddaughter of Henry the Lion, and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, as is recorded by the picture in the choir of the church, where the beautiful tombstone of the foundress is also seen. At the side-altars are the richly decorated skeletons of the martyrs St. Pius and St. Benedictus. The convent has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by nuns, who pass their days in strict seclusion. The ***Todten-capelle** (mortuary chapel) in front of the church belongs to the 13th cent. and was formerly the convent-church. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altar-pieces by

the old Germ. master Hans Baldung, surnamed Grün. The *Orphan Asylum*, within the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent tailor *Stulz*, who was afterwards ennobled.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg*, immediately behind the nunnery, affords pleasant walks and several charming points of view. On the *Seelach*, the opposite height, on the E. side of the Geroldsau, rises a modern villa of Count Chreptowitsch, in the mediæval style; a fine point of view (restaurant near the villa).

Near Lichtenthal opens the *Geroldsau*, a pretty grassy valley fringed with wood, where (1½ M.) the village of that name is situated. Beyond the village the valley, which is watered by the *Grobach*, becomes more lonely; ¾ M. the **Geroldsau Waterfall* (refreshments in the neighbouring *Kunzenhütte*). — A good road leads from Geroldsau by *Malschbach* and *Neuweier* to (6 M.) *Steinbach* (p. 169); to the *Yburg* (see below) ½ M.

Two smaller valleys open towards the Lichtenthaler Allee on the S.; through the first the *Sauersberg* may be reached in ½ hr. (fine view from the *Birkenkopf*). The second, the *Gunzenbachthal*, is rich in minerals.

6 M. S.W. of Baden lies the ancient *Yburg* (1881 ft.), like *Alt-Eberstein* (p. 167) once a Rom. watch-tower, and still in good preservation. The massive ruins, surrounded by dark fir-wood, form a magnificent foreground to the broad valley of the Rhine beyond. Good carriage-road to the castle. The view, extending as far as Strasbourg and Baden, is similar to that from the Alte Schloss. From the *Yburg* to *Steinbach* ½ M.

The *Fremersberg* (1869 ft.) is a wooded mountain 4 M. to the W. of Baden. Ascending from the Conversationshaus, the visitor first reaches the height of the (½ hr.) *Beutig*, commanding pleasing glimpses of the Oosthal etc.; pleasant forest paths then lead past the lower *Selighof* to the Fremersberg. The former monastery is now a villa with well-kept grounds. Return-route by the *Jagdhaus* (Inn, fine view) and *Badenscheuren*; or by *Winden* and *Sinzheim* (p. 169). To *Steinbach* (p. 169) by *Gallenbach* 3 M.

Walks on the r. (N.) Bank of the Oos.

To the *Alte Schloss* (¾ hr.): a carriage-road leads past the New Castle, and ascends to the N., passing a *Column* (10 min.) with an inscription under an oak. At the donkey-station (3 min. farther; donkey to the Alte Schloss 48 kr.) the well-kept bridle-path diverges to the r., traversing fragrant pine-plantations (direction-posts at doubtful points). At the (12 min.) *Sophienruhe* (1238 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion and fresh spring, the path crosses the carriage-road, and a second time 10 min. farther. After 2 min. the path again diverges to the r., ascends more rapidly, and leads to the castle in 5 min. more.

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (restaurant, dear), an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the *Batter*, probably erected in the 10th or 11th cent., was the seat of the Margraves until the construction of the New Castle (1479). Since its destruction by the French in 1689 but few remnants have been left; the tower has been rendered accessible by means of stairs. The work of destruction is still carried on by the rabbits kept by the inn-keeper. The *view from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to a point far beyond Strasbourg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas and smiling pastures, presenting a striking contrast to the sombre pine forests.

On the summit of the *Batter*, in the vicinity of the *Alte Schloss*, rise the ***Felsen** (i. e. 'rocks'), a number of fantastically cleft masses of porphyry, at one place resembling the ruined walls of a castle, at another a gigantic tower. A good path leads through this chaos of rock. The finest point is the *Felsenbrücke*, which commands a magnificent view. A broad path leads round the S. base of the rocks back to the castle, passing an inscription to the memory of Count *Broussel*, who caused the path to be constructed in 1839.

On a rocky eminence 2 M. to the N.E. of the old castle are the ruins of ***Alt-Eberstein** (*Ebersteinburg*), of Rom. origin, and once like the Yburg (p. 166) a Rom. watch-tower.

A Rhenish tradition relates that the Emp. Otho I., unable to storm the castle, induced the count to leave it by inviting him to a tournament at Speyer, treacherously intending to attack the stronghold in his absence. The count being informed of this by the emperor's daughter during the dance, immediately hurried back to his castle, the capture of which was prevented by his timely return. The tradition very properly ends with the marriage of the heroic count and the princess.

A beautiful prospect, similar to that from the old castle, is obtained hence, embracing the richly cultivated lower Murgthal with its flourishing villages. The tower has been restored, and is easily ascended (restaurant adjoining).

If Broussel's path above mentioned be followed towards the l. (20 min. from the *Alte Schloss* a descent to the r.; 10 min. farther the path to *Ebersteinburg* diverges to the l.), the traveller reaches (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Alte Schloss*) the culminating point of the old Baden and Gernsbach road (1324 ft.), near the *Engelskanzel*, one of the most E. rocks of the *Batter*. On the opposite side of the road rises the *Teufelskanzel*, a huge isolated block of rock rising from a grassy ravine. On the E. side of the rock a good bridle-path leads in windings to the (1 hr., from Baden 2 hrs.) summit of the *Grosse Stauffen*, or *Mercuriusberg* (2384 ft.), so named from a votive tablet to Mercury found here, and now preserved at Carlsruhe (p. 161). The stone on the summit is an imitation of the original. The tower (138 steps) com-

mands a magnificent *view (comp. panorama sold here. 24 kr.) of Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Baden and its environs, the Murgthal etc. Refreshments on the top. To the S. in the vicinity rises the *Kleine Staufen* (2220 ft.). The traveller may return hence to Baden direct by the *Häsllichhöfe* (view), or by the *Schafberg* to Lichtenthal.

To Gernsbach. The old road thither leads from the Teufelskanzel towards the E. through the wood, and soon commands a view of the Murgthal (the better road to Gernsbach is by Lichtenthal, see below). Below the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neuhaus* a broad and steep path descends to the r. to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Staufenberg*; thence the valley is followed to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gernsbach*. The carriage-road from the Neuhaus continues to skirt the hill to the l.

Gernsbach (**Stern* or *Post*; *Löwe*; **Pfeiffer's* pine-cone bath and hotel above the village, where the path to Schloss Eberstein diverges, pleasant for a prolonged stay) on the *Murg*, is inhabited principally by wood-merchants. *Wildbad* (p. 198) is 18 M. distant from Gernsbach, a drive of nearly 5 h s., one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fl.; diligence thither daily at 4 p. m., fare 2 fl. 6 kr. To *Schönmünzsch* and *Freudenstadt* diligence daily. Railway to *Rastatt*, p. 162.

The new road ascends by the side of the stream, passing a solitary chapel termed the *Klingel*, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) ***Schloss Eberstein** (1100 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, in 1798 restored under the name of 'Neu-Eberstein'. It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg. The *view is beautiful and extensive, embracing the picturesque Murgthal, upwards as far as the neighbourhood of *Rahmünzsch*, and downwards as far as the Rhine valley. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th cent. (refreshments). This point is generally visited from Baden (3 hrs. on foot, 2 by carr.) by the carriage-road passing Lichtenthal and *Beuern*, leading through beautiful forest scenery. At *Oberbeuern*, 3 M. to the E. of Baden, the inn of 'mine host of the huntsman's bugle' is indicated by a laughing visage, well executed in sandstone, placed above the door by way of sign.

About 7 M. to the N.W. of Baden, in the vicinity of *Kuppenheim* (p. 162), the **Favorite**, a château of the Grand-duke, erected 1725 by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the Margrave Lewis William, rises from the woods. After the death of the latter, this talented and beautiful woman, having for 19 years superintended the education of her sons, retired to this castle, where she spent the remainder of her life in acts of penance and devotion. The *Hermitage* in the park contains reminiscences of this singular character. The steward who lives in the park shows the château (fee 24 kr.), and supplies refreshments.

One of the finest excursions near Baden is to *Allerheiligen (see p. 210) by *Achern*. Carr. at the *Krone* or *Adler* at Achern; charge for the excursion, 7–8 fl.; if not farther than the *Neuhaus* (p. 210), 4½ fl. Travellers who desire to return from Allerheiligen to Achern (2 hrs. drive) by another route, should rejoin their conveyance at the foot of the waterfall, drive in 1¼ hr. to *Oppenau*, then down the *Renchthal* in 2 hrs. to *Lautenbach* and *Oberkirch*, thence to stat. *Appenweiler* or *Renchen*. Carr. from Achern for the whole excursion 8–10 fl. Carr. from Allerheiligen, see p. 211; *Mummelsee* and *Hornisgrinde*, p. 209.

30. From Baden to Strasbourg.

Comp. Map p. 162.

Baden Rail. in 2–3¼ hrs.; fares by exp. 3 fl. 37, 2 fl. 34 kr., ord. trains 3 fl. 14, 2 fl. 18, 1 fl. 37 kr. Best views to the l.

Oos is junction of the Baden branch with the main line. L. are the mountains of the Black Forest in picturesque groups; farther on, the grey tower of *Yburg* (p. 166) on a flattened peak. **Sinzheim**, first stat. Near stat. **Steinbach** (*Stern*), on a barren hill l., stands a red sandstone monument to the memory of *Erwin*, architect of Strasbourg cathedral, born at Steinbach, d. at Strasbourg 1318. *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced in the vicinity.

Bühl (*Rabe*; *Bad. Hof*) possesses one of the most ancient churches in the country. Through the animated *Bühlerthal* which opens here a picturesque road leads to (7½ M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 208). On the mountain-side rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck*, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (pleasant excursion to the castle by the village of *Kappel-Windeck* at the foot of the hill).

Stat. **Ottersweier** (*Sonne*; *Adler*); the *Hubbad*, a pretty and much frequented watering-place, with a warm mineral spring and a hydropathic establishment (not expensive), is situated 1½ M. to the W.

Stat. **Achern** (**Krone*, or *Post*, carr. to Allerheiligen 7–8 fl.; **Adler*, moderate; beer at *Huber's* and the *Engel*) is an industrial town, situated at the mouth of the *Kappeler Thal*. The marketplace is adorned by a handsome monument to the Grand-duke Leopold (d. 1852). In the vicinity is the admirably conducted *Lunatic Asylum* of *Illenau*, accommodating 400 patients. Hence through the *Kappeler-Thal* to Allerheiligen, see p. 210.

At **Sasbach**, 1½ M. N. of Achern, the French marshal Turenne fell in an engagement with the imperial general Montecuccoli. The spot is marked by a grey granite obelisk, erected 1829, on which the marshal's victories are recorded. A French *invalid* has the charge of the monument, which is visible from the rail.; the site belongs to the French government.

About ¾ M. to the W. of Sasbach lies the **Erlenbad**, visited by numerous invalids, especially from Alsace, with salt springs (70° Fahr.). Pleasant walk (1 hr.) to the ruins of *Neu-Windeck*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From *Lauf* by *Glashütte* to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 209) 2 hrs. — The **Brigittenschloss** (or *Hohenroder Schloss*) is ¼ hr. from the Erlenbad (viâ *Schelsberg*); the ruins are insignificant, but a noble prospect, embracing the plain of the Rhine etc., is enjoyed. Return-

route by (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sasbachwalden* (Badischer Hof), a beautifully situated village, to (3 M.) *Achern*.

Beyond Stat. *Renchen* the spire of Strasbourg becomes visible in the distance to the W. Stat. **Appenweier**.

From Appenweier to Oppenau diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. through the picturesque and productive *Renchthal*. At (6 M.) *Oberkirch* (Post, good Klingenberger, a wine of the district) excellent Kirschwasser is distilled; the ruine of *Schauenburg*, 1 M. to the N., commands a fine view. The next village in the valley is (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautenbach*, then (13 M.) *Sulzbach* (small unpretending watering-place, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the road), and (3 M.) *Oppenau* (p. 211).

At Appenweier the Strasbourg rail. diverges from the main line, passing stat. *Kork* and *Kehl*, and traversing a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl.

Kehl (**Post* or *Weisses Lamm*; **Rehfuss*; **Salmen*, at the stat.), formerly only a fortified 'tête-de-pont' of Strasbourg, possesses a handsome modern *Church*.

At Kehl the junction line between the Baden and the French railways crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge. immediately below the bridge of boats.

The train now passes the Desaix-monument (l. see p. 174), skirts the cemetery (r.) and stops at the stat. near the S.E. gate (*Porte d'Austerlitz*) of Strasbourg. It next describes a wide circuit S. of the town, and near *Königshofen* joins the Bâle-Strasbourg line (comp. p. 193). Formalities of the 'douane' at the 'Porte d'Austerlitz', or at the principal station.

Strasbourg. Hotels. **Ville de Paris* (Pl. a), R. from 2 fr., L. 1 fr., B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. exc. W. 3 fr., A. 1 fr.; **Maison Rouge* (Pl. b); *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, near the stat.; *Vignette* (Pl. e, *Grand-Rue* 67); *Ours*; *Baden Hotel*; *Vienne*, moderate.

Cafés. **du Broglie*; *du Globe*, both in the Broglie; *de l'Europe* and *de l'Univers*, both near the Kleberplatz; *Bauer* in the Munstergasse; *Hauswald*, not far from the station. — *Beer*: *Wilder Mann*, near the stat.; *Reber*, *Gerbergraben*; *Greif*, *Weinmarkt*, etc.

Public Gardens. *Jardin Lips* and *Jardin Kammerer*, both outside the *Porte des Juifs*; music in the evening 2 or 3 times a week. *Orangerie*, a well-kept garden belonging to the town, in the *Ruprechtsau*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, an agreeable promenade.

Cabs, or *Citadines*, per drive in the town 75 c., luggage 20 c.; from Strasbourg stat. to the Rhine-bridge 1 fr. 25 c., luggage 50 c.; to the Kehl stat., incl. bridge toll, 2 fr. 75 c. For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 80. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 fr. 20 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. After dusk $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more; after midnight double fares.

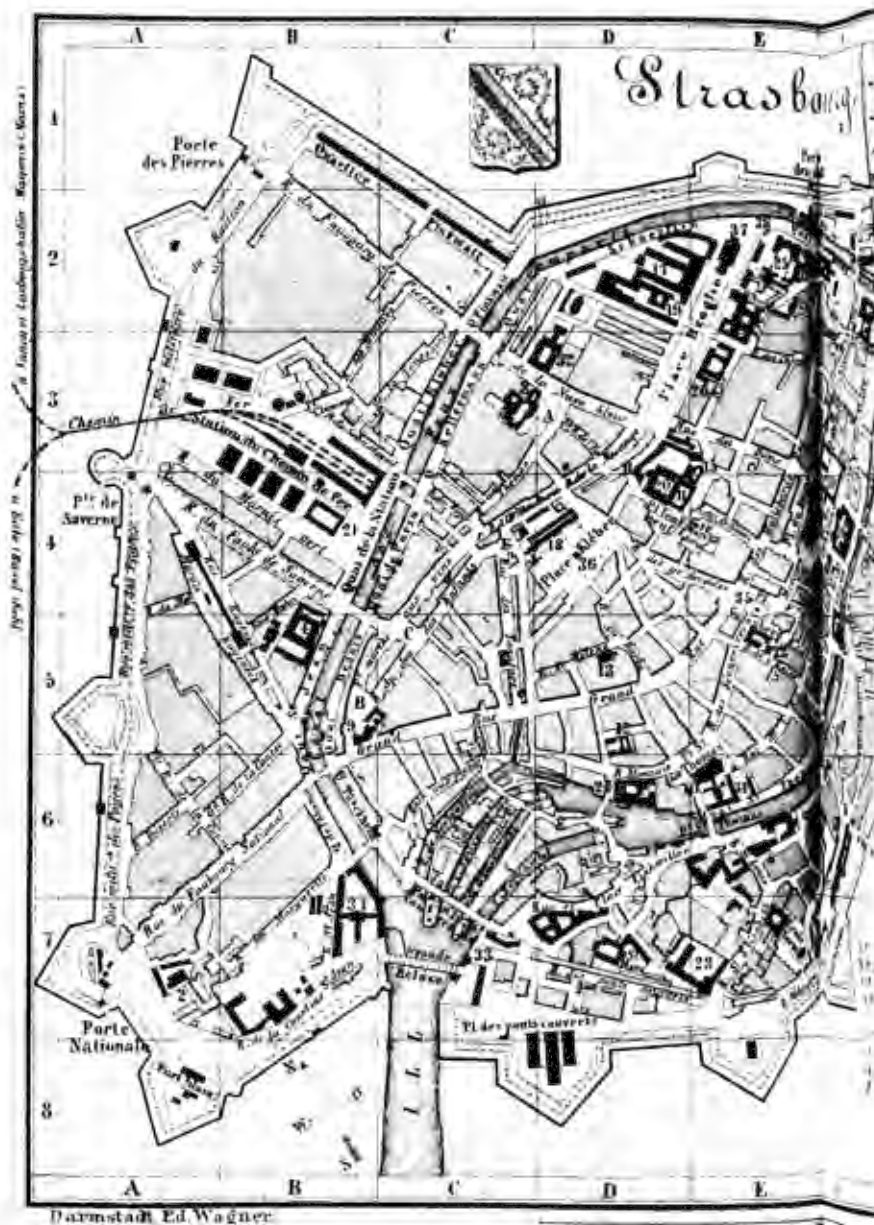
Railway Stations N. W. of the town, for Paris, Bâle, Mayence, and Kehl; for the last there is also a stat. at the *Austerlitz Gate*.

Pâtés de foie gras at *Henry's*, *Rue de la Mésange*; *Doyen*, *Rue du Dôme*; *Hummel*, *Grand' Rue*; prices 5 to 40 fr. The geese's livers frequently attain a weight of 2–3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: *Cathedral* (ascend tower); *Church of St. Thomas* (p. 173); *Monuments of Kleber* (p. 174) and *Gutenberg* (p. 173).

English Church Service in the *Hôtel de Paris*.

Strasbourg (Ger. *Strassburg*), the Rom. *Argentoratum*, formerly the capital of Lower Alsace, and one of the most important towns on the Rhine, now capital of the French Department of





the Lower Rhine, lies on the *Ill*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine with which it is connected by a small and a large canal. On Sept. 30th, 1681, in a time of peace, Strasbourg was seized by Louis XIV., and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyk in 1697. The fortifications have since been greatly extended, and it is now one of the strongest fortresses and the third largest arsenal in France. Garrison above 6000; pop. 84,167, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.

The Emp. Maximilian I., writing of Strasbourg, describes it as the bulwark of the holy Rom. empire, and commends its 'good old German honesty and worth'. The town has still a German air, and although it has belonged to France for 170 years, the ancient language and customs are still partially prevalent.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 1) (open except from 12 to 2 o'clock) was founded by Clovis in 510, but destroyed by lightning in 1007; the foundation of the present edifice was laid by Bishop Werner of Hapsburg in 1015, interior completed 1275. In 1277 the **Façade* was commenced by Erwin of Steinbach and his daughter Sabina; to the latter the church owes the magnificent decorations of the **Portal*. Above it in niches are the equestrian statues of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg, and (since 1823) Louis XIV. The sculptures above the portal belong chiefly to the 13th and 14th centuries. The upper part of the spire was erected by Joh. Hültz of Cologne at the commencement of the 15th cent. in the capricious late Gothic style, completed 1439. The upper part of the S. tower is wanting. Few cathedrals afford so good an opportunity for tracing the progress of Gothic from its origin in the Romanesque (choir, crypt, and part of transept) to its highest perfection (body of the church, completed 1275—1339), and to its decline (platform between the towers 1365, top of spire 1439).

Length of the edifice 175 yds., breadth 65 yds.; nave 101 ft. in height, 45 ft. in breadth. Some of the stained-glass windows are admirably executed; the Magi with the Virgin Mary in the N. aisle are modern. The elegant pillars and columns of the interior are embellished with statues, but the church is somewhat destitute of ornament. The *Font* in the N. transept dates from 1453, the **Pulpit*, richly sculptured, from 1486. The Chapel of St. John (l. by the choir) contains a monument to *Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1290), under whose auspices the construction of the façade began. The Chapel of St. Mary (S. aisle) contains a sculpture representing the interment of the Virgin, executed 1480.

The celebrated astronomical **Clock*, constructed by Schwilgué 1838—1842 in the S. transept, is highly curious and ingenious.

The globe beneath shows the course of the stars, behind it is a perpetual almanac, l. a piece of mechanism exhibiting christian chronology, r. the geocentric opposition and conjunction of the sun and moon; above it a dial determining the intervening time; still higher is shown the course of the moon. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand;

higher up a skeleton, representing time, strikes the hour of 12; figures round it strike the quarters, and represent man's progress through boyhood, youth, manhood and old age. Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche the 12 apostles move round a figure of the Saviour, bowing as they pass. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral.

Two inscriptions on a pillar near the clock commemorate the zeal and piety of *Joh. Geiler of Kaisersberg* (d. 1510), one of the most learned men and undaunted preachers of his age.

On the Romanesque S. **Portal* statues of the great architect Erwin and his talented daughter Sabina were erected in 1840. The skillfully renovated sculpture on this portal, executed by the latter, deserves minute inspection. Above the doors are represented the death, interment, resurrection, and coronation of the Virgin, and on the central pillar the Saviour and king Solomon. Beneath is Solomon's Judgment, and r. and l. figures emblematical of Christianity and Judaism. There are several other statues by Sabina on pillars in the S. aisle, next to the transept.

On the N. side is the Chapel of St. Lawrence with a beautiful gateway of the 15th cent., adorned with restored sculptures of the martyrdom of the saints.

The **Cathedral Tower* rises to a vast and dizzy height. Near the r. Portal, round the corner, is a door to a staircase of easy ascent. A few steps up, the custodian dwell-, from whom a ticket (15 c.) is procured. The visitor then ascends 330 steps to the platform, 245 ft. above the street, affording a fine view of the town and its promenades. E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the Vosges; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl (p. 204), rising from the plain; beyond it in the extreme distance the magnificent Jura chain. Services of the door-keeper unnecessary, fee generally expected. From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 279 ft., the entire height is therefore 524 ft. (the highest building in Europe; St. Martin's at Landsbut in Germany 483 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 455 ft., St. Paul's at London 340 ft.). The tower having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded at the summit with a network of conductors. The turrets at the four corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, are ascended by winding staircases: visitors however must here be attended by the custodian, who afterwards produces a visitor's book for the traveller's signature, and expects a gratuity. From the upper part of these turrets, still in an unfinished state, the visitor arrives at the '*Lantern*', an open space immediately below the extreme summit, 511 ft. above the pavement. The entrance to it is closed by a grating, not opened without special permission from the mayor.

The ancient residence of the Bishops, opp. the S. Portal of the Cathedral, with terrace facing the Ill, was purchased by the town during the Revolution, and presented to Napoleon in 1806. In 1841—1848 it served as a royal residence, and in 1853 was presented to Napoleon III.

From the cathedral the traveller next proceeds to the Church of St. Thomas across the *Place Gutenberg*, where a handsome bronze *Statue* was erected in 1840 to the great printer, who conducted his first experiments at Strasbourg in 1436. The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men.

The Art of Printing was invented in 1440 by *Johann Gutenberg*. The art of making impressions from reversed letters carved on tablets of wood had been practised at an earlier period; Gutenberg's merit consists in his invention of movable types, which he at first manufactured of wood, afterwards of lead. His first experiments were made at Strasbourg, 1424—40; he then settled at Mayence, where ten years later he associated himself with *Fust*, a wealthy goldsmith, and *Schöffer*, after which the practical value of his art began to be realized, greatly owing to the invention by Schöffer of an improved printing-press. In 1455 Gutenberg separated from his partners, who in 1456 completed the first printed book, a copy of the Bible in 2 folio vols. Their next work was the Psalter of 1457 (the first book bearing the date of its issue); the *Rationale* of Durandus appeared in 1459, and the *Katholicon* in 1460, the latter probably printed by Gutenberg, who had meanwhile established another printing-office. The art now spread rapidly, and within a few years Venice, Rome, Paris, etc. possessed printing-offices of their own, most of them founded by Germans. Printing was introduced into England in 1474 by William Caxton, a merchant who had learned the art in the Netherlands. The Dutch have attempted to claim the honour of the invention for their countryman Lawrence Coster, who lived some years earlier than Gutenberg, but his art is proved to have consisted merely in the employment of carved wooden tablets, whilst the use of movable type, the very essence of the invention, was unquestionably discovered by Gutenberg.

In the *Maison de Notre Dame*, adjoining the palace on the l., are preserved the ancient plan of the cathedral, a model of the spire, and several specimens of Gothic carving in stone.

The **Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 10; the sacristan lives at the back of the choir) was founded 1031; choir, of plain Gothic construction, commenced 1270, nave with its four aisles erected in the Gothic style 1313—1330. It is now appropriated to a Prot. congregation. The choir contains a magnificent monument in marble, erected by Louis XV. to *Marshal Saxe*, the work of the sculptor Pigalle, and the result of twenty years' labour. The marshal is descending into the tomb held open to receive him by Death, while a beautiful female figure representing France strives to detain him; at the side Hercules in mournful attitude leans upon his club; l. are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, with broken flags beneath, commemorating the marshal's victories over the three powers in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but as a work of art masterly and original.

The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University of Strasbourg. In a side-chapel are two mummies, found 1802, said to be the bodies of a Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken and his daughter, who probably died in the 16th cent.

The *Temple Neuf* (Pl. 11) of the 16th cent., once the property of the Dominicans, now. Prot., contains the tombstone of the celebrated Dominican Joh. Tauler (d. 1361) and some curious frescoes of a death-dance, probably of the 14th or 15th cent.

Near the latter is the *Town Library* (Pl. 15), possessing a rich collection of curious ancient works and documents. In the entrance-hall Rom. and other antiquities.

The square called the *Brogie*, after a marshal of that name, is bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 37), completed 1821, with a Portico adorned with statues of 6 Muses. Representations on Sund., Tuesd., Thursd., Frid. A military band frequently plays in the Place on summer evenings, 7—8½ o'clock.

Opp. the theatre on the r. are the residences of the prefect of the town and the commandant of the garrison. The *Statue* (Pl. 38) of the Marquis de Lezay-Marnesia, by Grass, was erected 1857. Farther on is the *Town-Hall* (Pl. 26, entrance from the Rue Brulée), with a small collection of pictures. open Sund., Tuesd., Thursd. 2—4; at other times fee 1 fr.

The *Rue Brulée*, which runs S.E., parallel with the Broglie, received its name from the burning of 2000 Jews, who refused to be baptized, Feb. 14th, 1349, on the spot where the Hôtel de la Préfecture now stands.

The *University*, inaugurated 1621, once numbered Gæthe among its students; here the great poet and scholar completed his law studies, and graduated in 1772. It is now an *Academy*, and deserves a visit on account of its *Museum of Nat. Hist.* (Thursd. 2—4. Sund. 10—12; at other times fee 1 fr.).

In the *Place d'Armes* (esplanade) is a bronze *Statue* to *General Kleber* (d. 1800), at the foot of which reclines an Egyptian sphynx; on the sides two reliefs.

Near the *Porte d'Austerlitz* are the spacious *Artillery Barracks* (*St. Nicholas*), and near them the *Arsenal de Construction*, one of the largest in France.

A few min. after leaving by train this gate the traveller passes the *Cemetery* and catches a glimpse of the green ramparts of the *Citadel*, constructed by Vauban 1682—1684, l. of the road. Beyond the bridge over a branch of the Rhine stands a *Monument* erected by Napoleon to *General Desaix*, who fell at Marengo in 1800.

Junction line to Kehl see p. 170; fares 1 fr., 70, 50 c.

31. From Strasbourg to Mayence.

Railway in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ —8 hrs. Fares to Weissenburg 6 fr. 55, 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 65 c.: from Weissenburg to Mayence 6 fl. 27, 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 33 kr.

Through-passengers by expr. are exempt from custom-house formalities. Those unacquainted with the r. bank of the Rhine should select the Baden rail.

At Wendenheim this line diverges from the Paris rail., and proceeding N.E., crosses the *Zorn* at stat *Hördt*. Country flat; on the r. in the distance are the mountains of the Black Forest, from the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 209) to below Baden. Stat. *Bischweiler*, cloth-factories, and in the neighbourhood hop-gardens.

After passing *Marienthal*, where till 1789 there was a nunnery, the town of **Hagenau** (*Post; Blume; Wilder Mann*) is reached, formerly a free town of the German Empire. Part of the walls and fortifications, erected by Fred. Barbarossa 1164, still exist. The lofty church of *St. George* belongs partly to the 13th cent. The large building on the N. is the prison.

The train next traverses the *Hagenauer Wald*, and after some smaller stations arrives at **Weissenburg** (*Ange*), a town with 6000 inhab., possessing an interesting early Gothic church (**St. Peter and St. Paul*, end of 13th cent.), where passengers by slow trains change carriages. Here the Bavarian line commences; custom-house formalities for travellers to Strasbourg.

At Weissenburg the line traverses the *Weissenburger Linien*, remains of intrenchments constructed by Marshal Villars 1705, during the Spanish War of Succession. The *Lauter* and the Bavarian frontier are next crossed. The Bavar. custom-house is at stat. *Schaidt*. From stat. *Winden* a branch line crosses the Rhine to *Carlsruhe* (in 1 hr.; comp. p. 161).

Next important stat. **Landau** (**Pfälzer Hof; Schwan*), a Bavarian fortress, popul. 11,081 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.), garrison 3000. It was besieged and captured seven times in the Thirty Years' War, seized in 1680 by Louis XIV., regularly fortified by Vauban 1686; it changed hands several times between 1702 and 1713, and was under the French dominion from the Peace of Rastatt (1714) till 1814. Above the town-gates are suns (that over the French gate wears a pleasant, that over the Germ. an angry expression), over which may be read the vain inscription of Louis XIV., '*Nec pluribus impar*'. Omnibus from the stat. to Gleisweiler in 1 hr., and twice daily to Annweiler (p. 185).

About 6 M. N. W. of Landau (dilig. once daily, 24 kr.), at the base of the *Teufelsberg* (2661 ft.) is situated **Gleisweiler** (1065 ft.), sheltered from the N. and W. winds, possessing an extensive *Hydropathic Estab.*, where the grape, whey and cowhouse-air (!) cures may likewise be undergone (also an hotel) (charges, incl. med. attendance, 14—28 fl. weekly). Pleasant excursion thence to *Scharfeneck*, a ruin 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. W.

The train next crosses the *Queich*, ancient frontier between Alsace and the Palatinate, and boundary between the Vosges and the Haardt Mts., fortified by the French in the wars of the 17th and 18th cent. by extensive intrenchments (*Landauer Linien*).

Edenkoben (**Schaf*; *Pfälzer Hof*), the next place of consequence, boasts of a sulphur spring; in the background the royal villa of *Ludwigshöhe* (p. 184). On an eminence at the foot of the *Kalmit* (2232 ft.) are the ruins of the *Kropsburg*, now occupied by poor families. Dilig. once daily in 1 hr. to Gleisweiler (see above). On a hill l. of the next stat. *Maikammer* rises the imposing *Marburg* (p. 183). **Neustadt** (p. 181), junction of the Saarbrücken line, is much resorted to for the grape-cure.

The Ludwig-rail. here turns E. and enters the great plain of the Rhine, with extensive vineyards, tobacco, and corn fields. Stat. *Schifferstadt* is junction for *Speyer* and *Germersheim*.

From *Speyer* (p. 154) by railway in 35 min. to *Germersheim* (*Elephant*), an old town at the confluence of the *Queich* (p. 175) and the Rhine, strongly fortified in 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1296. Diligence 4 times daily from *Germersheim* to *Landau* (p. 175) in 2¼ hrs.

Ludwigshafen (*Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Wolf*; **Rail. Rest.*; beer at *Pschorr's*), formerly tête-de-pont of the old fortress of Mannheim, scene of many a bloody contest during the revolution, was founded 1843. The wharf, one of the best on the Rhine, is furnished with long rows of warehouses and magazines connected with the railway by tramways. Railway-bridge across the Rhine see p. 154; passengers to Mannheim, Heidelberg etc. change carriages here.

Next stat. *Oggersheim*, with the handsome *Loretto Church*. Then the flourishing little town of **Frankenthal** (*Hôtel Otto*), founded by Calvinists banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards 1554, and who, on account of religious differences, emigrated from Frankfurt to this place in 1562. It is connected by a canal (constructed 1777) with the Rhine, 3 M. distant. — Omnibus to *Dürkheim* (p. 183) in 2½ hrs.

Worms (**Alter Kaiser*, near the cathedral; *Hôtel Hartmann* (*Liebfrauenberg*); Bellevue, opp. Luther's Monument, R. 48, B. 24, A. 12 kr.; Rhenish Hotel, on the river, ¾ M. from the town; Worret's Restaur.), one of the most ancient towns in Germany, situated ¾ M. from the Rhine to which its walls formerly extended. The Burgundian conquerors of the Rhineland (431), the Franconian kings, and afterwards Chaulmagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. Here the war against the Saxons was concluded in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordate between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. Many other interesting historical events are also connected with this venerable city.

As early as 1255 Worms belonged to the Confederation of Rhenish towns, and in the time of Fred. Barbarossa contained a pop. of 70,000; at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War this number had fallen to 40,000; last census 13,381 (2/3 Prot.). The suburbs were levelled 1632 by the Swedish Colonel Haubold, and in 1689 the town suffered cruel devastation at the hands of

Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. A proclamation had been issued that the town, with the exception of the cathedral, should be committed to the flames. The dismayed inhabitants accordingly fled to the sacred edifice with their valuables, which thus became an easy prey. On May 31st the town was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. Traces of the fire may still be observed on the cathedral walls.

The **Cathedral*, consecrated 1016 in presence of the Emp. Henry II., underwent extensive alterations at the close of the 12th cent. The structure, with its four elegant tower, two cupolas and choir, is, especially externally, one of the finest Romanesque churches in existence. Quaint figures of animals and masks are visible on the towers, of which the N.W. was erected 1472, to replace one which had fallen in. To the same date belongs the S. pointed arched **Portal*, in the pediment of which is the figure of a woman with a mural crown, mounted on an animal, whose four heads (angel, lion, ox, eagle) are symbolical of the four Evangelists. The whole is emblematical of the victorious Church, and has no reference, as some suppose, to the frightful execution of the tyrannical Brunhilde, consort of the Austrasian king Siegbert, which took place here 613, by order of Clotaire II. of Soissons.

The **Interior* (369 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, across transepts 122 ft.) has been recently restored. The choir was decorated with marble and gilding in the 18th cent., but the rest of the church is remarkable for its simple dignity, and the effectiveness of the architectural forms. The *Sculptures* representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the r., and the *Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses*, of the 13th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistery*, i. of the S. Portal, contains some large **Sculptures*, admirably executed, perfect in detail, and in excellent preservation. They formerly belonged to the cloisters of the 15th cent., but on the demolition of the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the *Tombstone* of the knight Eberhard von Heppenheim, a well-executed kneeling figure. The font formerly belonged to the ancient chapel of St. John, taken down in 1807. The paintings in the old Byzantine style of the two patron saints of the church, St. Peter und St. Paul, and of other saints, alone escaped the French conflagration. The objects in this chapel deserve minute examination, and are shown by the sacristan (fee 18 kr.) who lives in the square, a few hundred yds. from the S. portal.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral was the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded by the Nibelungenlied in the 14th Adventure.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the *Bischofshof*, formerly the episcopal palace, and originally the castle of king Günther. It was destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794, and the massive red-sandstone foundations of the original structure alone remain. On the E. side of this building is situated

Heil's Haus, a handsome specimen of the late-Renaissance style. — In the Bischofshof the diet of April, 1821, was held, in which Luther defended his doctrines in presence of Charles V., six electors, and a numerous assembly, concluding with the words: '*Here I stand, I can do no otherwise, God help me! Amen.*' This event is sometimes erroneously said to have taken place in the old Rathhaus, on the site of which the *Church of the Trinity* in the market-place was erected in 1726.

The *Lutherplatz*, which is reached by the Carmeliterstrasse direct from the railway-station in 3 min., is embellished with **Luther's Monument*, designed by *Rietschel*, partially modelled by him, and completed after his death by *Kietz* and *Dondorf* of Dresden (erected 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied eight years, merits examination. The principal basement in the centre bears a pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, on which stands Luther's statue in bronze, 11 ft. in height, a commanding figure. In his left hand he holds a bible, to which he points with his right; his face, on which faith is admirably portrayed, is turned upwards. At his feet, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation; in front, r. *Huss*, l. *Savonarola*; at the back, r. *Wickliffe*, l. *Petrus Waldus*. On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen on the r., and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the l.; at the back Melancthon on the r., and Reuchlin on the l. (each 9½ ft. in height). Between these, on lower basements, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) *Magdeburg*, (l.) *Augsburg*, and (at the back) *Spires*. Between these statues are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

The *Synagogue* near the Mainzer Thor is an object of interest to antiquarians, though externally insignificant. The Jewish community of Worms, one of the oldest in Germany, is said to have existed as early as 588 B.C., at the time of the first destruction of the Temple.

Heil's Garden merits a visit; magnificent palms and rare plants in the hot-houses.

In the Mainzer suburb, destroyed by the Swedes and French, the **Liebfrauenkirche* (*Church of our Lady*), ¾ M. from the cathedral, alone escaped. The broad path r. which leads to it, diverges from the high-road about 100 yards from the Mainzer Thor, and passes the old churchyard. The church was erected at the close of the 15th cent. to replace an older edifice; the key-stone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture in the N. aisle. The *Portal* is decorated with well-executed statues, representing the wise and foolish virgins, the death of the Virgin, and her coronation by the Saviour. Service on Sat. and those days dedicated to the Virgin.

The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* is yielded by vineyards near the church. Near the old watch-tower *Luginsland*, and at the

Catetloch on the S. side of the town, a similar wine is produced.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the *Rosengarten*, on the r. bank of the river, opposite to Worms (now terminus of the Darmstadt rail., p. 142). With this spot are connected many ancient traditions, preserved in the poetry of Siegfried and the Nibelungen, to appreciate which, however, a thorough acquaintance with the old German language is requisite.

To **Alzey**, a small town on the *Sulzbach*, branch line in 1 hr. by stat. *Pfeddersheim* and *Monsheim*, which will be continued to Bingen (p. 80).

Near Worms the line crosses the Bavarian-Hessian frontier, and afterwards passes the *Cemetery*, where a conspicuous monument surmounted by a helmet was erected 1848 to veterans of Napoleon.

In the distance to the l. lies **Hernsheim**, with the white château of the Dalbergs. In the church many members of the family repose, among others the prince-primate Carl von Dalberg, once Grand-duke of Frankfurt (d. 1817), and Emmerich Jos. von Dalberg (d. 1833), ambassador of Baden in Paris, created Duke by Napoleon for his services in furthering the emperor's alliance with Marie Louise.

Guntersblum (*Krone*), a small town belonging to the Count of Leiningen, possesses a venerable church, a large town-hall, and on the N. a palace and grounds of the Count.

Near **Oppenheim** (*Ritter*), the ancient *Bonconica*, the line traverses vine-clad hills. The red church of St. Catherine on the hill is a striking object (see below); near it the gloomy-looking castle of Landskron. This ancient town became incorporated in the Rhenish Confederation in the 12th cent.; in 1689 it was, with the exception of one house, burned by the French. The W. choir (1439) of **St. Catherine's Church* was also destroyed, but the E. portion, dating from the 13th cent., escaped. It was restored in 1838—43, and is a remarkably fine Gothic structure. A charnel-house on the N. side of the churchyard contains bones of Spaniards and Swedes killed in the Thirty Years' War. In many of the skulls bullet-holes may still be seen. The sexton (fee 12 kr.) lives up a stair, l. of the S. entrance.

The *Landskron*, connected with the town by a wall, is the remnant of a once famous Imperial stronghold, constructed by the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by the Emp. Ruprecht, who died here in 1410. Subterranean passages connect it with the town. From the top a good view of the plain of the Rhine; N.E. the Taunus, S.E. Melibocus and Odenwald.

The modern towers which rise from the ruins, one a clock-tower, the other built by a private individual, have a curious effect.

Nierstein (**Anker*) possesses carefully cultivated vineyards, contrasting picturesquely with the red soil. The chapel of the *Herding* family is embellished with frescoes by Gützenberger. On the height l. rises an ancient watch-tower.

On a chain of low, vine-clad hills l. lie *Nackenheim*, *Bodenheim*, and *Laubenheim*, and near Mayence (p. 87) *Weissenau*, which forms a part of the fortifications of that town.

32. From Mannheim to Saarbrücken.

To Neustadt in 1¹/₄, Kaiserslautern in 2¹/₂, Homburg in 3¹/₂, Saarbrücken in 4¹/₂ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 25, 3 fl. 58, 2 fl. 33 kr.

The train crosses the Rhine by the new *iron bridge* (p. 154) to *Ludwigshafen* (p. 176; the stat. is 1¹/₂ M. from the Rhine wharf). Farther on, during 1 hr. the line traverses fields of corn and tobacco. Stat. *Mutterstadt*; *Schifferstadt*, junction for *Speyer* (p. 154), which may be reached in 14 min.; *Bühl*, whence a view of the distant *Donnersberg*; *Hassloch*, a large village with 5000 inhab. As the *Haardt Mts.* are approached, the *Maxburg* (p. 183), on an eminence l., comes in view; r. the ruin of *Winsingen*; beyond it, farther r., the extensive vineyards of *Königsbach*, *Ruppertsberg*, *Musbach*; on the hill-side lies the long village of *Haardt* (p. 182).

Neustadt (p. 181) is junction of the Maximilian, Ludwig, and Bexbach lines. The latter now enters the mountain-district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds through the well-wooded, picturesque ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on an eminence r., stand the red ruins of *Wolfsburg*, below which is a cloth-factory. Next stat. *St. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (*Weber), the numerous cloth-factories of which were founded by French emigrants. On a neighbouring height the ruins of *Neidenfels*. At the following stat. **Frankenstein** (**Krone*; **Hirsch*), the valley is remarkably picture-que; r. the *Teufelsleiter* ('devil's ladder'). In a secluded valley to the r. lies the ruin of *Diemerstein*, now private pleasure-grounds. (From Frankenstein to Dürkheim see p. 182.) Stat. *Hochspeyer*, the highest on the line, lies 100 ft. higher than Neustadt. The last tunnel is 2160 yds. long.

Kaiserslautern (**Schwan*), one of the most important places in the Palatinate (pop. 15,984), situated in the hilly tract of the *Westrich*, was once a residence of the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153; the site is now occupied by a house of correction. His memory is still revered in Kaiserslautern, as he presented the town with a wood, worth 30,000 fl. annually. The Prot. church owes its foundation to the same monarch. The churchyard contains a monument to soldiers of Napoleon, natives of the place. [Diligence to Kreuznach through the *Alsenzthal* (p. 98) in 8 hrs.]

District between Kaiserslautern and Homburg very flat. The line (with the Kaiserstrasse, p. 98) skirts the moor and the hills.

Landstuhl (*Engel*; *Krone*) was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its massive walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in

ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen was besieged here by the electors of the Palatinate and Treves, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His bones lie in a vault under the church. A monument has recently been erected to his memory, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. The Rom. Cath. *Orphan Asylum* was erected in 1853.

From Landstuhl to Cusel branch-railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 fl. 18, 48, or 33 kr. — The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (p. 180). Stat. *Ramstein*; at stat. *Glan-Münchweiler* the cheerful and attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed as far as *Altenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the Cuseler Thal. *Cusel (Post)*, a busy little town with cloth and other factories, was burned down by the French in 1794, on suspicion of being concerned in a forgery of 'assignats'. In the neighbourhood are considerable basalt quarries, the stone from which is largely exported.

Next important stat. **Homburg (Pfalz)**; the handsome Rom. Cath. church is conspicuous. The castle of *Carlsberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., was built by Duke Charles II. of the Palatinate 1780, destroyed by the French 1793.

Branch Line (23 min.; fares 30, 18, 12 kr.) to **Zweibrücken** (= *Pfälzer Hof*; *Zweibrücker Hof*; *Lamm*), formerly the residence of the Dukes of the Zweibrücken-Palatinate, and known to the literary as the place where the *Editiones Bipontinae* of classical authors were published. When Charles X. (Gustavus) of the house Zweibrücken ascended the Swedish throne, the Duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. Stanislaus Leszcynski, the fugitive king of Poland, resided here for some time, and owned the neighbouring grounds of *Tschiftik*, on the road to Pirmasenz, now quite neglected.

Beyond *Bexbach* the line enters the Prussian dominions, and reaches **Neunkirchen**. Hence to **Saarbrücken** see p. 100.

Saarbrücken to *Metz* by rail. in $2\frac{1}{2}$, to *Paris* in 12 hrs.

33. The Bavarian-Rhenish Palatinate.

a. Haardt Mts.

This portion of the Palatinate is not recommended as a field for the pedestrian. With the aid of the railway, however, many fine points of view are easily attained.

The best wines of the Palatinate are produced at Königsbach, Rupertsberg, Deidesheim, Forst, Wachenheim, Dürkheim, Ungstein, and Callstadt; the red wine of the last-named place resembles Burgundy. In good years the Palatinate yields 20 million gals. of wine. Pedestrians should observe that the vineyard-footpaths are closed in Sept. and Oct.

Neustadt (**Löwe*, at the stat., R. 48, B. 24, D. 48 kr.; **Schiff*; **Krone*) is the largest town in this district. The handsome Goth. *Church* of the 14th cent. contains tombstones of the Counts Palatine who founded Neustadt. The gurgoyles terminating in heads of apes, pigs, geese, etc., are termed by the inhabitants *Höllenkinder* ('children of hell'). The Rom. Cath. *Ludwigskirche* is an elegant modern Goth. structure. The *Town Hall*, built 1743, was originally a Jesuit college. Fine prospect of the

environs from the *Schiesshaus*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the stat. Near *Haardt*, a village $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Neustadt, rises *Burg Winzingen* (the *Haardter Schlösschen*), an ivy-clad ruin with pleasure-grounds, not accessible to the public. The **Wolf'sche Anlagen*, near the church, should be visited for the sake of the fine view: Rhine Valley, Speyer, Mannheim, and in clear weather the red-sandstone arches of the castle-terrace at Heidelberg.

Neustadt, being the junction of the Strasbourg and Saarbrücken lines, is conveniently situated for making excursions.

Rail. to *Frankenstein* see p. 180. From Frankenstein a road (dilig. twice daily) leads through the picturesque *Isenachthal* to (9 M.) the *Hartenburg* (**Hirsch*), a castle founded by counts of Leiningen about 1200, completed 1510, dismantled 1794 by the French. Its extensive vaults and vast ruined towers resemble those of the castle of Heidelberg. A large grass-plot ('*Turnierplatz*'), E. of the castle, surrounded with handsome lime-trees, affords a fine view of the valley.

A carriage-road leads from the Hartenburg on the r. bank of the Isenach to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hausen*; thence an ascent of 20 min. to the considerable ruins of the Benedictine monastery of **Limburg* (refreshm.), once the castle of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 as Conrad II. His eldest son Conrad having lost his life while hunting, the king resolved to convert his castle into a religious establishment, an act which he believed would conduce to the repose of his son's soul. He accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church in presence of his Queen Gisela, July 12th, 1030, at $\frac{1}{4}$ a. m., as the chronicles record, and at a later hour on the same day the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Speyer. Twelve years later the edifice was placed in the hands of the Benedictines. The abbots chose the Counts of Leiningen for their protectors; but in consequence of a quarrel Count Emich took possession of and destroyed the abbey in 1504. It was partially restored 1515—54, finally suppressed 1574, and has since been abandoned to decay. The ruins of this imposing basilica, which throughout exhibits the original style of the 11th cent., belong to the town of Dürkheim and are surrounded by pleasure-grounds. The S.W. tower, of the 13th or 14th cent. (137 steps to the top; fine view), part of the cloisters of the same date, and the crypt are in tolerable preservation. Charming views, especially to the E. of the vast garden of the Palatinate and the distant Odenwald; N.W. the view is bounded by the Hartenburg mentioned above.

N. E. of the Limburg rises the *Kastanienberg*, on the wooded slopes of which a part of the *Heidenmauer* is visible; above it rises the *Teufelsstein*, a mass of rock, 12 ft. in height, which possibly once served as an altar. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall), 3—12 ft. in height, constructed of loose stones heaped together, encloses a space on the summit of the *Kastanienberg*, 60—100 ft. in diameter. Cooper derived the materials for his novel

'The Heidenmauer' from this locality. The wall, like that on the Altkönig (p. 135), is doubtless of ancient Germanic origin. The *Peterskopf* (1530 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. N. W. of the Teufelsstein, commands a fine, extensive view. — Two old towers of defence W. of Dürkheim bear the whimsical names '*Murr mir nicht viel*' (do not murmur much) and '*Kehr dich an nichts*' (care for nothing).

From the Limburg a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., either by a carriage-road by *Röhrich*, or by a steep footpath on the E. slope of the hill, to *Grethen* and **Dürkheim** (**Hôtel Reitz*, on the E. side of the town; **Vier Jahreszeiten*), a town with a popul. of 7000, almost entirely rebuilt after the destruction of the castle of the counts of Leiningen by the Elector Pal. Frederick in 1471, and again after the French devastation of 1689. It was subsequently the prosperous residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, till their castle was burned by the French in 1794. The site of the latter is occupied by the Town Hall. The grape-cure and the beautiful situation of Dürkheim attract numerous visitors in autumn.

N. W. of Dürkheim lies the ancient little town of **Göllheim** (*Hirsch*), 12 M. distant by the footpath by *Eisenberg* and *Leiningen*, or 15 M. by *Grünstadt* (Jacobslust; Karpfen; Hôtel Igen), to which ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) an omnibus runs daily. At the extremity of Göllheim stands a modern chapel, in the wall of which is immured the ancient *Königskreuz*, a crucifix much injured by French republicans in 1794. Beneath it is the inscription:

*'Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis
In Julio mense Rex Adolphus cadit ense.'*

to which is added a notice that the monument was renewed by Count Adolph of Nassau in 1611. Beneath an ancient elm in the vicinity of the chapel, July 2nd, 1298, the Emp. Adolph of Nassau (p. 157) was killed in battle, by the sword of his antagonist Albert of Austria. The contest, which had commenced at the *Hasebühl*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., was thus terminated at this spot. The cross and the wall into which it is built were shortly afterwards erected by a member of the imperial family.

Railway from Dürkheim to Neustadt in 40 min. (fares 42, 27, 18 kr.); the seats to the r. afford a view of the vine-clad and wooded slopes of the Haardt Mts. R. on an eminence near stat. **Wachenheim** (*Krone*) rise the ruins of the *Wachtenburg* or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic Counts, subsequently that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome residences and well-kept grounds near the village belong to wealthy wine-merchants. *Forst*, an important wine-growing village, lies l. of the line. Stat. **Deidesheim** (**Bairischer Hof*), the wine of which also enjoys a high reputation, is another seat of vineyard-proprietors, who constitute the sole aristocracy of this district. Next stat. *Mussbach* and **Neustadt** (p. 181).

The conspicuous ***Maxburg**, a modern castle of the King of Bavaria, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, rises on a mountain, 1000 ft. in height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. N. W. of Neustadt. The traveller coming from the Neustadt stat. turns l. before reaching the town, and passes the (r.) Schiesshaus (p. 182); at (25 min.) *Oberhambach* a steep paved causeway ascends to the r.; 30 min., a sign-post; 25 min., the castle is attained (custodian 12 kr.). The

ruins on which the new structure was erected were of vast extent, and the Rom. walls still visible render it probable that one of the Rom. *castra stativa* was here stationed to command Upper Germany. The old castle, built, it is said, by the Emp. Henry II., fell into the hands of the bishops of Speyer as early as 1100. It was stormed and demolished by insurgent peasantry in 1525, but afterwards rebuilt at their expense. In 1552 it was burned by the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, and for its final destruction it was indebted to Louis XIV. in 1688. According to tradition the Emp. Henry IV. hence undertook his pilgrimage to Canossa barefooted.

The traveller may descend from the Maxburg by a steep footpath in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Diedesfeld*, walk to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) stat. *Maikammer-Kirrweiler*, and return to Neustadt by railway. If time permits, a visit may be paid to the **Villa Ludwigshöhe**. Route thither from the Maxburg by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Maikammer* and (3 M.) *Edenkoben* (p. 175), along the slope of the vine-clad and wooded hills, to the flourishing village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rhodt*, on a mountain near which rises the ruin *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*. At the base of the hill stands the villa, erected by Lewis I. of Bavaria, commanding a noble prospect. Interior destitute of ornament. Curious kitchen.

About 6 M. W. rises the *Steigerkopf* (2042 ft.), on which is the *Schänzel*, an important military point, successfully defended against the French in 1794 by the Prussian Gen. v. Pfau, who was killed in the battle.

Railway from Edenkoben to Neustadt see p. 176. Excursion by railway to Speyer see p. 154.

Delightful views, especially by morning light, from the railway between Neustadt and Landau, an excursion replete with interest.

b. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

The mountains S. of the *Queich* are considered to belong to the Vosges, of which the Haardt Mts., N. of that stream, are the spurs.

Excursion (3 days from Landau): 1st. Madenburg, Trifels, Annweiler, Willgartswiesen, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 2nd. Schloss Dahn, Schönaau, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 3rd. Weigelburg, Lauterthal, Weissenburg, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From the French Gate at Landau (p. 175) the Annweiler road is followed as far as the burial-ground, where the road to the l. must be taken. At (2 M.) *Wallmersheim* the paved road to the r., before the bridge is reached, is selected; at a ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) crossway a straight direction must be pursued. Fine view of the mountains here: r. on an abrupt eminence the insignificant ruins of *Neukastel*, lower down the important looking *Neukasteler Hof*; in the background the Münz near Annweiler; l. the Madenburg. Then (3 M.) *Eschbach* (Engel, poor), whence a guide to the Madenburg and Trifels is necessary (36 kr.).

The ***Madenburg**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. of Eschbach, the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonged to the counts

of Leiningen, afterwards to the archbishopric of Speyer, and was burned down by the French general Montclar, 1680. It commands a noble prospect, one of the finest in the Palatinate, comprising the plain of the Rhine from Strasbourg to the Melibocus, in the distance the heights of the Odenwald and Black Forest. The spire of Strasbourg, the towers of Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim and Worms, are all visible. A peculiar attraction is the view of the adjacent Vosges, with numerous volcanic and forest-clad peaks, from many of which bald masses of variegated sandstone rise in grotesque forms.

A walk of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. W. along the lofty mountain-slopes, through fragrant pine, fir and beech wood, now brings the pedestrian to the ruined castle of ***Trifels** (1512 ft.), where Richard Cœur de Lion was confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. Trifels was not unfrequently occupied by the German emperors; its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated in 1076, deserted by his nobles, and pursued by the unnatural hostility of his son. It also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archb. of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay; nothing is now left but the tower (32 ft.) and fragments of the walls. The view resembles that from the Madenburg, but is less extensive. On a mountain of equal height rises the *Münz*, a square tower (74 ft.), 1 hr. walk from Annweiler on the N.W. side.

Annweiler (*Trifels; Rother Ochse; Post*), a small town with a handsome modern *Town-Hall*, uninteresting to the traveller. The tower on the ***Rehberg**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the village, is a beautiful point of view. The path to it quits the high road at the 'Trifels' inn. View of the plain less extensive than that from the Madenburg, that of the mountains more imposing.

A diligence from Landau passes twice daily through Annweiler on its way to Willgartswiesen (see below), Kaltebach, and Dahn or Pirmasenz. The pedestrian, however, will find it preferable to walk through the ***Annweiler Thal**, a narrow dale enclosed by wooded slopes and mountain-peaks, from which fantastic masses of variegated sandstone project.

The road leads through ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rinnthal* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sarnstall* to (3 M.) **Willgartswiesen** (***Lamm**), with picturesque modern church. At a sign-post, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the village, the road is quitted, and the direction of the brook followed to the l. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hauenstein* the brook is crossed; then a narrow, sandy track followed to the l. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a fir-wood is traversed; rapid ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to a ruined chapel; 5 min., descent r.; 15 min. *Erfweiler*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W. (at a bend in the road the footpath descends l. into the wood) rise the ruins of

**Schloss Dahn*, scarcely distinguishable from the rock on which it stands. The steps and passages are partly cut out of the solid rock. Good survey of the surrounding mountains from the summit. *Dahn (Pfalz)*, visible from the castle, s $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant. The post-st. at *Kaltebach* is $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. N. of Dahn.

The route is now by the high road, following the course of the *Lauter*, to ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bruchweiler*; on the heights r. and l. the rock-formations are most imposing and grotesque. One mile beyond *Bruchweiler* the *Lauterthal* is quitted by a road r. to (1 M.) *Rumbach*, through the picturesque valley of that name, and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schönau* (**Löwe*, unpretending), a village with insignificant iron-works. Hence (guide advisable) by *Hirschthal*, a Bavar. village on the French frontier, and the castle of *Fleckenstein*, in 2 hrs. (or by the direct route in 1 hr.) to the **Wegelburg*, central point of the ancient Wasgau, and the finest point in the excursion. Path thither as follows: 10 min. beyond *Schönau* it enters the wood; 40 min., a sign-post; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the summit. The ruins are insignificant, but the *view is magnificent and extensive, probably the finest in the Palatinate: N. the rocky district of *Dahn*, the *Rehberg*, *Trifels*, *Madenburg*, *Haardt Mt.*, and *Donnersberg*; S. and W. *Alsace* and the mountains of *Lorraine*. A mountain-indicator at the top.

From the sign-post mentioned above, a broad path leads N.E. to *Nothweiler* (Görtler) in 40 min. Then over the hills to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bodenthal*, for the first half of the way a guide necessary (24 kr.); the second half, always descending, is easily found. Here the beautiful wooded valley of the *Lauter* is regained and not again quitted. At (3 M.) *St. Germanshof* the French frontier is crossed, and 3 M. farther stat. *Weissenburg* (p. 175) is reached.

34. From Strasbourg to Bâle.

Alsace Railway. Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ord. trains 5–6 hrs.; fares 15 fr. 80, 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 80 c. Rail. or Paris time is 22 min. behind *Bâle* and *Strasbourg* time. Second-class carriages generally bad. View to the W. only. Indifferent restaurant at *Colmar*. Return-tickets issued between *Cologne* and *Colmar* (valid 5 days), and between *Cologne* and *Mulhouse*, *Bâle*, and the other Swiss stations (valid one month).

'*Straw wine*' is made in *Alsace* from the finest grapes, kept in straw through the winter till March, when they are picked and pressed. Price 5–10 fr. per bottle.

The Rhine between *Bonn* and *Bingen* is scarcely richer in ruined castles than the E. slopes of the *Vosges*. The rail. is so distant from the hills that the outlines only are visible; there are, however, several fine points, especially between *Schlettstadt* and *Colmar*.

The population of *Alsace* betrays its Germ. origin. French gains ground in the larger towns and is the language of the upper classes, but that of the country-people is still German.

Sermons and school-teaching are in German, and will probably long continue so, though most of the natives have some acquaintance with French.

Soon after Strasbourg is left, the line to Kehl and the Baden rail, diverges l. at *Königshofen*. Near the village of *Ostwald*, r. of the line, is the *Colonie Agricole et Pénitentiaire*, where juvenile criminals are instructed in agriculture. After traversing a broad, fertile plain, where crops of tobacco abound, and passing a succession of unimportant stations, the train approaches the mountains.

From stat. *Benfeld* omnibus 3 times daily to *Barr* (Krone), whence the **Mont Ste. Odile** (2625 ft.) may be ascended in 2½ hrs., commanding a charming prospect, praised by Goethe in his Biography. Path from *Barr* by *Heiligenstein* and the deserted abbey of *Truttenhausen* (opp. rises the ruin of *Landsberg*), ascending rapidly through wood. Guide unnecessary. Not far from the summit is a 'miraculous' spring, where thousands of devotees seek relief for diseases of the eye. The much frequented pilgrimage church of the abbey, a celebrated resort of pilgrims, contains the tomb of the foundress St. Ottilia. The plateau on the summit was a Rom. camp. Remains of walls on the verge of the slope are termed the *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall). On the N. side the castrum was approached by a causeway paved with huge stones, and still in some places well preserved. Large blocks of rock indicate the point where the road entered the camp. The mountain may be visited from Strasbourg in one day.

Schlettstadt (*Bock*), once a free Germ. town, was taken by the French and fortified by Vauban. Over the ramparts peeps the red-sandstone tower of the *Münster*, founded 1094. Rail. to *Ste. Marie aux Mines* see p. 195.

At the entrance of the *Leberthal* is the castle of *Kinsheim*; near stat. *Orschweiler* another ruin; then, on a detached peak of the Vosges, near stat. *St. Hippolyte* (p. 194), rises the *Hohkönigsburg*.

Rappoltswiler, locally 'Rappschwiler', French *Ribeauvillé*, (*Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 8000 inhab., lies 3 M. from the stat. at the entrance of a beautiful valley. On a rugged precipice is perched the castle of *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, with lofty tower; lower are the ruins of *Niederburg*, or *St. Ulrich*, celebrated for its tasteful architecture, and *Girsberg*, or '*Der Stein*', remarkable for its bold situation. Very fine views from *St. Ulrich*.

Colmar (*Deux Clefs*; *Trois Rois*) was once a free Germ. town, and in 1474 so powerful that the inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold, who, by treaty with the Archduke of Austria, had become master of Alsace. It is the capital of the Department of the Upper Rhine, and seat of the *Cour Impériale*; popul. 23,669. The *Münster*, founded 1360, is still incomplete. In the sacristy a fine Madonna by Martin Schön or Schongauer.

The environs of Colmar are historically interesting. Here Louis the Pious fell into the hands of his degenerate sons, who, after holding a deliberation at Colmar (then only a farm-house), induced the army of Louis in the 'red field' to take their part.

He was then taken prisoner, and conveyed by his son Lothaire to a monastery at Soissons.

Omnibus to Breisach and Freiburg see p. 205, Kaisersberg p. 195. Branch rail. to Münster (p. 196).

The castle of *Hohenlandsberg*, on a well-wooded height, the most extensive stronghold of Alsace, was destroyed by the French 1635. Near stat. *Egisheim* are three ruins of the 10th and 11th centuries, termed the '*Three Exen*', viz. the castle of *Hohen* or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with the towers of *Dagsburg*, *Wahlenburg*, and *Wekmund*, the birthplace of Pope Leo IX., who was a count of Egisheim and Dagsburg.

Ruffach (*Ours*), the Rom. *Rubeacum*, is built round the castle of *Isenburg*, one of the oldest in Alsace, and frequently a seat of the Merovingian kings of France. The Church of *St. Arbogast* belongs to the 12th. cent.

R. are situated the industrial towns of *Gebweiler* and *Soultz*, overtopped by the *Gebweiler Belchen* (*Ballon de Guebwiller*, 4720 ft.), the highest peak of the Vosges, commanding a magnificent view; ascent usually made from St. Amarin (see below) with guide; descent by *Murbach* (fine Roman. church) to *Gebweiler*. — Beyond stat. *Bolweiler* the picturesque, rocky slopes of the Vosges gradually disappear. At stat. *Lutterbach* a branch-line diverges to the important manufacturing town of *Wesserling*.

In 1½ hr.; fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 10 c. First important stat. **Thann** (*Lion; Couronne*), a manufacturing town with 4000 inhab., at the entrance of the romantic valley of St. Amarin. The '*Church of St. Theobald*' (1145), with bold open-work tower (1516), is a remarkably elegant Goth. structure. Striking view from the *Engelburg* (demolished by Turenne 1674), which commands the town and the mouth of the valley; the tower, overturned bodily, lies prostrate like a giant cask. The church contains some good carving, statuettes, and fine stained-glass, rescued from the ravages of the first French revolution. — Stat. *St. Amarin* ('*Aigle d'Or*') is a celebrated resort of pilgrims. *Wesserling* see p. 197.

At *Dornach* the *Thur.* boundary between Alsace and the *Sundgau*, is crossed, and near *Mulhouse* the *Rhine-Rhone Canal*.

Mulhouse (*Ville de Paris; Lion Rouge; Cigogne; *Hôtel de France*, at the stat.) in the *Sundgau*, formerly a free town of the Germ. Empire, from 1515 to 1798 in alliance with Switzerland, and since belonging to France, is the most considerable manufacturing town of the Upper Rhine, very advantageously situated on the *Rhine-Rhone Canal*; popul. 58,773. Its architectural remains have given place to manufactories, and the antiquarian will find few attractions here, except perhaps the *Town-Hall*, erected 1551, restored 1846. Another relic is the picturesque house with projecting tower adjoining the town-hall. At the entrance to the town from the stat. are the handsome buildings of the '*Société Commerciale*', containing a museum. At *Mulhouse* a line diverges to the W. to *Belfort*, whence one branch goes direct to Paris, another to *Besançon*, *Dijon*, and *L Lyons*.

Basel, Bäle

Gr Basel

- 1 Gasse
- 2 Centralbahnhof
- 3 Denkmal St. Jakob
- 4 Kaufhaus (ehem. Barbier K.)

Kirchen

- 5 St. Alban (ehem. Kloster)
- 6 St. Blasien
- 7 St. Leonhard
- 8 St. Martin
- 9 Münster
- 10 Peter A.
- 11 Prediger
- 12 Kirchhof
- 13 Museum
- 14 Museum (Bibliothek)
- 15 Polier
- 16 Post u. Telegraph
- 17 Rathhaus
- 18 Sonnen-Gasse
- 19 Spital
- 20 Straßentisch
- 21 Traktat
- 22 Universität
- 23 Zeughaus

- | |
|-----|
| E5 |
| H67 |
| E5 |
| E5 |
| D4 |
| E5 |
| D5 |
| C5 |
| D6 |
| C7 |
| E8 |
| E5 |
| E2 |
| D45 |
| I4 |
| C5 |
| AB5 |
| F4 |
| D4 |
| D6 |

R H E I F

Kl Basel

- 24 Badischer Bahnhof

Kirchen

- 25 St. Clara
- 26 St. Theodor
- 27 Kinderhospital
- 28 Kriegerhospital
- 29 Waisenhaus

- | |
|-----|
| D1 |
| D23 |
| E7 |
| F2 |
| C3 |
| EF3 |

Gasthöfe in Gr Basel

- a Dres. Kasse D4 d. Abene
- b. Kasse D4 e. Kasse
- c. Kasse Mann E5 e. Schman

- | |
|----|
| D4 |
| D4 |
| D5 |

in Kl Basel

- g. Bär
- h. Bär

- | |
|----|
| D5 |
| D1 |

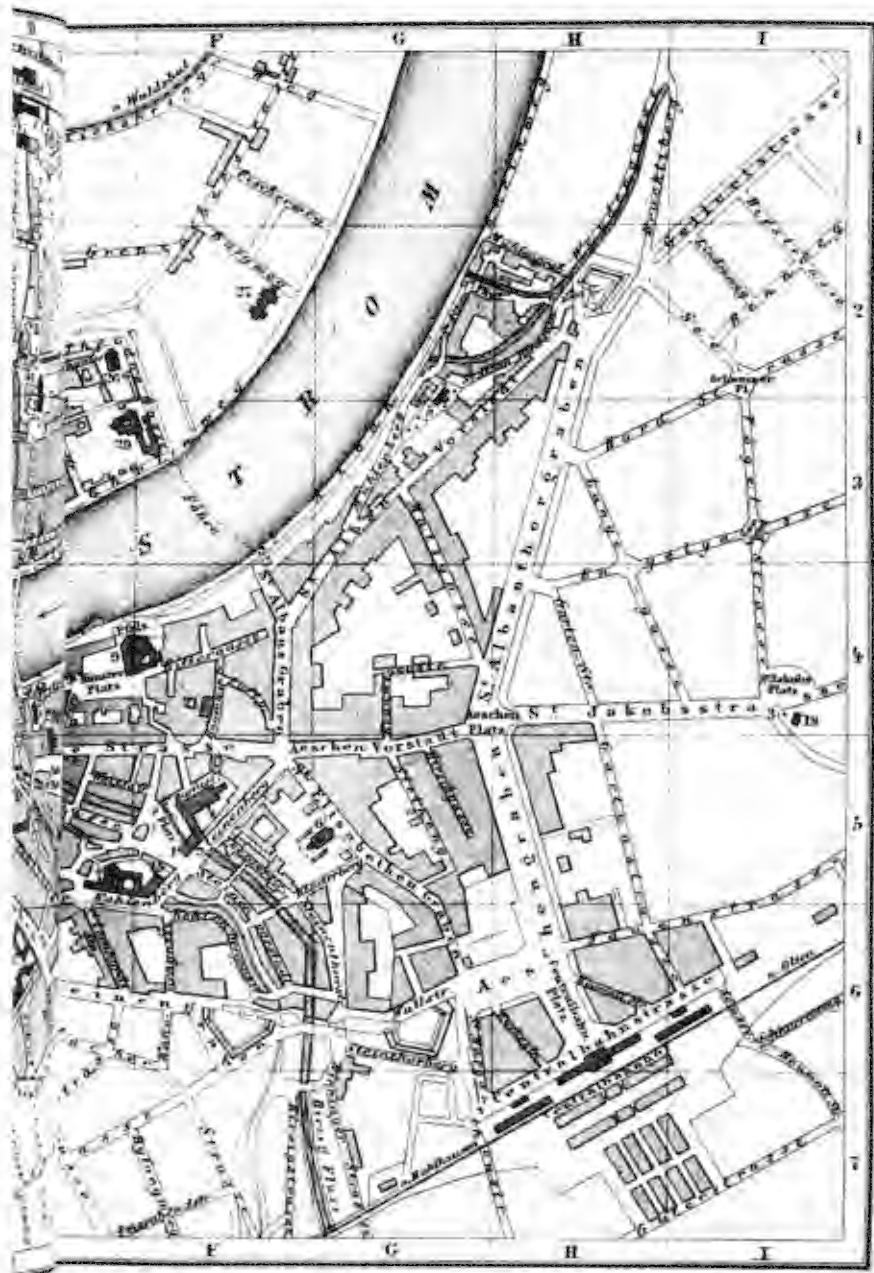
A

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C

D

E



L. the *Blauen* (p. 225) stands out conspicuously from the Black Forest. The train skirts a succession of vine-clad hills, and passes stat. *Rixheim*. L. of *St. Louis*, seat of the French custom-house, rises the ancient fortress of *Hünningen*, constructed by Vauban (1679), demolished by the Austrians 1815. The red, open-work towers of the cathedral of Bâle now come in sight.

Bâle. Hotels. *Three Kings (Pl. a), on the Rhine, R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; *Hotel Euler, Schweizerhof, both at the Central Stat.; Faucon, corner of Elisabethen-Str.; *Cigogne (Pl. b); *Sauvage (Pl. c); Couronne (Pl. d), *Kopf (Pl. e), both on the Rhine; Poste; Schwan. — In *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank, *Ours (Pl. g); *Croix (Pl. h); Baseler Hof, also a restaurant, and Hôtel Schrieder, the two last near the Baden stat.

Cafés. Trois Rois, two houses above the hotel of that name; *Café National near the bridge; Café de Bâle near the theatre. — **Restaurants:** In the *Central and *Baden stat.; Kibiger, Barfüsser-Pl.; Becher; Schumacher, opp. the Central stat., moderate. Sommer-Casino, not far from the Monument of St. Jacob; concert Wed. 6—9 p.m. Thoma's beer-garden, near the Central Stat.

Conveyances. Omnibus from stat. to town (50 lbs. luggage free) $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., from the Baden to the Swiss stat. 1 fr. Cabs in the market-place in front of the 'Three Kings,' and near the Church of St. Clara in Klein-Basel &c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hr. 2—3 fr., to or from the stat. 1—4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., each box 20 c. *Two-horse carr.* for $\frac{1}{2}$ day 15, whole day 25 fr.

Railway Stations. Baden Stat. in Klein-Basel $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (straight) from the Rhine bridge; duty on carved woodwork from Switzerland 10 kr. per lb. — The stations of the French and the Swiss lines are united at the Central Stat. at the Steinen-Thor. The Baden line is preferable to the French, country more attractive, carriages better, fares lower. Paris time 25 min. behind Bâle.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 15) in the Freien-Strasse and in the Central stat.

Baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 190). Warm baths at Sigmund's, Leonhard-Str.; at Meyer-Ritter's, Elisabethen-Str., etc.

Newspapers in the Reading club by the Münster. Strangers introduced by a member.

English Church Service in the Three Kings Hotel.

Bâle, or *Basel* (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*), capital of the canton Basel-Stadt (pop. 45,000; 10,000 Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea*, probably founded by the Rom. army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum* (founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus, now *Basel Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). Bâle is indebted for its wealth and prosperity to its advantageous situation at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* by a wooden bridge, 280 yds. in length.

The *Münster (Pl. 9), an imposing edifice, with two lofty towers, formerly Cathedral of the see of Bâle (bishop's residence now at Soleure), was built by the Emp. Henry II. 1010—1019, restored in 1185, after a fire. In 1356 the old building was all

but levelled by an earthquake, but afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway, still exists, adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the door is a relief of the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides, in 6 niches, are the works of charity, at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat, and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal gateway and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are the Virgin and Child, under them the Emp. Henry, founder and benefactor of the Church, with the Empress Helena; on the two side-entrances two knights, 1. St. George and the Dragon, r. St. Martin. The towers, 218 ft. in height, were not completed till 1500. In 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster began; it consisted of 500 ecclesiastics, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members', but after having disputed for years without result, and been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open Tuesd. and Frid. 2—4. The sacristan lives opp. the principal entrance (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The interior, bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclastism of 1529, was re-decorated 1852—1856 with great skill. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now supports the organ, a very fine instrument; performances once or twice a week in summer, 6—7 p.m. (adm. 1 fr.). Pulpit of 1424. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments built into the walls; in the N. aisle the old episcopal throne; also reliefs of the 11th cent. (scenes from the lives of the martyrs); font of 1465, on the pillar opp. to it the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536). In the passage round the choir are monuments of the empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and of her youngest son Charles. The modern stained-glass windows represent Moses and David, Peter and Paul, the Evangelists, and Christ as Judge. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, contains relics of frescoes of the 13th cent., and 6 sarcophagi of the family of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach (1688—1709). A stair leads from the choir to the *Council Hall*, still exactly in the state in which it was left 400 years ago, and containing fragments of the celebrated *Death-dance* of Bale, painted in 1409 to commemorate the plague, erroneously attributed to Holbein, and a few other relics. Here too is the *Lällenkönig*, a head from the former clock-tower of the Rhine bridge (taken down 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its tongue ('Lälli') at each stroke of the pendulum, erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel in consequence of a dispute.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive **Cloisters*, built 1362, 1400, 1487, connecting the church with the Episcopal palace, and once used as family burial-places, where the reformers *Æcolampadius* (d. 1531) and *Grynæus* (d. 1541) repose. They extend behind the Münster to a terrace, overlooking the Rhine 80 ft. below, and termed the *Pfalz*, from an imperial Pfalz or palace to which it is said to have belonged. Pleasing prospect of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. Below it are the bathing establishments; near the most W. of the latter the Reading Club (p. 189). Behind the Münster is the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam, and a statue of *Æcolampadius*.

In the street leading from the Münsterplatz N.W. to the bridge is the *Museum (Pl. 14), open Sund. 10—12, Wed. 2—4; on other days adm. 1 fr.

The Picture Gallery is remarkable for paintings and drawings† of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). Anteroom. 1—11. Copies from *Hans Holbein*. — Collection of Drawings. 1.—86., by *Holbein the Younger*; 135., '136., '137. by *Dürer*; 157. Drawings of the 'Last Judgment' in the Ludwigskirche at Munich, by *Cornelius*. Under glass: 'The Praise of Folly' of Erasmus, with marginal drawings by *Holbein*. — Room A. contains only pictures by *Holbein*: 7., 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; '16. Erasmus of Rotterdam: '26. The Passion in 8 sections, for which in 1641 Elector Maximilian of Bavaria offered 30,000 fl. — Room B. contains old-German pictures: 85. St. Ursula, *Cranach*. — Room C. or Bâle-room: 133. Battle of St. Jacob, *Hieron. Hess*; 141. Entrance into Bâle of the confederate ambassadors in 1501 to take the oaths of allegiance to the Confederation, *Landerer*; '148. Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, *Calame*. — Room D.: 173. Lute-player, *Teniers*; 199. Sleep the Type of Death, *Caracci*; 299. Macbeth and the Witches, *Koch*; 211. Abraham visited by the Angels, *Néher*. — Room E., Birrmann's Collection: 267. The Nativity, *An. Caracci*; 270. Madonna and Child, ascribed to *Gherardesca da Siena*; 281. Cardinal Fleury, *Phil. de Champaigne*; '282. The Adoration, *Mabuse*; 289. Portrait, ascribed to *Rembrandt*; '291. The Smoker, *Teniers*; 311—324. Pictures by *Peter Birrmann*; 325—330. Pictures by *Sam. Birrmann* (d. 1847). A 6th room has recently been opened 1. of the Holbein Room; it contains pictures (without numbers) by *Steinle*, *Schnorr*, *Hess* etc. — The Cabinet of Antiquities contains Rom. and Greek antiquities, statuettes, &c. principally found at Augst (p. 198) and Windisch; old ecclesiastical vessels, idols, Swiss coins, Etruscan vases, mosaics, &c. — The Mexican Cabinet contains a number of interesting curiosities.

The University Library in the same building (open 2—4) contains 85,000 vols. and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the Acts of the Council, writings of Luther, Melancthon, &c. The University, founded 1459 by Pius II., was the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains portraits of learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Æcolampadius* and *Grynæus* &c.

The Town Hall (Pl. 17) in the market-place was erected 1508 in the 'Burgundian' style, renewed 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff leaning on a fisherman's grappling-iron). Inscriptions mark the height attained by the Rhine during inundations. In the court is a statue of *Munatius Plancus*, founder of Augst (p. 189), and according to some authorities of Bâle also.

The handsome *Spahlen-Thor* (*St. Paul*) was erected about 1400; the other gates, bastions, and ramparts are converted into public walks.

The *Fischmarkt Fountain*, of the 14th cent., the *Spahlen-Fountain*, with a bagpiper designed by Alb. Dürer, the Rom. archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5), and the *Bar-*

† Photographs from the originals, admirably executed, published by the directors of the Museum, are to be had of *Mr. Georg*, bookseller and dealer in works of art, near the Post-office.

füsser-Church (Pl. 4), dating from the 13th cent., with very lofty choir, are also interesting mediæval structures. The modern Gothic *Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 6) contains some fine stained glass from Munich.

The *Monument of St. Jacob* (Pl. 3), about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. of the *Äschen-Thor*, on the high-road to the *Münster-Thal*, was erected in 1824 over the burial-place of Swiss soldiers who fell in 1444 fighting for their country.

Large bodies of irregular troops had assembled in France under Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of whom the Dauphin marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, 15 M. S. E. of the town, and on the approach of the French, 1300 men attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob where the final struggle took place. The red wine yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle is known by the name of 'Swiss Blood.'

35. The Vosges.

A. Northern Part. Strasbourg to Sarrebourg.

Paris Railway. To Zabern 1 hr.; fares 4, 3, 2 fr. The 1st class scarcely equal in comfort to the 2nd on the Baden line. Station and conveyances p. 170.

At the first stat. *Wendenheim* the Mayence line diverges r. (N.). After several unimportant places, the rocks and ruined castle of *Hoh-Barr* appear l.; near them the slender tower of *Geroldseck*, r. the ruin of *Greifenstein*.

Saverne (**Soleil*), Germ. *Zabern*, the Rom. *Tabernæ*, afterwards capital of the Wasgau, s a quiet little town with 6400 inhab. The *Palace* is a conspicuous object. It was erected 1667 by a bishop of Strasbourg, afterwards inhabited by Cardinal Rohan, also Bishop of Strasbourg, the calumniator of Marie Antoinette in the well-known and mysterious affair of the necklace. By a decree of 1852 the building was appropriated to widows and daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. In front stands an *Obelisk*, erected 1666, which records the distances (in Germ. miles) of about 100 different towns from Saverne.

Near the station, on the road to the town, a figure of *Hora* over a fountain bears a tablet on which the day of the month is daily inscribed. The road to the hotel crosses the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*. According to an old historian, the town was in 1550 surrounded by a wall with 'as many towers as the year has weeks', but these have long disappeared.

Above the town 's the old stronghold *Greifenstein*, near it the *Grotto of St. Veit*, a chapel and hermitage constructed in a cave of sandstone, and a resort of pilgrims. On the other side of the mountain, on a wooded eminence, are the extensive ruins of **Hoh-Barr*, which appears to form a portion of the rocks on which it stands. An inscription over the gate records that the castle

was restored by a bishop of Strasbourg in 1583. Till 1744 it was habitable, but has subsequently fallen to decay, and is occupied by a forester (refreshments). The traveller may clamber by a ladder to the top of the huge and otherwise inaccessible rocks, which command a view of the plain of Strasbourg as far as the Black Forest, and part of the Vosges.

The railway here traverses the narrowest part of the Vosges chain; near Saverne it enters the picturesque ravine of the *Zorn*, through which the high-road, railway, Marne-Canal, and brook run side by side. The train passes bridges, embankments, and tunnels in rapid succession between Saverne and Sarrebourg.

Lützelbourg (**Jespère*, near the stat.), only stat. between Saverne and Sarrebourg, the first village in the Meurthe Department, is prettily situated. On the opp. bank, on a projecting rock, rises the *Lützelstein*, or *Castle of Lützelbourg*, fortified till the beginning of the last century; beneath it is the railway tunnel.

The line quits the valley of the *Zorn*. A handsome bridge spans the stream descending from a valley on the l., and a second arch crosses the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*. By means of the remarkable tunnel of *Ertzweiler (Archwiller)*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, both the canal and railway penetrate the mountain. At the E. extremity the line lies below the canal, but at the W. runs by its side. The vast, fertile plains of Lorraine now lie before the traveller.

Sarrebourg (**Hôtel du Sauvage*) on the *Saar (Sarre)*, which here becomes navigable, a small town enclosed by walls and gates (not to be confounded with Saarbarg near Treves), forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper part of the town, and predominating German in the lower. The fortifications were dismantled by the Margrave of Brandenburg, 1552. The place would be of the utmost importance in case of a war on the Rhine, and has in consequence been provided with extensive magazines. (Rail. to Paris in 10 hrs.)

Excursion. The following walk among the N. Vosges Mts. will repay the pedestrian (guide necessary, 3 fr.). From Saverne an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Hoh-Burr* (p. 192), then descent through *Hager* to *Haberacker* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (refreshments at the forester's). Above the latter the ruin of *Ochsenstein*.

The path now lies through forest, past the houses *An der Haardt* (3 M.), to the *Chapel auf der Hueb* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), then $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. down a steep declivity into a grassy dale, after which the ascent recommences; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more a cross is reached, where the path l. must be taken, which in 20 min. leads to the *Dachsburg*. A castle formerly stood on this lofty rock, which commands a fine view, but it was destroyed by the French in 1675; almost the sole remnant is the Chapel. In the wood may be seen remains of Rom. fortifications, where Rom. relics are still found.

At the foot of the rock lies the village of **Dachsburg**, French

Dabo. Belated travellers should apply to the curé for a night's lodging, as the inns are bad.

The road to Lützelbourg now leads past *Schaefershof* (3 M.), and at the *Neumühl* (1½ M.) enters the beautiful dale of the *Zorn*, enclosed by well-wooded mountains. Several mills (1½ M.) in the valley, the way to which is indicated by a cross, afford better accommodation than the wretched inns of *Dachsburg*. One mile farther the rail. bridge (p. 193) is reached, 2 M. beyond it *Lützelbourg*. The finest points of this excursion are the *Hoh-Barr*, and the valley of the *Zorn* from *Neumühl* to *Lützelbourg*.

4 B. Southern Part.

Four days suffice for a glance at the S. Vosges Mts., the traveller taking the last train but one from *Strasbourg* to *St. Hippolyte*, which is assumed as the starting-point. 1st. *Hohkönigsburg*, *Markirch*, *Rappoltsweiler* (24 M.). 2nd. Along the vine-clad slopes to *Kaisersberg* (6¾ M.), pass afternoon in exploring the town and environs, in the evening proceed to *Orbey* (6¾ M.). 3rd. *Lac Blanc*, *Reisberg*, *Münster*, *Metzerat* (21¾ M.). 4th. Over the *Herrenberg* to *Wildenstein*, through the beautiful valley of *St. Amarin* to the village of *Wesserling* (18 M.); rail. to *Thann* and *Lutterbach* (p. 188). These are the most beautiful points of these magnificent highlands, which are but rarely visited.

From *Strasbourg* to *St. Hippolyte* (in 13¼ hr.) see p. 186: stat. ½ M. from the town.

St. Hippolyte (*Couronne*), Germ. *St. Pölt*, a small, old-fashioned town, lies at the foot of the *Hoh-Königsburg*. Of the four roads from the S.W. gate of the town, that in the direction of the castle is selected; it leads at first through vineyards; ¾ M. higher, to the l.; after another mile a chestnut-wood is passed, where the real ascent commences; 10 min. the *Lower Forester's House*; steep ascent of another mile to the *Upper Forester's House* (refreshments); in 20 min. more the summit is attained.

The **Hoh-Königsburg*, 1810 ft. above the sea-level, was, after the castle of *Heidelberg*, the most extensive mediæval fortress in Germany. Its huge walls of red sandstone towering above the chestnut-wood are most picturesque. Nothing certain is known of its origin, but it has evidently been the result of the labour of centuries. The lions over the principal entrance are the arms of the House of *Hohenstaufen*.

In 1462 the castle was partially destroyed on account of depredations committed by the count; it was afterwards restored, but was burned by the Swedes in 1633. Since then this once magnificent pile has been a ruin; it is now the property of the town of *Schlettstadt*, and is carefully preserved from farther dilapidation.

From the footpath to the entrance, which leads round the castle to the r., an idea of the extent of the ruin is best formed. The platform of the S.W. round tower (reached by a footpath to the l.) commands a most extensive prospect; far below

THE VOSGES.



is the *Leberthal*; on the opp. slope the *Frankenburg*; the wide and populous plain of the Rhine is seen stretching E. to the Black Forest and the Kaiserstuhl, and W. to the Vosges. The snow-clad Bernese Alps are sometimes visible; if seen very distinctly, it is a sign of approaching rain.

Neither the road from St. Hippolyte to the Hoh-Königsburg, nor that from the castle to the Leberthal can well be missed; travellers wishing to return by the latter take the path r. about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the Upper Forester's house, which brings them to the high road; after 3 M. the *Leberthal*, an industrial, picturesque, and well-wooded valley, watered by the *Lièpvre* (*Leber*), is entered, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther the rail. stat. *Lièpvre* or *Leberau* (*Grand Cerf) is reached. Railway hence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*, or *Heilig-Kreuz*, to *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* or *Markirch* (*Hôtel du Commerce*; *Grand Cerf*), principal town of the valley (pop. 12,000).

From Markirch a good road leads across the *Bludenberg*, or *Bressoir* (4034 ft.), to Rappoltsweiler, 10 M. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Markirch a considerable saving is effected by the old road, which diverges from the new at a house on the road-side to the l., and rejoins the high-road $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. The retrospect of the Leberthal is picturesque, but is gradually lost. Near the top is a stone with coat of arms and date 1779, beyond which the road traverses wood almost the whole way to *Rappoltsweiler* (p. 187). The road hence leads through vineyards on the hill-side to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hunaweier*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to *Reichenweier* or *Riquevihr* (**Krone*, good wine), then to (3 M.) *Kaisersberg* (**Krone*), an ancient town at the entrance of the pretty valley of the *Weiss*, commanded by a ruined castle which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The town was founded in the 13th cent. by the Emp. Fred. II. of the house of the Hohenstaufen, who were at the same time dukes of Swabia and Alsace. The *Church*, of the same period, contains ancient wood-carving, an Entombment, and an altar-piece of some merit. — The railway (stat. Colmar, see p. 187), is $\frac{4}{2}$ M. distant; omnibus twice daily

From Kaisersberg the traveller proceeds W. to *Hachimette*, $\frac{4}{2}$ M. up the broad valley of the *Weiss*. Five min. beyond the last-named village, the path diverges l. to (2 M.) *Orbey* (**Croix d'Or*, above the church), where the night may be passed. Diligence every morning to Kaisersberg and Colmar (p. 187), returning in the evening.

About 6 M. W. of Orbey, near the summit of the granite-ridge which forms the boundary between the Wasgau and Lorraine, are two mountain-lakes, the **Lac Blanc* (small inn) and the *Lac Noir*. The former, which derives its name from the quartz at its bottom, is 3 M. in circumference, enclosed on two sides by precipitous walls of rock, on a third by huge masses of granite. The *Lac Noir*, about half the size, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther S. It pro-

bably owes its appellation to the blackish sand of its banks, or to the dark fir-wood by which it is surrounded. Both lakes are drained by the *Weiss*, which, united with the *Fecht*, falls into the Ill below Colmar. The basins in which the lakes lie are frequently partially covered with snow throughout the whole year.

W. of the Lac Blanc rises the **Reisberg* (3310 ft.), a huge wall of granite; summit reached from the lake in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Here the traveller is rewarded by a most magnificent view; before him lie Lorraine and a great part of the Vosges, the Black Forest and plain of the Rhine. Farther S. a portion of the Münsterthal, in the foreground the Lac Noir, in the distance the Alps. The route from Orbey is not difficult to find, but it is advisable to take a guide, as information obtained from the natives in their patois will probably prove utterly unintelligible. From the top of the Reisberg to *Les-Hautes-Huttes* about 1 hr.

Travellers may prefer to omit the above-mentioned lakes and the Reisberg, and walk direct from Orbey to Münster (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The path ascends through beautiful, well-watered meadows to *Les-Basses-Huttes* (3 M.); here it diverges r., by a house, across a small bridge towards a round hill; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther it again turns r., ascends, then traverses a stony, moss-clad field towards a cross, and finally leads to a house surrounded by fir wood (*Les-Hautes-Huttes*); a short way beyond this, another cross stands at the summit of the ridge, nearly half-way between Orbey and Münster. Fine view hence of the Reisberg, and the granite walls of the Lac Blanc, which seem quite near.

The barren and stony S. slope of the ridge, which the pedestrian now descends, forms a striking contrast to the N. side. Towards *Sultzeren* (Stadt Gerardmer), however, the valley is more attractive; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther is *Stosswier*, 2 M. beyond it Münster. The whole walk well repays time and fatigue.

Münster (*Storch*; *Zwei Schlüssel*), a busy little town, pop. 4600, owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey built here in 660 by king Childeric. The beautiful and fertile valley is watered by the *Fecht*; inhabitants principally Germ. Prot. — Rail. to Colmar, p. 187.

A most interesting walk of 5 hrs. may be taken from Münster, traversing the height which separates the valleys of the *Fecht* and the *Thur*, to Wildenstein in the valley of St. Amarin. Guide from Münster to Wildenstein 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (as far as Metzeral unnecessary).

To (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Breitenbach*, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Metzeral* (**Gold. Sonne*, beyond the bridge over the *Fecht*) the road is excellent; opp. the inn the traveller diverges r. and follows the valley of the *Fecht* for 2 M.; a bridge is then crossed, and a good road leads in 10 min. to the *Forest-house* (refreshments).

Here the path diverges r., through the *Königswald* and across the *Herrenberg*, following a wooden causeway by which the timber

is dragged down from the forest. After 2 hrs. ascent through wood, the '*Herrenberger Wasser*' at the top is reached, near which is a shepherd's hut; 1 M. beyond the latter a second hut, on the verge of the W. slope of the hill, near it a good spring. The path is now lost, but by descending through the wood for some distance r. the road will be regained. From the summit to Wildenstein about 3 M. Path very rough. Pedestrians taking this excursion in the opp. direction should take a guide at least as far as the shepherd's hut.

Wildenstein (**Sonne*) is picturesquely situated in the upper part of the *St. Amarinthal* (popul. Germ., Rom. Cath.), the most beautiful valley of the Vosges. 3 M. above the village, beyond the *Wildenstein Glass-house*, the *Thur* forms a waterfall 30 ft. in height, termed the *Bain des Payens*, or *Heidenbad*.

Omnibus twice daily from Wildenstein to Wesserling in 1 hr., but the valley is so attractive that walking is far preferable. The road passes a small waterfall. In the middle of the valley rises a precipitous, well-wooded rock, termed the *Schlossberg* (castle-hill) from the ruined *Fortress of Wildenstein*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of Murbach, but in the Thirty Years' War was surrendered to the French; in 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine; ten years later it fell into the hands of the troops of Weimar, by whom it was finally dismantled.

The zinc-covered spire of *Kruth*, 3 M. from the castle, is a conspicuous object. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the picturesque village of *Oderen* on an eminence. The chapel E. of the village contains curious votive tablets.

The next village is *Felleringen*; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it **Wesserling** (*Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the stat.), picturesquely situated on a hill. The latter, of recent origin, is a colony of cotton-spinners, and one of the most important places of the kind in France. The handsome residences of the manufacturers bear testimony to their prosperity.

The road here joins the high-road to *Remiremont* and *Epinal*. On the W. slope of the mountain which here separates the Wasgau from Lorraine, on the *Col de Bussang*, 6 M. from Wesserling, is the source of the *Moselle*.

Railway to *Thann* and *Lutterbach* see p. 188.

36. From Baden to Wildbad.

Comp. Map p. 162.

23 M. From Gernsbach to Wildbad one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fl., a drive of 5 hrs. — A good walker will reach Gernsbach in 2 hrs., thence to Loffenau 1, Herrenalb $1\frac{1}{2}$, Wildbad 3 hrs.

From Baden to **Gernsbach** see p. 168. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Gernsbach the road enters the dominions of Würtemberg, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther reaches

Loffenau (*Adler; Stern; Löwe*), a long market-town, with a modern Gothic church built of red sandstone. In the middle of the town a path to the r. leads to the *Teufelsmühle* (3172 ft.), the most conspicuous mountain towards the r., the slopes of which are covered with numerous blocks of red sandstone. The summit, which may be attained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a beautiful and extensive view. Seven hollows in the sandstone on the S. slope, probably formed by the action of water, are termed the '*Devil's Chambers*'.

Beyond Loffenau the road ascends to the (2 M.) *Käppele*; fine *retrospect of the Murgthal, to the r. the Ebersteinburg on a rocky eminence, then the 'Felsen' near the Alte Schloss, opposite the spectator the Stauffen, to the l. Schloss Eberstein, below in the valley Loffenau, farther distant Gernsbach and the Mercuriusberg.

Then a descent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. through woods and meadows to **Herrenalb** (**Ochs; Sonne; Stern*), where a favourite hydropathic establishment is situated. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by a count of Eberstein in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with round arches supported by small columns, containing tombs of the abbots. The portal towards the road is of the 15th cent. In the distance, farther down the Albthal, the former Abbey of *Irauenalb* is seen on a rocky eminence. Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the *Falkenstein*, a huge granite rock rising from the valley.

The road now ascends to the r. by the 'Ochs' inn. In 1 hr. a cross-road is reached, where a straight direction must be pursued, ascending and traversing a wood. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the **Dobel** (2374 ft.) is attained, the culminating point of the route, with the village of that name (*Sonne Inn*), commanding a view of Strasbourg cathedral, part of the Rhine valley, and the Vosges in the background. Then a descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., over the stony shadeless slopes, to the *Eiach-Mühl* in the valley of the *Eiach*, a stream navigable for rafts. The carriage-road beyond this leads to the r. round the mountain, while the footpath ascends the hill immediately opposite the mill, uniting with the road halfway up. After an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. through wood, the traveller reaches the summit of the hill which separates the parallel valleys of the *Eiach* and the *Enz*. Descent hence to the long and straggling Wildbad in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Wildbad (1408 ft.) (**Bad-Hôtel; Hotel Klumpp (Bär)*; **Bellevue*; charges R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl., D. 1 fl. 24 kr.; **Frei*, D. 1 fl.; **Keim*), in the narrow pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, consists of two long streets; in the small square at their N. extremity rises the handsome new Curhaus, with drawing, dining, and reading rooms, and the

baths. (Music 7—8 a. m. and 6—7 p. m.) The thermal springs (94—107° Fahr.), efficacious as a cure for gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths (three public baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each, 30 kr., and 30 private baths, 48 kr.). Pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz; on the S. side as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort. Excursions recommended to *Kaltenbronn* and the *Hohelohkopf* (6 hrs. there and back); more distant (a whole day) to the baths of *Teinach* by *Calmbach*, *Röthenbach*, and *Zavelstein*; then by the *Nagold Valley* to *Calw*, *Hirsau*, and *Liebenzell*, returning by *Hirsau* and *Ober-Reichenbach* to Wildbad.

From Wildbad to Pforzheim by railway in 1 hr.; fares 56, 38, 25 kr.; trains from Pforzheim to Mühlacker or Durlach, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

37. From Baden by Freiburg to Bâle.

Comp. Maps pp. 162, 200.

Baden Railway in 4—6 hrs.; exp. fares 8 fl. 27, 5 fl. 48 kr., ordinary 7 fl. 9, 4 fl. 54, 3 fl. 6 kr. — Finest views to the l.

Baden to *Appenweier*, p. 169. *Strasbourg* to *Appenweier*, p. 170.

The main line continues parallel with the mountains. In the distance l., rises the grand-ducal castle of *Staufenberg*, founded in the 11th cent. by Otto of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strasbourg, still in good preservation.

Offenburg (**Fortuna*; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Bahnhof Hôtel*, near the stat.) on the *Kinzig*, contains a statue of Sir Francis Drake, '*the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586.*' Modern Goth. church in red sandstone with open-work tower. It was formerly an imperial town, and till the Peace of Pressburg, the seat of government of the district of *Ortenau*, or *Mordnau*, which anciently belonged to the Duchy of Alemannia or Swabia, while the *Uffgau*, in which Baden-Baden lies, was 'Franconian-Rhenish' territory. The *Breisgau* adjoins the *Ortenau* on the S.

Baden-line from Offenburg to *Hausach* see p. 213.

Beyond the *Kinzig*, the traveller perceives the castle of *Ortenberg*, on a hill l. (see p. 213). *Dinglingen* is the junction of the short branch-line (7 min.) to *Lahr* (*Post* or *Sonne*; *Krone*), one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the Duchy, in the *Schutterthal*, 1½ M. from the main line. To the l., far in the distance, the loftily situated tower of *Hohen-geroldseck* (p. 213).

Kippenheim, birthplace of the rich tailor *Stulz* (p. 165), pos-

sesses a monument to him. R. in the distance rise the Vosges, among which the *Hohkönigsburg* (p. 194) is conspicuous.

The castle of *Mahlberg*, above the small town of that name, was once the seat of the old Baden government; in the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen. The town was founded by Conrad III. in the 12th cent.

Near stat. *Orschweier* lies *Ettenheim* at the entrance of the Münsterthal; the church is a conspicuous object. This village possesses a mournful interest as the spot where the Duc d'Enghien was seized on the night of March 14th, 1804. 1½ M. farther up in the valley *St. Landolin* (*Reinbold), a small and pleasantly situated watering place.

Stat. *Herbolzheim*.

Near stat. *Kenzingen* the line twice crosses the *Elz*. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichtenegg*, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen.

Near *Riegel* the *Dreisam* unites with the *Elz*. The entire plain at this point was, until lately, a marsh, but is now drained by the *Leopolds-Canal*. The isolated mountain r. is the volcanic *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 204), consisting principally of dolerite. Its S. and E. slopes are fertile and thickly peopled.

The line now traverses the plain between the *Kaiserstuhl* and the *Black Forest*, and commands a view of the hills round Freiburg. The *Schauinsland* (p. 204), *Belchen* (p. 225) and *Blauen* (p. 225), next to the *Feldberg* (p. 217) the highest points of the *Black Forest*, are visible in the distance, rising behind the Münster of Freiburg.

In the churchyard of *Emmendingen* (**Post*) Goethe's sister *Cornelia* (d. 1777) is interred. Beyond the town, on an eminence l., are the extensive, well-preserved ruins of *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

Between *Emmendingen* and *Denzingen*, with its curious open-work tower, the train crosses the *Elz*. Beautiful view hence of the valley of the *Elz*, opening N. E.; at its entrance lies the little town of *Waldkirch* (p. 216), with slender white tower and ruined castle, at the N. W. base of the *Hohen-Kandel* (4082 ft.).

Near Freiburg, on the l., stands the watch-tower of the ruin of *Zähringen*, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 202). The present Grand-duke of Baden is a descendant of the Dukes of *Zähringen*.

Freiburg. Hotels. **Zähringer Hof*, opp. the stat.; *Hôtel Föhrenbach* (spacious apartments); **Engel*; **Deutscher Hof*; **Trescher zum Pfauen*, near the stat., comfortable; **Wilder Mann*, not far from the Schwabenthor; *Hotel Lang*, new. Charges: R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl. 12, A. 18 kr. — **Heil. Geist*, opp. to the west-portal of the Münster, R. 36, D. 48 kr.; **Rhein. Hof*; *Röm. Kaiser*; *Freiburger Hof*, unpretending.

THE BLACK FOREST Southern part.

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Confectioners. Wolfinger, Kaiser-Str.; Doyen, Salzgasse.

Cafés. "Kopf; beer, Gramm, by the Schlossberg.

Reading room: Museum, near the post-office; adm. through a member.

Baths (swimming etc.) at the foot of the Lorettoberg, bath 12 kr.

Carriages: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for 1 pers. 12, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 21 kr.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 24, 30, 36, 42 kr., and so on; for a whole hour 48—66 kr.

Telegraph Office at the railway-station.

Höllenthal (p. 216). *Diligence* three times a day. Two-horse carr. to the Höllensteig and back in 6 hrs. for 7 fl.

English Church Service in a room at the post-office buildings.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the stat. through the town as far as the Schwabenthor, then ascend the *Schlossberg*, which may be done in 20 min. On the way back visit the *Münster*, *Merchants' Hall* (exterior only), traverse the broad Kaiserstrasse, and return to the stat. by the Friedrich-Str.

Freiburg (in the *Breisgau*), 12 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The heights of the Black Forest, the picturesque mountains in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation singularly attractive.

For nearly 300 years Freiburg was subject to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; in 1677 it was taken by the French, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyk in 1697 given back to Austria, conquered by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence; again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt 1714, besieged and taken by the French 1745; and finally, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The *Breisgau*, an hereditary possession of the house of Austria, Freiburg being the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg 1806, and the town thus restored to the descendants of the house of Zähringen, by which it was originally founded.

Notwithstanding its antiquity it contains few remarkable edifices, except the Münster and the Merchants' Hall, a deficiency for which it is indebted to its almost total destruction by the French in 1747.

The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the Dreisam, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer. Popul. 20,792, 2000 Prot. Freiburg is still the seat of many old and wealthy families.

The archiepiscopal jurisdiction extends over the Grand-duchy of Baden and the Hohenzollern principalities. The archbishop is also head of the church of the Upper-Rhine, comprising the bishoprics of Rothenburg, Freiburg, Mainz, Fulda, and Limburg.

The *University* (Pl. 24), founded 1456 by Archduke Albert IV., boasts of one of the most learned Rom. Cath. faculties in Germany. Most of the lectures are delivered in the university-buildings in the town, those on medical subjects in the new anatomical

hall, N.W. of the Prot. Church, where the *Anatomical Museum* is also established.

In front of the old university stands the handsome statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 6), inventor of gunpowder, 1340. Opp. is the Franciscan Church, with fine cloisters. The monument of *Rotteck* the historian (d. 1840) formerly occupied this spot, but has been removed to the *Rotteckplatz* in the *Eisenbahnstrasse*, where he once resided.

The **Münster* (Pl. 13), almost the only perfect Gothic church in Germany, is deservedly admired for its symmetry and tasteful decorations. The structure, of red sandstone, much darkened by age, was probably commenced by Conrad of Zähringen, 1122; the transept and lower part of the side-towers, which are Romanesque, appear to be the most ancient portion. The body of the church, W. side and spire (410 ft.), the finest part of the building, date from 1236. The tower, supported by a square substructure, is of octagonal form, terminating in a bold pyramid of exquisite open-work. Beneath it is the principal *Portal*, richly sculptured; r. the 7 sleeping virgins, the 7 arts, St. Margaret and St. Catharine; l. the 7 watchful virgins and figures of saints. In front of the Portal are three columns, supporting indifferent statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, patron of the church. The N. side of the aisle is less richly decorated than the S. Round the building are numerous statues of saints, prophets, and allegorical figures in niches. The beauty of the S. entrance is unfortunately marred by a portico of the 17th cent.

The interior (340 ft. long, 90 ft. broad, 90 ft. high), with its magnificent stained-glass windows of different dates, is most impressive. The best time to visit it is 10. 30 a. m. to 7 p. m., when there is no service (the sacristan admits visitors to the choir, fee 18 kr.). The most interesting objects are generally shown as follows, beginning r.

S. Aisle. Good stained-glass windows of the 15th cent. The four Evangelists in stained-glass, by *Helmle* 1822. Tombstone with high-relief of *Berthold V.* of Zähringen, last of his line (d. 1218). In the *Holy Sepulchre Chapel* the Saviour on a sarcophagus, with a small aperture in the chest, opened on Good Friday to receive a portion of the host; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, fine old sculptures. The eight small stained-glass scenes from the Passion, designed by Dürer, executed by *Helmle* 1826, are richly coloured. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the l. with the adoration of the Magi, executed 1505, especially deserves inspection.

Choir Chapels. Capitals of the pillars at the entrance decorated with quaint figures of sirens, griffins, monks, and women, — burlesques in mediæval taste. The stained-glass in these chapels is damaged. — Altarpieces: 1st Chapel. *Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustin, Antony and Rochus. SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. *Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, by *Holbein the Younger*, restored 1866. Next to it portrait of a priest, in *Holbein's* style, worth inspection. — At the back of the high-altar, a *winged picture by *Hans Baldung*, surnamed *Grün* (1516). of the Crucifixion, l. St. Jerome and John the Baptist, r. St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel l. behind



the high-altar contains a Byzantine *Crucifix* of the time of the Crusades, with silver gilt figure. — Another chapel l. contains a carved wooden *Adoration* of the 15th cent., in a large Gothic frame-work.

Choir. At the entrances r. and l., high-relief sculptures of dukes Berthold III. and IV., of Conrad III. and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the wall a quaint monument of *Gen. de Rodt* (d. 1743). — High-altar piece by *Baldung* (1516), Coronation of the Virgin in the centre, the twelve apostles at the sides; at the extreme sides the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity and Flight into Egypt. Episcopal throne richly carved.

N. Aisle. In the chapel of the Mt. of Olives a stone relief of the Last Supper (1805), and four small stained-glass windows with scenes from the Passion, designed by Durer. — Statue of *Archb. Boll* (d. 1836), by Friederich. — Monument of *Archb. Demeter* (d. 1842). Near the latter a sarcophagus containing bones of ancient Counts of Zähringen. — In the closed *Chapel of St. Alexander* is preserved the skeleton of the saint, in a richly embroidered robe presented in 1650 by Pope Innocent X.

On the W. wall are circular stained-glass windows, those on the l. new, on the r. old. The *Pulpit*, executed by Kempf, 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block.

Tower. Entrance in the church r. by the portal; adm. by card 6 kr., fee for custodian 12 kr., who also shows the clock by *Schwilgüé*. Ascent recommended, especially for the sake of examining the beautiful architecture.

Opp. the S. portal of the Münster is the **Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 12), erected in the 15th cent. The front rests on five pillars, forming a circular hall, above which is a balcony with two projecting towers, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, small statues of the emperors of Austria etc. with inscriptions.

The Romanesque *Prot. Church* (Pl. 15), at the N. extremity of the Kaiserstrasse, was erected in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey of Thennenbach. Nearly opp. are barracks built by the Austrian government 1776, and farther E. the *Hall of Art and Harmony* (Pl. 16), and the well-conducted *Blind Asylum*.

The ancient Gothic *Fountain* in the Kaiserstrasse, with statues of saints, knights, and bishops in niches, merits inspection. A second fountain farther S. in the same street has a monument of Berthold III., founder of Freiburg (1120), and enumerates the various benefactors of the town. N. a third fountain with the statue of Archduke Albert, founder of the university (1456), recently erected.

Near the *St. Martinsthor*, St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar is represented on the wall. The inscription on the gateway commemorates the bravery of the townspeople against the French in 1796.

Beyond the *Schwabenthor* a broad path leads through vineyards to the **Schlossberg* (426 ft.), once fortified with two castles, destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins with their massive walls, vaults, fosses, etc. are converted into pleasure grounds. Iron indicator at the top. E. lies the green and animated Kirchzarter Thal, watered by the Dreisam; in the background the entrance to the Höllenthal; nearly

due S. the Schauinsland (see below), r. of it the Belchen (p. 225), second highest peak of the Black Forest; S.W. the Schönb erg (2129 ft.), in front of it the Chapel of Loretto (see below), W. the blue chain of the Vosges and the Rhine. From the plain rises the Kaiserstuhl (see below), sloping S. into a rich plain bounded by the extensive spurs of the Black Forest Mts. In the foreground Freiburg with its elegant cathedral-tower.

From the large 'Rondel' (*Canonenplatz*) a path through a gate leads to *Schaichs Schlösschen*, a restaurant, the shortest way back to the town. Another road runs N. E. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.)₂ *Jägerhäuschen* (fine view); thence back to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Freiburg by the suburb of *Herdern*.

The **Loretto Chapel*, on the Schlierberg, 1 M. S. of the town, deserves a visit for the view it affords, comprising also the charming *Günthersthal*, w.th its ancient monastery, not visible from the Schlossberg.

On market-days (Thursd., Sat.) the peculiar costumes of the Black Forest may be seen to advantage.

Beautiful walks from Freiburg to the *Schönb erg* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W., through the *Günthersthal*), to the *Kybfelsen* (5 M. S. E.; at the entrance to the wood, before reaching the *Günthersthal*, the road l. must be taken, see sign-post), back by the *Günthersthal* and *Lorettoberg* (5 M.). Longer walks to *St. Ottilien*, a chapel and inn 4 M. N. E.; to the *Rosskopf* (2437 ft.) 5 M. N. E., thence to the *Jägerhäuschen*, or the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 200).

Excursion to the Höllenthal, see p. 216.

One of the principal heights of the Black Forest is the *Schau ins Land*, or *Erzkasten* (4129 ft.), best visited as follows: by carr. (1-horse 3 fl.) to the *Molz-Bauer*, in the Kappeler Thal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence on foot to the summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Baths of Littenweiler, where dine; in the afternoon back to Freiburg (3 M.) on foot or by omnibus.

(3 M.) *Bad Littenweiler* (inexpensive), not far from the Dreisam, at the entrance of the *Kappeler Thal*, is visited for its powerful chalybeate waters, better adapted for baths than for drinking. Also a whey-cure estab.

From the baths S. into the Kappeler Thal to *Kappel* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), to the *Molzbauer* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), then a steep ascent; 2 M. farther the road leads to the r. by a cottage, then straight, for 1 M., to four cottages (refreshments); $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond them a steep ascent; then, 2 M. farther, is the spot where landslips took place in 1849 and 1855. A little l. the path ascends, passing a delicious spring, reaching the ridge of the mountain in 20 min.; 10 min. more to the r. brings the pedestrians to the cross at the top, whence a magnificent view. About 2 M. S. are the houses *An der Halde*, the highest of which r. is the *Rössle*, a clean country inn. The *Feldberg* (p. 217) is 7 M. E., Belchen the same distance.

An excursion to the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 200) may be conveniently planned thus: one-horse carr. (3 fl.) to *Oberschaffhausen* (baths), at the foot of the *Kaiserstuhl*; with guide in 1 hr. to the **Neun Linden* (1877 ft.), the highest point of the hill, commanding a superb view of the Vosges and Black Forest Mts.; next by *Vogtsburg* and *Schehlingen* to the **Chapel of St. Catharina*, another beautiful point; descent hence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Endingen* (Pfalz), from

which an omnibus runs in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to stat. *Riegel* (p. 200); then by railway to Freiburg. — Those who intend to proceed to Breisach may either descend from the Neun Linden by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Bickensohl* (Engel) and *Achkarren*, or by (1 hr.) *Ihringen* (Ochs, good wine) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Breisach*, from which diligences run twice daily to Freiburg (in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.), and to Colmar (in 3 hrs., fare 2 fr.; see p. 187).

The high road from Freiburg to Breisach traverses the *Mooswald*, a marshy, wooded district between *St. Georgen* and *Thiengen*, then leads to the S. round the fertile slopes of the isolated volcanic Tuni-Berg, past *Munzingen* and the *St. Apollonius-Chapel*. At *Ober-Rimsingen* the château of Baron Falkenstein.

Breisach, or **Alt-Breisach** (*Post*), the Rom. *Mons Brisiacus*, at the S.W. extremity of the Kaiserstuhl, is visible from a considerable distance. As late as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress, regarded as the key of Germany. From 1331 it belonged to Austria, 1638 it was taken, after a dreadful siege, by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; 1700 again in possession of Austria; 1703 taken by Tallard and Vauban, 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and 1793 completely destroyed by the French. There is an old saying with regard to Breisach:

Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fo;

Si pergunt, Gallis nullibi limis erit!

The town, now unimportant, stands on a rock several hundred feet above the Rhine, surmounted by the Münster of *St. Stephen*. The choir, beneath which is an open substructure, the principal S. tower, and W. half of the nave are Gothic, the transept and principal N. entrance-gates Romanesque. The interior contains a fine rood-loft, probably of the 15th cent., and a carved altar-piece, Coronation of the Virgin, executed 1597. The communication with the opp. bank is maintained by a bridge of boats. The high-road to *Colmar* (omnibus twice daily in 3 hrs.) leads past *Fort Mortier* and **Neu-Breisach** (*Hôtel de France*), strongly fortified in 1700 by Vauban. *Colmar*, see p. 187.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Breisach, on the Rhine is situated the ruin of *Sponneck* (*Inn), commanding a fine view of the Alsace, Vosges etc.

Beyond Freiburg the railway runs near the W. spurs and vine-clad slopes of the Kaiserstuhl (see above). *St. Georgen*, first stat.; 1. the *Schönberg* (p. 204). Beyond *Schallstadt* the *Staufenburg* (p. 226), in the distance 1., is situated on an eminence at the entrance of the *Münsterthal*, which is terminated by the *Belchen* (p. 225). Stat. *Krotzingen* (*Post; omnibus to Staufen p. 226). The small town of *Heitersheim* (Adler; Kreuz), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat. To the E., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up the valley the small watering-place of *Sulzburg* (Grether), prettily situated amidst wood. Stat. *Buggingen*.

Müllheim (**Kittler*, at the stat.; *Schwan* and *Krone* in the town), celebrated for the Markgräfler wine which is here produced. Omnibus to *Badenweiler* (p. 223) in 1 hr., fare 30 kr. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at *Badenweiler* are occasionally full.

W. of Müllheim, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat., lies **Neuenburg**, on the Rhine, besieged 1633—34 by Bernhard von Weimar, who here ended his heroic career in 1639, not without suspicion of poison.

At **Schliengen** (**Krone*) the line approaches the Rhine, here divided into several arms by islands. Near stat. *Kleinkems* it

penetrates the 'Isteiner Klotz', a limestone cliff overhanging the water. At *Eimeldingen* (878 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander*, beyond which a view is disclosed of the course of the Rhine, Alsace, and the Jura beyond Bâle. Stat. *Haltingen*. Near stat. *Leopoldshöhe* lies the old fortress of *Hünigen*, on the opp. bank. The terminus at *Klein-Basel* is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine-bridge, to which a broad street leads direct. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the central-station at Bâle.

Bâle, see p. 189.

38. The Black Forest (*Duchy of Baden*).

Walk of eleven days from Baden: 1st. Ebersteinschloss (p. 168), Forbach, Schönmunzach (p. 208); 2nd. Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee (p. 209), Allerheiligen; 3rd. Oppenau, by carr. to Griesbach, Holzwälderhöhe, Rippoldsau, Schapbach (p. 213); 4th. Wolfach, Hornberg, Triberg (p. 215); 5th. Furtwangen, Simonswald, Waldkirch (p. 216); 6th. By carr. and rail. to Freiburg; 7th. (Carr. to entrance of the) Höllenthal, Feldberg, Menzenschwand (p. 222); 8th. St. Blasien, Höchenschwand, the Albstrasse to Albruck (p. 223); 9th. Rail. to Brennet, Wehr (cavern at Hasel), Todtmoos (p. 221); 10th. Prag, Schönau, Belchen (p. 221); 11th. Badenweiler and environs (p. 228).

The following routes are so planned, that after a walk of 2—3 days the railway may always be reached. The pedestrian will find the following maps, pub. by *Herder* at Freiburg, of great service: 1. Baden and the Kniebisbäder. 2. Environs of Freiburg. 3. S. Valleys of the Black Forest. Mounted, 1 fl. 12 kr.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none offer such beautiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine forest, whilst the populous valleys present a scene of luxuriant vegetation. The rocks are gneiss, granite, and sandstone. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering-places, which offer tempting retreats. Even in remote districts the inns are good (trout everywhere).

The staple commodity is wood, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. Watch-making is an increasing branch of industry. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown.

a. From Baden to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen. Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Comp. Map p. 162.

Two days walk: 1st. Baden to *Gernsbach* 6 M., thence to *Forbach* 10 M., Forbach to *Schönmunzach* 7 M.; 2nd. Schönmunzach to the summit of the *Hornisgrinde* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down to the *Mummelsee* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Seebach* 1 hr., *Ottenhöfen* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and thence over the hill to *Allerheiligen* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — At Gernsbach, Forbach, and Schönmunzach conveyances; 2-horse carr. for 4 pers. from Gernsbach to Schönmunzach 6 fl. 45 kr., Forbach to Schönmunzach

4 fl., Schönmünzach to the Eckle (2 M. from the Hornisgrinde) 4 fl. 36 kr.; here the carriage-road ends. — Between Gernsbach and Schönmünzach post-omnibus daily in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl.) to meet the diligence between the latter and Freudenstadt (fare 48 kr.).

The *Murg* rises on the *Kniebis* (p. 211) from three springs which unite below Baiersbronn (p. 208). After a course of 45 M. it falls into the Rhine below Rastatt. The inhab. of its banks are almost exclusively engaged in the wood-traffic. The timber cut in winter is carried down by the spring floods to the Rhine, and crowds often assemble to witness the vast masses precipitated into the stream.

The Murgthal between Gernsbach and Schönmünzach is wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood, often varied by green meadows and cottages in the Swiss style. As far as Schönmünzach the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley here widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

Baden to Gernsbach see p. 168. The road in the Murgthal gradually ascends at the foot of the hill on which the Eberstein-schloss stands. The pedestrian descending the valley takes the footpath by the last house at (1 M.) *Obertsroth* to reach the castle.

At (1 M.) *Hilpertsau* the road crosses to the r. bank of the Murg. A road traversing picturesque scenery leads hence by *Reichenthal* and the forester's house of *Kaltenbronn*, and past the (r.) *Hohelohkopf*, to (21 M.) *Wildbad* (comp. p. 198). The next village is (1 M.) *Weissenbach* (**Grüner Baum*), the modern Gothic church of which contains some good stained glass and new altar-pieces. The hamlet of *Au* lies picturesquely on the l. bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder; (2¼ M.) *Langenbrand* (Ochs) and (1½ M.) *Gausbach* are the following villages. A pleasant, and in the afternoon shaded path leads from Weissenbach by *Au* on the l. bank of the Murg to *Langenbrand*; it crosses the Murg by a stone bridge near the latter village, which the traveller then reaches by the high road. A pretty panorama is commanded by an eminence, shortly before the bridge is reached. — Near Forbach the road crosses the Murg by a covered bridge.

Forbach (**Krone*, conveyances; **Hirsch* and *Löwe*, by the bridge) is the finest point in the valley; church picturesquely situated on an eminence.

The Footpath from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) diverges r. from the carr. road, ¾ M. beyond *Oberbeuern* (p. 168) at the sign-post; ¾ M. farther is *Geisbach*, and (1½ M.) *Schmalbach*, where the path l. must be kept; 1½ M. from Schmalbach a broad path diverges from the road to the r. and leads for 1 M. along the E. slope of the mountain, passing a meadow. At the end of the meadow the turning l. must be taken, ¼ M. beyond which a

cross-way is reached, where the path ascending the hill in a straight direction must be kept; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. more brings the pedestrian to the main road, which is followed for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., then at the signpost the turning l. must be taken to *Bermersbach* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The path now ascends by the village-well, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther *Forbach* is reached.

A lonely, but easily traced forest-path leads from *Forbach* to the W. to (3 hrs.) *Herrenwies* (*Auerhahn*), a village situated on a bleak and lofty plain surrounded by high mountains. Thence to rail. stat. *Bühl* (p. 169) a beautiful walk of 3 hrs. through the *Bühlerthal*; to the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee* (p. 209) also 3 hrs.†

Beyond *Forbach* the *Murgthal*, although more deserted, continues grand and beautiful, resembling some of the wildest Swiss valleys; at the bottom dashes the torrent over scattered rocks, on either side rise dark, overhanging pine-clad hills.

About halfway to *Schönmünzach* the *Rauhmunzach* falls into the *Murg*; 1 M. from the confluence the former is augmented by the *Schwarzbach*, which forms a waterfall (insignificant in dry weather). A new road leads through the valley of the *Schwarzbach* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herrenwies* (see above).

Schönmünzach (**Glashütte* or *Post*; *Waldhorn*), first village in *Württemberg*, consists of a few houses. The brook of the same name here falls into the *Murg*. (Bathing-place in the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the post.)

The *Murg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Schönmünzach*, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of (l.) *Schwarzenberg* (*Ochs*) on the height commands a pleasing prospect; on the r. *Hutzenbach*; then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schönengrund* (*Inn*), whence a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld* and *Urnagold* to *Enzklösterle*, and through the *Enzthal* to *Wildbad*. On this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Schönengrund*, are situated the insignificant remains of the castle of *Königswart*.

The next village in the *Murgthal* is ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Reichenbach* (*Sonne*), the Romanesque church of which, erected in 1042, once appertained to a Benedictine abbey. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Baiersbronn* (*Ochs*), a considerable village at the confluence of the *Murg* and the *Forbach*.

The road following the course of the latter passes the considerable government foundries of *Friedrichthal* and *Christophthal*, and leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (**Post*; *Löwe*; *Linde*), a loftily situated town of *Württemberg* with 4200 inhab., possessing a curiously constructed Protest. church. This edifice consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The Romanesque font and the skilfully carved choir-stalls are worthy of notice. Near the Rom. Cath. church, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, a *view of the *Swabian Alb*, *Hohenzollern* etc. may be enjoyed. — Good roads lead from *Freudenstadt* W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 211) to *Oppenau*, S. to *Alpirsbach* and *Schiltach* (p. 214), and E. by *Dornstetten* to *Horb* on the railway of the Upper Neckar (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

At *Baiersbronn* the valley of the *Murg* turns towards the N.W., and is traversed by a new road. From (3 M.) *Mittelthal* (*Waldhorn*) a good road leads S. to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kniebis Refuge*

near the Schwedenschanze (p. 211). The next village in the Murgthal, into which numerous brooks are precipitated from the Kniebis, is (3 M.) *Oberthal* (halfway to which the ruin of *Tannenfels* is situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge on the r.); on the l. is the extensive *Bühlbach Glasshouse*. The road continues to ascend, finally by means of long windings, to (6 M.) the *Ruhstein* (Inn), its culminating point, whence it descends (commanding several fine views) to (3 M.) *Seebach* (p. 210). From the last bend in the road (at a sign-post on the r.) the *Mummelsee* (see below) may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

To the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee* the road most in use from the Murgthal ascends from *Schönmünzach* (p. 208) W. along the *Schönmünzach* to *Zwickgabel* (3 M.), crosses the brook, and ascends r. along the *Langenbach*, which at *Zwickgabel* unites with the *Schönmünzach*, past *Vorder-Langenbach* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) to *Hinter-Langenbach* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.), where, at the inn (*Züpfle*), guides may be procured to the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee*.

Here the path becomes steeper, and leads to the *Eckle* (1 hr.), a strip of wood on the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between *Württemberg* and *Baden*, and a view of the *Vosges* is obtained. The road descends here to the l. to *Seebach* on the new road through the Murgthal (see above); a footpath only leads to the *Hornisgrinde*.

Three paths diverge hence: that most to the r. enters the wood and constitutes the boundary between the above states; the 2nd, also inclining to the r., leads past the *Drei-Fürstenstein*, bearing the arms of *Baden* and *Württemberg*, to the *Hornisgrinde* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The third path (to the *Mummelsee*), at first little trodden, runs parallel with the road, and after a few paces joins a broad track, which slightly ascends the hill-side; 10 min. from the *Eckle*, the broad stony path ascending r. must be taken, which in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. leads to the lake.

The second of the above paths leads to the **Hornisgrinde* (3790 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a massive heap of stones. View very extensive; E. the *Suabian Alb*, the *Achalm* at *Reutlingen*, *Hohentwiel*, and other peaks of the *Hühgau*; S. the heights of the *Black Forest*, *Feldberg*, *Belchen*, *Blauen*, and beyond them even the *Alps* (comp. p. 225); S.W. the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 204) and *Vosges*; W. the vast plain of the *Rhine*; almost exactly opp. rises the spire of *Strasbourg*, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the *Brigitten-schloss* (p. 169); N. the mountains round *Baden*, the *Mercuriusberg* (p. 167), &c.

From the *Hornisgrinde* the path gradually descends S.W., soon becoming more defined, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Mummelsee*, a

gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a hut which affords shelter in bad weather. About 10 yds. above the lake, at the N.W. corner, near the path from the Hornisgrinde, excellent water issues from the rock.

From the Mummelsee a steep footpath descends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the new Murgthal road (p. 209), reaching it at the 'Adler' inn; on this road **Seebach** (*Krone; Hirsch*) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. From the latter two routes lead to *Allerheiligen* (p. 211), one an uninteresting path over the mountains (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide 36 kr.); the other and more attractive follows the valley as far as ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ottenhöfen* (see below; routes to the *Edelfrauengrab* and *Allerheiligen*, see below), whence it leads by the road described below.

b. **Allerheiligen, Waterfalls of Büttenstein, Kniebisbäder.**

Comp. Maps pp. 162, 200.

Two days: 1st. From *Achern* to *Griesbach* 24 M., or better by carr.; 2nd. To *Hausach* 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day by availing himself of public and other conveyances: From *Achern* to *Neuhaus* (1-horse carr. 3 fl., p. 169) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; on foot to *Allerheiligen* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., from the forest-house to the foot of the falls 20 min., then by carr. (1-horse $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.) to *Griesbach* $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; on foot over the *Holzwalder Höhe* to *Rippoldsau* $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; by carr. (4 fl.; omnibus twice daily 1 fl. 24 kr.) to *Hausach* 2 hrs.

Achern (p. 169) is the starting-point for the above tour.

The road to *Allerheiligen* leads through the *Kappeler Thal*, a pleasant, green dale (l. on the height, the *Brigittenschloß*, p. 169), past the village of (3 M.) *Kappel* (*Ochs), r. the château of *Rodeck*, to (3 M.) *Ottenhöfen* (*Linde; *Pflug; Wagen*. pension in all 1 fl. 12 kr.).

From *Ottenhöfen* to *Allerheiligen* by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), a route highly recommended to pedestrians. The road to *Seebach* is followed for $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; the traveller then diverges to the r. into the pretty *Gottschlagthal*, and reaches (20 min.) the *Edelfrauengrab* ('grave of the noble lady'), a grotto with a waterfall to which a romantic legend attaches. Ascent to the r. by the sign-post; then by some houses on the height an ascent to the l. to the (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*, whence a path leads through the wood to the new road; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, *Allerheiligen*. — Travellers coming from *Seebach* need not proceed as far as *Ottenhöfen*, but should diverge to the l. at the *Hagenbrücke*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Seebach*, and enter the *Gottschlagthal*.

The carr. road from *Ottenhöfen* to *Allerheiligen* ascends the *Untervasser-Thal* towards the S. to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Neuhaus* (*Erprinzen*). Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the l., while the old road ascends the steep slope on the r., on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Neuhaus* a signpost indicates the way to the *Edelfrauengrab* by *Blöchereck* (see above).

At the top a sign-post, where a short cut descends r. in

zigzags to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Allerheiligen** (2129 ft.). First glance very striking. The grand ruins of the abbey, founded in 1196, secularized 1802, partially destroyed by lightning 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. In exploring them the traveller should use caution; a Prussian gentleman lost his life in Aug., 1862, by falling from the highest point. ***Mittenmaier's Inn** (pension 2 fl.). One-horse carr. to Achern in 2 hrs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl.. Oppenau in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl., Griesbach in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 5 fl., stat. Appenweiler in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. 6 fl.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau direct (4 hrs.) over the Kniebis (guide unnecessary, sign-posts everywhere). The route is through wood for the first hour; farther on an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strasbourg, and the Vosges Mts.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Refuge* by the Schwedenschanze; 1 hr. *Kniebis*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Rippoldsau* (p. 212). A shorter route thither leads from the *Alexanderschanze*: the Griesbach road is followed for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and the wood is then entered to the l.; after 20 min. more the path divides, and that descending rapidly to the r. is selected.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft, through which the *Grindенbach* is precipitated over granite rocks in 7 falls, termed the 'Sieben Bütten' (Seven Tubs), or ***Büttenstein Falls**, some of them 80 ft. in height, into the valley beneath. A good path, cut in some places through the rock, or supported by ladders, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel' the double fall is surveyed. The waterfalls, which are especially remarkable for their picturesque accessories, are seen to the best advantage in ascending from the valley below.

At the signpost by the bridge beyond the falls the carriage-road from Allerheiligen is reached, and follows the bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Grindенbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. [Pedestrians from Oppenau must, after about 3 M., avoid descending r., but go straight on till the above mentioned bridge (4 M. from Oppenau) is reached.] The road gradually descends to **Oppenau** (**Stahlbad*; *Post*), 5 M. from Allerheiligen, where 'Kirschwasser' is largely manufactured.

The Kniebis Route ascends the *Rossbühl* from Oppenau in windings (pleasing retrospects), and leads to the (6 M.) *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an earth-work thrown up during the last century; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the *Schwedenschanze*; in the vicinity the 'inn 'Zur Zuflucht'. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the grass-grown *Alexanderschanze* (Inn), on the summit of the Kniebis (3440 ft.), which commands an extensive view towards the S. and E., and whence a good road diverges to the S. to Griesbach. At the inn 'Zum Lamm', 1 M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau by the E. side of the Holzwalder Höhe. The Kniebis road then leads by the Wurtemberg village of Kniebis (*Ochs; Lamm) to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 208).

Proceeding to the S. from Oppenau, the traveller enters the attractive valley of the rapid *Rench*, in which the 'Kniebis watering-places' of *Freiersbach*, *Petersthal*, and *Griesbach* are situated. From ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Löcherberg* roads lead to the S. through the (W.) *Nordrachthal*, and the (E.) *Harmersbachthal* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zell am Harmersbach* (p. 213). The first place in the Renchthal

is ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Freiersbach** (1363 ft.) (*Meyer's Hôtel*), situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills, and possessing sulphureous and chalybeate springs. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Bad Petersthal** (*Kimmig-Müller's Hotel and Baths*), the most important of these small watering-places, in a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The springs contain iron and carbonic acid gas. A beautiful route leads hence to the E. through the *Freiersthal* and *Wildschapbachthal* into the *Schapbachthal* (p. 213). The Renththal now turns towards the N., and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the traveller reaches **Griesbach** (1718 ft.) (*Monsch-Jockerst's Hotel and Bathhouse*, R. 1 fl., B. 24, A. 18 kr.), possessing a chalybeate spring, extolled 200 years ago by Tabernaemontanus, an author who quaintly describes its virtues. Most of the patients are ladies. Accommodation may be obtained at several other houses when the hotel is full, but of a somewhat primitive fashion. — A fourth of these Kniebis Baths is **Antogast** (**Huber*), known as early as the 16th cent., charmingly situated in the picturesque *Maisachthal*, 3 M. to the W. of Oppenau.

The road through the Renththal ascends hence in windings to the Kniebis. About 1 M. beyond Griesbach, three paths diverge r.; of these the traveller selects that farthest to the l., a broad track provided with benches, following the telegraph-wires. Resin is here largely obtained from incisions made for the purpose in the pine-stems.

About 5 min. before the summit is attained a fine retrospect of the Griesbach Valley is enjoyed. The highest part of the **Holzwälder Höhe** (3198 ft.) is level for a few hundred paces; the path then descends by long windings to the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) high road, which leads to (1 M.) **Rippoldsau** (2007 ft.), the most frequented (1500 visitors annually) of the Kniebis Baths, situated in the narrow, sequestered, pine-clad *Wolfthal*. The principal constituent of the water is sulphate of soda. It is exported in bottles (800,000 annually), and the chemical ingredients of the water are sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau salts'. *Göringer's* bath-estab. offers every comfort to the traveller (R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 12 kr.); music 7—8 p. m. — Omnibus twice daily to Hausach; one-horse carr. to Hausach 4 fl.; railway thence to Offenburg, p. 213.

The old Benedictine priory, or '*Klösterle*' (**Zum Erbprinzen*, or *Schneggenhuber's Inn*, R. 48, D. 1 fl. 12, B. 18 kr.; carriages), founded 12th cent., lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below the baths, on the road which traverses this picturesque valley (15 M. long), following the *Wolfbach*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Klösterle*, on the l. of the road, are some huge granite rocks, near which the *Burbach* forms a small waterfall (in rainy weather only). On the r., 1 M. farther, the *Seebach*, which drains the lonely *Wild* or *Glaswald-See* (situated on the height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the road), dashes

down from a wild ravine. Below this point the valley is termed the *Schapbachthal*. Six miles from Rippoldsau **Schapbach** (**Ochs*; *Adler*; *Sonne*) is reached, a long and straggling village remarkable for the quaint costume of the peasants and the curious construction of their cottages. (Ground-floor stable, first-floor dwelling-house, above it granary and hay-loft.) On the r., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the village, opens the *Wildschapbachthal*, through which the route mentioned at p. 212 leads to Petersthal. Then ($\frac{6}{4}$ M.) *Oberwolfach*, and (1 M.) **Wolfach**, see p. 214.

c. **The Kinzigthal, Hornberg, Triberg, Valleys of Simonswald and Elz.**

Two days: 1. By rail, from *Offenburg* to *Hausach* in 1 hr., on foot by carr. to *Triberg* 15 M.; 2. To *Furtwangen* $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence by the *Simonswald* and *Elz* valleys to *Waldkirch* $16\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The Railway from *Offenburg* to *Hausach* traverses the broad, populous, and productive *Kinzigthal*, a valley enclosed by gently sloping mountains. First stat. *Ortenberg* (*Krone*), on a vine-clad hill above which rises the château of ***Ortenberg** ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Offenburg*), occupying the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668. The confined grounds of the château are prettily laid out, and the interior is tastefully fitted up, but the view of the Vosges Mts. is perhaps the principal attraction. Excellent wine is produced from the vineyards on the castle-hill, and also from those belonging to the village.

Stat. **Gengenbach** (*Adler*; *Salm*; *Sonne*), an independent town down to the Peace of Luneville, still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome old *Benedictine Abbey* to which the town owes its origin was also formerly exempt from all external jurisdiction.

Stat. *Schönberg*, then **Biberach** (*Krone*), at the mouth of the *Harmersbach*. On the latter, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, lies the thriving village of **Zell** (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*); the valley here divides into the *Unterharmersbach* and the *Nordrach-Thal*, through both of which roads lead to the *Renchthal* (p. 211).

From *Biberach* to *Lahr* (9 M.) a road leads viâ *Schönberg*, a solitary inn, then through the *Schutterthal* by *Reichenbach* and *Kuhbach*. About 3 M. to the W. of *Biberach*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the road, rises a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the ruins of **Hohengeroldseck**, an extensive castle destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1697, and commanding a complete survey of the *Kinzigthal*, the *Schutterthal*, and the plain of the Rhine. *Lahr*, see p. 199.

Before stat. *Steinach* is reached, the line crosses the *Kinzig*. Stat. **Hasslach** (**Kreuz*), the chief town of the district, formerly pertaining to the principality of Fürstenberg, was destroyed by the French on their retreat after the battle of Hochstädt.

The road leading hence S. by *Hofstetten* to (9 M.) *Elzach*

(p. 216) traverses beautiful scenery; on the l., halfway, rise the insignificant ruins of the *Heidburg*.

Stat. **Hausach** (**Hôtel Schmieder*, at the station) is at present the terminus of the railway, the continuation of which to Hornberg, Triberg, St. Georgen, and Villingen is in course of construction. Above it rise the ruins of a former castle of the princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643.

Diligence several times daily (also an omnibus) to *Wolfach* (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to *Alpirsbach* (3 hrs.), to *Rippoldsau* (3 hrs.), and to *Triberg* (3 hrs.).

Following the Kinzigthal, the traveller next reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Am Thurm*, at the mouth of the *Gutach*, through the valley of which the road to Hornberg and Triberg diverges to the r. (see below). The road to Wolfach crosses the Kinzig several times. ($\frac{21}{4}$ M.) **Wolfach** (**Salm*, R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl. 12 kr.; *Rother Ochse*; **Engel*; **Krone*; *Zähringer Hof*), the chief town of the district, with a handsome 'Amtshaus', formerly a château, is situated between abrupt mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfbach* and the *Kinzig*. The *Pine-cone Baths* attract a number of visitors. A good road leads hence to the N. through the *Wolfach* and *Schapbach* valleys to *Rippoldsau* (p. 212).

The road in the Kinzigthal follows the r. bank of the brook as far as (3 M.) *Halbmeil*, where it crosses to the l. bank. From this point upwards the valley is termed the *Vordere Lehngericht*. Then (6 M.) **Schiltach** (*Krone*; *Ochs*), an old town situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill. A good road leads through the *Schiltachthal* ('*Hinteres Lehngericht*'), which here opens to the S., to (6 M.) *Schramberg* (see below). ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schenkenzell* (Sonne), the next village in the Kinzigthal, carries on an extensive traffic in timber. An arm of the Kinzig here descends from the N., from the *Reinerzau*, a picturesque valley, through which a road leads to *Vormthal*, *Berneck*, and ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 208). The last village in the Kinzigthal is **Alpirsbach** (*Löwe*); the church, in the transition style, deserves inspection. High-road hence through the *Ehlenbogenthal* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt*; another to *Dornhan*, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberndorf* on the Upper Neckar railway (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

An *Excursion to Hornberg and Triberg may be accomplished by carriage from Hausach in half a day (one-horse 6, two-horse 8—9 fl.; omnibus 3 times daily 42 kr.); pedestrians require a whole day. At *Am Thurm* (see above) the road diverges to the r., and ascends the picturesque and productive valley of the *Gutach* to (3 M.) **Gutach** (*Krone*; *Löwe*), and (3 M.) **Hornberg** (**Post*; *Bär*, omnibus to stat. Hausach) remarkable for the picturesque costume of the peasantry. The castle was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

From Hornberg to Schramberg a charming walk of $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. through the *Schonachthal*, and by *Lauterbach*. **Schramberg** (*Post*), a busy little town, prettily situated on the *Schiltach*, is commanded by the lofty ruins of an old castle. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) *Schiltach* (see above). The return route to Hornberg may be made by the **Berneck*, a romantic rocky valley, and *Thennenbronn* (Löwe); thence across the *Benzebene* (guide desirable), and through the *Reichenbachthal* to Hornberg.

Between Hornberg and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Triberg, the most remarkable part of the route, the road traverses picturesque rocky and wooded ravines (known as the 'Kleine Hölle'; comp. p. 217), the beauty of which is somewhat marred by the tunnels and bridges of the new railway. The valley expands at the *Kreuzbrücke* (**Post*), where the road to *St. Georgen* (see below) leads to the l., while that to the r. leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the small town of **Triberg** (**Löwe*; **Ochs*; **Sonne*), situated 2022 ft. above the sea-level, the central point of the Black Forest, and principal depôt of the clock and watch trade.

The great attraction here is the ****Waterfall**, visible from a considerable distance. The path ascends l. by the '*Löwe*'; in 20 min. the highest bridge over the fall is attained; 250 yds. beyond this spot, from an open space on the l. bank, a fine view of the little town and valley. The fall, the finest in W. Germany, is 577 ft. high, and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The frame-work, like that of the *Giessbach* in Switzerland, is formed by dark pines. Finest near-view of the falls from a rock which forms the dam of the lowest fall; general effect best seen from a grass-grown projecting rock, 50 yds. from the bottom of the fall.

St. Georgen (*Adler*; *Hirsch*), $6\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of Triberg, is an industrious, watch and clock manufacturing place, with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, an artfully executed altar from which, dating from the 14th cent., is preserved in the Protest. church. In the vicinity is the source of the *Brigach*, which after a course of 21 M. unites at *Donaueschingen* with the *Brege*, a brook descending from the *Briglirain* (see below), and forms the infant Danube. Diligence from St. Georgen twice daily in 2 hrs. to **Villingen** (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

The high road from Triberg to Furtwangen ascends in long windings. At the *Pilgrimage Church* the road to *Schonach*, leading through the *Prechthal* to *Elzach* ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M., see below), diverges to the r. From ($13\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schönwald* (**Adler*) a picturesque path leads across the *Briglirain*, and through the *Nonnenbachthal* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Simonswald* (see below). The high road ascends from *Schönwald* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther to the inn '*Zum Kreuz*', its culminating point, and also the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube (admirable distant view), and then descends to (3 M.) **Furtwangen** (**Fehrenbach*), on the *Brege*, a prosperous little town, where the best clocks and watches in the Black Forest are manufactured. A large assortment of these articles may be viewed at the '*Gewerbehalle*', or industrial hall. High road hence to the E. by *Vöhrenbach* to (12 M.) *Villingen* (see above). Pleasant

excursion to the *Brend*, an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N., commanding a fine view.

The high road from Furtwangen to Simonswald and Waldkirch winds towards the W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gütenbach** (*Fackler*), another busy, watch-making place. On the l., $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the *Wilde Gutach* is precipitated from a deep ravine; the road here turns towards the N. The inn '*Zum Engel*', 3 M. farther, lies at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpenstrasse*. The cascade which has already been visible from several parts of the road, and which is most conveniently visited from this point, is the ***Fall of the Zweribach** (the Gutach is crossed, and its l. bank ascended, past several farms; the valley whence the *Zwei-bach* issues is finally entered; walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the fall). A rough path leads from the fall to the *Plattenhof*, and to the summit of the *Kandel* (2 hrs., see below).

The road next leads through the beautiful **Simonswald Valley** to *Ober Simonswald*, and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gütenbach) *Unter Simonswald* (Krone). At (3 M.) *Bleybach* the Simonswald valley opens into the broad and smiling *Elzthal*, in which the old town of *Elzach* (Post) is situated 6 M. higher up. A new road leads from the latter by *Hofstetten* to *Hasslach* in the *Kinzigth* (comp. p. 213).

At Bleybach the high road turns S. to *Gutach* and (3 M.) **Waldkirch** (**Post*; *Rebstock*), a thriving place, and chief town of the district, prettily situated at the base of the *Hohe Kandel* (4082 ft.), which may be ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. (superb and extensive prospect). Hence by the pleasant little watering-place *Suggenthal* to the rail. stat. *Denzlingen*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (p. 200; omnibus from Waldkirch 5 times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 18 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 fl.).

d. **Höllenthal, Feldberg, Wiesenthal, Wehrathal, Albthal.**

Comp. Map. p. 200.

Four days: 1st. From *Freiburg* to the *Himmelreich* (9 M.) by carr. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on foot through the *Höllenthal* to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stern Inn* (p. 217), ascent of the *Feldberg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent to *Todtnau* (p. 219) 2 hrs. — 2nd. Through the *Wiesenthal* to (18 M.) *Schopfheim*, thence to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wehr* (p. 224). — 3rd. Through the *Wehrathal* to (12 M.) *Todtmoos*, thence to *St. Blasien* (p. 222) in 3 hrs. — 4th. To *Höchenschwand* (p. 222) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Niedermühle* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., thence by the *Albstrasse* to (9 M.) *Albbruck*.

The broad valley of the *Dreisam*, enclosed by lofty mountains, is not sufficiently attractive for the pedestrian, who should take a carr. as far as the *Himmelreich* (9 M.). The road passes an extensive paper-manufactory; on the opp. bank lies *Bad Littenweiler* (p. 204). Then *Ebnet* and *Zarten*.

Beyond *Zarten* a road diverges r. to *Todtnau* (p. 219). From ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kirchzarten* the upper part of the valley of the *Dreisam* derives its appellation. At (3 M.) *Oberried* (Adler) at the mouth of the *Zastlerthal* (road to the *Feldberg* p. 218), a wood is entered; 3 M. farther the *St. Wilhelmsthal* di-

verges to the l. '*Am Nothschrei*' (4 M.) is the culminating point of the road; which here quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesenthal* by *Muggenbrunn* and *Aftersteg* to (5¼ M.) *Todtnau* (p. 219).

About 1½ M. beyond *Burg* (Zur Brandenburg) the road enters a more mountainous district, the commencement of which is termed the *Himmelreich* ('kingdom of heaven'), from the contrast it presents to the wild ravine of the *Hölle* ('hell') beyond; at the entrance to the latter the ruin of *Falkenstein*.

The **Höllentrass*, ¾ M. in length, resembles the *Münsterthal* in the *Jura* in its towering and overhanging rocks. The most beautiful and wildest point is at the **Hirschsprung*, an imposing and precipitous rock, partially overgrown with firs and underwood. The road which winds through the defile was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, when the Archduchess Marie Antoinette, affianced to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., passed through on her way to France. The pass was also the scene of the celebrated retreat of Moreau, Oct., 1796, when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

To St. Märgen. At the entrance to the Höllenthal a carriage-road diverges to the l. to (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (on the l. the ruined castle of *Wisneck*), and then ascends the *Wagensteigthal* to (5 M.) the loftily situated village of *St. Märgen* (*Hirsch*; *Krone*) (3161 ft.). Picturesque route hence through the *Wildgutachthal* (p. 216) to (7½ M.) *Gütenbach*. St. Märgen and *Waldau* (*Pfaff*), situated 6 M. to the E., are favourite summer-quarters on account of their attractive and healthful situation.

At the end of the pass the picturesque *Chapel of St. Oswald* looks down from a projecting rock. The disused *Post Inn* is first reached, and 1 M. farther the **Stern* (guide over the *Feldberg* to the chalet of *Todtnau* 1 fl. 12 kr., unnecessary in fine weather, if the follg. directions be attended to).

The traveller about to ascend the *Feldberg* here quits the high road, which winds upwards hence in numerous zigzags.

R. beyond the '*Stern*' inn a sign-post indicates the path to the *Feldberg*. The brook is crossed and (10 min., a sign-post) a broad and steep path ascended through wood for ½ hr.; then a gradual ascent across the rich meadows belonging to the 5 large farms which constitute the parish of *Albersbach*. At a cross (5 min.) the path to the l. must be selected; 10 min. farther, to the r. in the hollow towards a saw-mill; 10 min., r. through a gate; 3 min., a straight direction towards the *Gaschpels Hof* must be pursued, avoiding the path to the r.; ¼ hr., the wood is again entered by a stony track in a straight direction, not to the l.; 10 min., l. by the principal path. At a cross-way (4 min.) to the l. (the tower on the *Feldberg* now soon becomes visible in the distance on the r.); at a second cross-way (3 min.) the broad footpath is followed, slightly l. of the direction towards the tower; 10 min. a beautiful pine-wood is skirted; 18 min. a sharp turn r. across the open ground and (6 min.) again into the wood! (sign-post); 20 min. *Auf dem Einken*, a small hamlet (refreshm.). The broad track is here crossed and the steep forest-path ascended to the r.; 25 min. *Baldenweger Viehhütte*, or Chalet (refreshm.). On the height, 20 min. above the latter, the traveller turns to the r. along the slope of the mountain; 5 min., the broad and well-defined footpath is reached, which to the l. leads in 35 min. to the inn (see below), to the r. in ¼ hr. to the summit, or *Höchste*, of the

**Feldberg* (4886 ft.), highest point in the Black Forest, commanding a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding

mountains and valleys, Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. The *Friedrich-Louisen-Thurm* (38 ft. high) on the top is always closed; a key must be procured at the inn, or at the Todtnauer, the St. Wilhelmer, or the Menzenschwander Hütte, causing great inconvenience to travellers from the Höllenthal.

Retracing his steps S.E. from the tower, the traveller ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reaches the *Seebuck*, a spot furnished with benches, commanding a less extensive but more picturesque *view than the summit. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and fed by waterfalls, lies the small, gloomy *Feldsee*; beyond it the attractive *Bärenthal*, watered by the Seebach; in the background the W. extremity of the *Titisee*. Other valleys also visible; background formed by the Swabian mountains, r. the basaltic summits of the Högau. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the Seebuck is situated the **Feldberger Hof* (R. 48, B. 24 kr.), whence the ascent to the tower occupies an hour. Tolerable accommodation is also afforded by the *Todtnauer Hütte*, S. of the summit, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. only from the tower; fine view, especially of the Wiesenthal (p. 219), in the distance the snow-clad Alps.

Other Routes to the Feldberg. That above described will generally be found the most convenient. The traveller may, however, prefer one of the following.

1. From the Titi-See to the summit 6 hrs. On the high road, 3 M. above the Stern, lies the *Rössle Inn*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the *Bär*, then $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the *Titi-See*. Here the landlord of the small inn on the bank of the lake ferries travellers (9 kr. each) to the upper extremity in 35 min., effecting a saving of 2 M. Here (W. bank) an ascent of several hundred paces to the path which leads over the N.W. bank through the *Bruderhalde* and ascends the valley; at a saw-mill ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Seebach* (which drains the *Feldsee*) is crossed, then a steeper ascent through wood; 10 min., the scattered houses of *Bärenthal* are passed; finally a steep ascent of 5 min. to the *Adler Inn* (good wine). After 2 min. the path ascends rapidly to a sign-post; gradual ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. across the fields; then magnificent pine-forest, beautiful rocky scenery, and by an excellent path in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to a bench commanding a fine view. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther a path diverging r. to the *Feldberg* (whence the *Feldberg* inn may be reached by precipitous zigzag paths) is avoided; 5 min., the wood is quitted; 15 min. *Menzenschwander Hütte*: 6 min., *Feldberg Inn* (see above).

2. From Oberried through the St. Wilhelmsthal in 5 hrs. On the Todtnau road, 3 M. beyond the village, is a sign-post, indicating the way l. to the picturesque, wooded and rocky *St. Wilhelmsthal*. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) a sign-post, then by the footpath l.; 12 min., ascent l.; at first gradual, afterwards rapid zigzags; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., the wood is quitted (sign-post); again ascent l. to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (refreshm., key of the *Feldberg* tower). Summit attained hence in 20 min.

3. From Oberried through the Zastlerthal in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The high road is quitted at Oberried, and the *Zastlerthal*, a narrower and wilder valley than the St. Wilhelmsthal, ascended. In $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. *Auf dem Rinken* is reached, whence the summit is gained in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by the route first described (p. 217).

4. From Todtnau in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Easy ascent from Todtnau (p. 219) through the *Brandenberger Thal*, on the left bank of the *Wiese*. Beyond the small ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) hamlet of *Fahl*, the path divides. That to the l. crosses the *Wiese* and winds upwards to the (1 hr.) *Todtnauer Hütte* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) tower; the path to the r. remains on the l. bank, leading to the *Feldberg Inn* in

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The route by *Todtnauberg* (p. 219; guide desirable) is somewhat longer; it unites at the *Todtnauer Hütte* with that above described.

5. From *Menzenschwand* in 3 hrs. The route from *Menzenschwand* (p. 222) is also easily found. It ascends by the *Alb*, crossing it several times, and unites at the *Menzenschwander Viehhütte* with the path from the *Titisee*.

The *Schluchsee* (3352 ft.). abounding in fish, with the village of that name (**Stern; Schiff*), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S.E. of the *Feldberg*, is a delightful spot, noted for the salubrity of its atmosphere. A path leads to it from the *Menzenschwander Hütte* by the *Altglashütte* and the picturesque village *Aha*. Carriage-road from the *Schluchsee* to *St. Blasien* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The **Faulenfirst*, reached from the *Schluchsee* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a shady forest-path, affords a fine survey of the *Alps* (comp. p. 225).

Valleys of the Wiese, the Wehra, and the Alb.

These are three of the finest valleys in the Black Forest, the two latter especially imposing, and worthy of comparison with many of the celebrated Alpine ravines. As most travellers visit one or other of these three valleys in descending from the *Feldberg*, the following description of the scenery is given in that direction.

The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the *Seebuck*, not far from the *Feldberger Hof*. Our route follows its l. bank, and passes *Fahl*, a hamlet near which the *Rothwiese* (rising near the *Todtnauer Hütte*) forms a picturesque waterfall, and where the route to the *Feldberg* mentioned at p. 218 diverges. The pleasant *Brandenberger Thal*, enlivened with a few solitary habitations, is next traversed to (3 hrs. from the *Feldberger Hof*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Todtnauerhütte*)

Todtnau (2123 ft.) (**Ochs*, adjoining the church; *Rössle*), a pleasant and thriving little old town in a picturesque situation. The road mentioned at p. 216 leads hence to the N. to *Oberried* and *Freiburg*. If it be ascended 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., the traveller reaches the *Todtnau Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbuch* descending from *Todtnauberg* in several leaps, together 300 ft. in height. A good footpath ascends by the waterfall to *Todtnauberg* (*Stern*) (hence to the top of the *Feldberg* see p. 218), whence the pedestrian may return to *Todtnau* by *Astersteg* (p. 217; a circuit of 3 hrs.).

The **Wiesenthal* from *Todtnau* to *Lörrach*, below which it expands, is 27 M. in length, generally narrow and well-wooded, most picturesque between *Schönau* and *Zell*. One-horse carr. to *Schönau* (in 1 hr.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Zell* (2 hrs.) 3, *Schopfheim* (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. Diligence to *Schopfheim* 4 times daily, 1 fl. 6 kr.

The road leads from *Todtnau* on the l. bank of the *Wiese*, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schlechnau* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gschwänd*, where a road to the l. leads by *Präg* to *St. Blasien* (p. 222), or to *Todtmoos* in the *Wehrathal* (p. 221). The road here crosses the *Prägbach*, and then the *Wiese* near (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Utzenfeld*, where the *Münsterthal* road mentioned at p. 226 descends from the *Wiedenereck*.

Then past *Schönenbuchen* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schönau** (1776 ft.) (**Sonne*), a thriving little town, prettily situated. Hence to the top of the *Belchen* see p. 226.

Beyond Schönau the road winds through picturesque rocky ravines. From ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Weinbach*, with its extensive cotton-factory, a carriage-road leads W. through the *Böllenthal*, by *Oberböllen* and *Neuenweg* (p. 225), to Oberweiler and Müllheim. From ($\frac{4}{2}$ M.) *Mambach* a picturesque route to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* and *Happach* to Todtmoos (p. 221). Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Atzenbach*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Zell* (*Löwe*) 'im Wiesen-thal', a flourishing manufacturing place. The **Zeller Blauen* (3754 ft.), ascended (towards the N.) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a magnificent distant view.

Where the ravine widens, half-way to Schopfheim, is the extensive grand-ducal foundry of **Hausen**, birthplace of the poet Hebel; the village, concealed by fruit-trees, lies on the r. bank. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Rom. Cath., those below Hausen Prot. The *Statue of Hebel*, the poet of the Black Forest, was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the r., on the S. side of the village, is the house of the poet's parents, indicated by an inscription.

Schopfheim (**Pflug*; **Drei Könige*), $\frac{4}{2}$ M. from Zell, is a small town of some importance. The *Hebelshöhe*, with temple and bust of the poet Hebel, is a pleasant spot near the town. — High road from Schopfheim to ($\frac{4}{2}$ M.) *Wehr* in the *Wehrathal* (p. 221); diligence by Wehr to *Brennet* (p. 227) twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 18 kr.

The Railway from Schopfheim to Bâle (in 48 min.: fares 1 fl. 6, 48. 33 kr.) traverses the lower and broader part of the valley. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills. Near stat. *Haagen*, on a wooded eminence, rise the extensive ruins of *Schloss Rötteln*, one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view. It was once residence of Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards of Margraves of Baden; taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678. *Inn at *Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the castle.

At stat. **Riehen** a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* and a school for 'deaconesses', or Prot. sisters of mercy.

Lörrach (**Hirsch*), the most important place in the valley ($\frac{7}{2}$ M. from Schopfheim, 6 M. from Bâle), contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. (One-horse carr. to Röttlerweiler 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kandern 4 fl.)

The *Tüllinger Höhe*, 2 M. to the S. of Lörrach, deserves a visit, as it commands a magnificent view of the mountains of Baden, Alsace, and Switzerland. Foreground a broad and fertile plain, below lie the villages of *Riehen* and *Weil* in the midst of orchards and vineyards. From the terrace behind the church the view is more extended; the garden of the *inn com-

mands the finest prospect to the W. After a contest near this spot, which terminated unfortunately for Germany, the French General Villars was elevated to the dignity of marshal.

Beyond stat. *Stetten* the line enters the canton of Bâle. The church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Prot. missionary estab., on a wooded eminence above *Riehen*, commands a prospect similar to that from the Tüllinger Höhe. The line approaches *Bâle* (p. 189) between a succession of pretty villas.

The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the *Wehrathal* should at *Gschwänd* (p. 219) ascend the course of the *Prägbach* towards the E. by the road leading through the Bernau to St. Blasien (comp. p. 222), and before (3 M.) *Präg* (Hirsch) is reached diverge by a steep and stony road to the r. to Todtmoos. *Herrenschwund*, situated on a wooded height is left on the r.; then a descent, the latter half of the way by a better road, to (6 M.) *Vorder-Todtmoos* (2690 ft.) (**Adler*), a hamlet in the Wehrathal, with a loftily situated church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. A variety of curious costumes may be observed here on Sundays and festivals. The *Wehra* rises on the *Hochkopf*, 3 M. to the N. of Todtmoos, and is rapidly augmented by numerous affluents. The route from Todtmoos to the W. through the *Angenbachthal* to *Mambach* in the Wiesenthal (p. 220) will repay the pedestrian.

To St. Blasien (10½ M.). The road ascends in windings to the E., affording fine retrospective views; a magnificent survey of the Alps is enjoyed before the culminating point is attained. The descent is by *Mutters-lehen* (Hirsch), and through the *Steinachthal* to St. Blasien (p. 222).

The next village in the Wehrathal is (3 M.) *Todtmoos-Au* (Inn), whence the *Wehra-Strasse*, a good carriage-road constructed chiefly for the transport of timber, descends to (9 M.) *Wehr*. The ingeniously contrived road was completed in 1848, but almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1850, since which it has been reconstructed. This portion of the ****Wehra-Thal** is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest, and unsurpassed in picturesqueness and variety by the most celebrated in Switzerland. The precipitous pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the rivulet dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about halfway, at a bridge which carries the road to the l. bank of the Wehra. On a precipitous cliff to the l. at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels*.

9 M. *Wehr* (1450 ft.) (*Krone*; **Hôtel Brugger*), a thriving

manufacturing village. is commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*.

In a grassy dale which opens near the N.W. houses of Wehr is situated the **Erdmännleinhöhle*, a stalactite cavern, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wehr, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village of **Hasel** (1317 ft.) (*Pflug*). The schoolmaster (next door to the inn) keeps the key and accompanies visitors (fee 30 kr.). Like most other caverns it contains its chapel, organ, dungeon, etc., formed by the stalactites. It is inferior in grandeur to those of Westphalia (p. 275) and of the Harz Mts. (p. 415), but well deserves a visit. — A good road leads direct from Hasel to *Schopfheim* (p. 220): travellers bound thither need not return to Wehr.

Beyond *Oeflingen*, 3 M. to the S. of Wehr, the road reaches stat. *Brennet*, on the Bâle-Waldshut railway (p. 227).

Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albthal to the railway. From the *Menzenschwand Chalet* (p. 219) the traveller descends to the r. to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Menzenschwand** (*Adler*; *Hirsch*), birthplace of the talented painter Winterhalter. About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (carriage-road) lies **St. Blasien** (2526 ft.) (**Hôtel St. Blasien: Krone*), once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine Abbey. The church, with handsome dome, was built 1786, after the model of the Pantheon. The abbey, secularized in 1805, has since served for industrial purposes

From the Schluchsee to St. Blasien see p. 219; from Todtmoos see p. 221. — From the Wiesenthal: A good road leads from *Gschwänd* (p. 219) to (12 M.) St. Blasien by *Präg*, where the road to Todtmoos diverges to the r.; sequestered valleys are traversed as far as the summit of the pass (3409 ft.); then a descent through the *Bernau*, a grassy valley with several hamlets, to St. Blasien. The road unites with that from Menzenschwand at a bridge 3 M. from St. Blasien.

From St. Blasien to (6 M.) *Immeneich* the valley is uninteresting. The traveller is therefore strongly recommended to diverge from the main road 1 M. beyond the village and ascend l. by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Häusern* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Höchenschwand** (3402 ft.) (**Ochs*), the highest village in the Duchy of Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on. From the **Belvedere*, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. Key kept by the landlord of the Ochs, who also provides the traveller with a telescope and Keller's (of Zürich) panorama. To regain the Albthal the direct footpath, descending rapidly to Immeneich, may be followed. The better route, however, is by a good carriage-road, commanding fine views, through (2 M.) *Frohnswand*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tiefenhäusern* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the village the high road is quitted by the road to the r.), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.)

Brunnadern to (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Niedermühle* (Inn), a group of houses 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Immeneich*.

From this point downwards the **Albthal* becomes narrower and wilder. The road, completed in 1859, passes between perpendicular rocks, high (sometimes 100 ft.) above the impetuous brook, and affording occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route, considered by some to surpass the *Wehrathal*, is beyond (6 M.) *Tiefenstein* (Inn), near which 5 tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Near (3 M.) *Albbruck* (1016 ft.) (*Inn 'Zum Albthal'*), stat. on the *Bâle-Waldshut* Railway (p. 227), the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

e. **Badenweiler and Environs. Bürgeln, Blauen, Belchen, Münsterthal.**

Comp. Map p. 200.

Hotels. **Römerbad*, R. 48 kr. to 1 fl., B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl. 24 kr., A. 18 kr.; *Stadt Carlsruhe*, similar charges. — At *Oberweiler*: *Pension Venedey*, see below; **Ochs and Wilder Mann*. — At *Niederweiler*, on the road to Müllheim, *Löwe* and *Schwan*, unpretending. — **Krone* (unpretending) at *Vögisheim*, a village between Müllheim and Auggen, 4 M. W. of Badenweiler, with which it is connected by a shady walk.

Pensions: Dr. *Bürck* etc.; *Venedey*, at *Oberweiler*, quiet and sheltered. **Omnibus** from stat. Müllheim to Badenweiler 1 hr., walk little more, as the road ascends. Seats in the omnibus should be engaged immediately on leaving the train.

Donkeys: to the stat. 40 kr., Blauen 1 fl. 20 kr., Belchen 3 fl., Bürgeln 1 fl. 20, Kanderen 1 fl. 48, Sophienruhe 18, Alter Mann 24 kr.

Holly walking-sticks, carved, at *Noll's*, in *Oberweiler*.

Badenweiler, a pleasant watering-place, which has of late attracted numerous visitors (3000 annually), situated on the W. spurs of the Black Forest, 1399 ft. above the sea, 740 ft. above the Rhine, commands an extensive view of the vast plain of the Rhine as far as the *Vosges*.

The **Cursaal* contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms; in front, a small fountain with two bas-reliefs of Jesus and the Samaritan woman, and Moses striking the rock. One pipe yields thermal (82° Fahr.), the other cold water (conducted hither from the Blauen in 1867), a scarce commodity at Badenweiler. The thermal water is so abundant that the construction of swimming and vapour baths is contemplated. Behind the *Cursaal* a Restaurant, where a band plays in the morning and evening.

Adjoining the *Cursaal* is a small **Park** on the slope of a hill surmounted by the ruins of the **Castle**, originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, destroyed by the French in 1688. Fine prospect from the ivy-clad ruins.

The **Roman Baths* (keys procured at the hothouse on the W. side of the *Cursaal*, fee 12 kr.), on the N. E. side of the *Cursaal*, discovered 1784, are among the finest specimens known. Length 345 ft., breadth 106 ft.; partitions, flooring, steps, &c.

all well preserved. The larger apartments all contain two baths, cold (*frigidaria*) 35 by 22 ft., and warm (*tepidaria*) 31 by 26 ft.; also vapour baths (*laconica*), vestibules (*atria*), anointing-rooms (*unctoria*), &c. An inscription on the altar records that the baths were dedicated to '*Diana Abnob(a)*', or the Diana of the Abnoba, or Black Forest Mts.

The environs afford delightful **Walks*. A sign-post on the Kandern road partially concealed by bushes, 3 min. from the village, indicates the way to the *Sophienruhe*; the traveller ascends in 10 min. to the 'Rondel', then l., in 7 min. more l. again; slightly descending l., a few hundred steps farther the **Sophienruhe* is reached, an open space on the outskirts of the wood, S. E. from Badenweiler, 213 ft. above the village, commanding a more picturesque view than the old castle, which with Badenweiler itself forms a beautiful foreground.

On returning, 2 min. from the *Sophienruhe*, a broad path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Alter Mann*, a rocky elevation, accessible by bridges and steps, 100 ft. higher than the *Sophienruhe*; view similar, wooded foreground.

Another pretty walk is by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schweighof*, and by wood-paths ascending the hill (guide desirable part of the way), to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ruin of **Neuenfels*, whence a delightful view of Badenweiler, the Black Forest, and the populous plain of the Rhine is enjoyed. The direct route from Badenweiler to Neuenfels is somewhat shorter.

A path across the bridge descends to the *Haus Baden*, formerly a miners' tavern ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), whence the pedestrian may either return to Badenweiler, or continue his walk to *Bürgeln*, 5 M. to the S. The following directions are sufficient to indicate the route, but to prevent possibility of mistake, a boy may be taken from Badenweiler (30 kr.) to the *Sophienruhe*, *Alter Mann*, and *Bürgeln*. Donkey 1 fl. 20 kr.

Between the houses of Haus-Baden a narrow path leads in 4 min. to the carriage-road, at the side of which are gypsum mines. Immediately beyond them, the turn r. must be taken; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther *Sehringen* is reached ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Badenweiler), where the path joins the Badenweiler and Bürgeln road. The latter, a cart-track, leads chiefly through wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a sign-post indicates the direction of Bürgeln to the l.; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the post, the cart-road is crossed by the path which leads into a thick wood, and in 7 min. more to another sign-post, where however the direction must not be changed; 1 M. more brings the pedestrian to another signpost, 1 M. beyond which another is reached, indicating the way to the *Blauen* (6 M.), and r. at a sharp angle to Bürgeln ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

**Bürgeln* (2395 ft.), or the *Bürgler Schloss (Inn)*, was formerly a branch of the wealthy Benedictine foundation of St. Blasien (p. 222). The stag, the arms of St. Blasien, still serves as a weather-cock. It is most beautifully situated S., and almost at the foot, of the *Blauen*, commanding a magnificent view, similar to that from the *Blauen* (see below). E. are seen the mountains

enclosing the Wiesenthal (p. 219). S. E. the snow-clad Alps from the Scheerhorn to the Jungfrau (see below), in front of them the Jura, in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which Kandern (see below) lies; farther back are Bäle, Hünigen with bridge of boats, Mulhouse and the Rhine-Rhone canal, glimpses of the Rhine, and W. the long chain of the Vosges. Interior of castle and church uninteresting.

Schliengen (p. 205), the nearest stat., is 6 M. W. of Bürgeln. Or the road may be taken to **Kandern** (1157 ft.) (*Blume*; *Ochs*; beer at *Hümmich's*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant; thence to Bäle 13 M. (carr. 6 fl.).

The ascent of the ***Blauen** (3767 ft.), one of the five highest points of the Black Forest, the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which Badenweiler lies, is an easy excursion (donkey 1 fl. 20 kr.). The carriage-road, diverging l. from the Kandern road in the rear of the village, cannot be missed; ascent 2 hrs. The view is not unbounded in every direction, and is therefore inferior to that from the Belchen; its principal charm consists in the survey of the entire plain of the Rhine from the Kaiserstuhl to Bäle. Schloss Bürgeln (see above) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the summit of the Blauen; way indicated by sign-posts.

The excursion to the Belchen and Münsterthal requires an entire day. To the summit of the former in 5, down to Neumühl 2, thence to stat. Krotzingen (p. 205) on foot 3, or by carr. $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Guide from Badenweiler to the Belchen desirable (1 fl. 12 kr.). Donkey 3 fl.

From Badenweiler to the Belchen by a good road to the E.; after $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the r. in the wood; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. on the carriage-road in the valley to *Schweighof*; then a broad road ascends at first gradually, afterwards rapidly, through wood and rocky landscapes, to *Sirnitz* (4 M.), a forester's house (*Zum Auerhahn*, refreshm.) in a green dale. Then by a broad carr. road ascending to the l.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. summit of the ridge, whence the Belchen becomes visible. Descent in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the hamlet of *Neuenweg*, across a bridge and again up-hill; at a (25 min.) lofty wooden cross, visible from the height before Neuenweg is reached, the rugged path, indicated by deep ruts, ascends l., following a series of boundary-stones. In 50 min. the new footpath, visible for a considerable distance to the traveller ascending, is reached, leading in 1 hr. by somewhat steep zigzags to the house on the Belchen (see below).

The above path cannot be missed. Another route, shorter by $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., diverges to the l. on the height above Neuenweg, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the village is reached, but cannot easily be found without a guide.

The ***Belchen** (4637 ft., about 850 ft. higher than the Blauen) commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially towards the N. W. of the attractive Münsterthal, S. the Wiesenthal, W. the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance. In favourable weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura, and the snow-clad Alps in the follg. order: S. E. the broad Glärnisch, the Tödi and double peak of the Scheerhorn, beyond these the Titlis; farther S. one beyond another, the Wetterhörner,

Schreckhörner, Finsteraarhorn; next the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Altels, and finally W. the jagged Dablerets, Mont Blanc, and the Dent du Mid.

Five min. from the summit, on the S. side, stands the new '*Belchen Blockhaus*', an inn which affords fair accommodation.

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau in the Wiesenthal. Guide unnecessary. A cart-track ascends r. by the 'Sonne' inn (p. 220); 20 min. *Schöneberg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther the path disappears for a short distance, and here a somewhat steep ascent must be made to the r. in the direction of the rock, round which the path, soon again recognisable, winds; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., at a sign-post, ascent to the l. and across a level tract; then by a good path through wood; 40 min. a good spring, above which the route lies to the l.; in 20 min. more the inn near the summit is attained (see above).

From the Belchen to the Münsterthal. The row of boundary-stones N. of the cross must be followed, and in 2—3 min. a good path is reached, winding down over bilberry-clad slopes in 35 min. to the *Sennhütte in der Krinne* (3640 ft.) (refreshments). The *Sennhütte* is now left about 100 paces r., and the stony road l. descends through wood into the valley, the bottom of which is reached in 50 min. Then through the valley, past some silver mines and stamping mills, worked by an Engl. Co., to *Neumühl* (=Krone) in 25 min.; carr. to Krotzingen (9 M.) $\frac{1}{4}$ fl.

The **Münsterthal**, a picturesque, grassy valley, watered by the *Neumagen-Bach*, enclosed by wooded hills, and enlivened by several groups of houses, is contracted at the upper extremity, but gradually widens. The scenery of the lower valley will hardly repay the pedestrian. At the mouth of the valley, 3 M. from *Krotzingen* (rail. stat., p. 205; omnibus several times daily) lies the small, ancient town of **Staufen** (**Badischer Hof*), overtopped by the ruined *Staufenburg*, seat of a powerful race which became extinct 1602. The vineyards on the hill yield 'Burghalder' wine.

At the hamlet of *Wasen*, 3 M. from Staufen, the valley is divided into two parts, to the r. the *Unter-*, and to the l. the *Ober-Münsterthal*. The above described route to the Belchen leads through the former. Ascending the **Ober-Münsterthal**, which rises towards the N.E., in the direction of the Schauinsland, the traveller passes the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert*, and reaches the inn '*Am Spielweg*' in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A good new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., traversing a wild and romantic district. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. walk the **Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the l., — the finest point on the route. Then ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the culminating point of the **Wiedenereck** (3619 ft.). The road now descends in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden*, which consists of several scattered hamlets, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Utzenfeld* in the *Wiesenthal* (p. 219). — The *Krinne*, mentioned above, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the Wiedenereck.

39. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

Baden Railway in 5 hrs.; fares to Schaffhausen 3 fl. 41, 2 fl. 49, 1 fl. 42 kr.; to Constance 5 fl. 57, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 36 kr. Neuhausen is the station for the Falls of the Rhine. Seats on the right to be preferred. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4–5 hrs., returning in 3 hrs.; scenery picturesque, but the *ascent* by steamboat is tedious.

The line traverses the narrow, fruitful plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. The first station is *Grenzach*, where an excellent wine, hardly inferior to 'Markgräfler', is produced; next stat. *Wyhlen*.

Stat. **Rheinfelden** (866 ft.) (**Schütze*; *Krone*), a Swiss town on the l. bank, is built on the ruins of the ancient Roman station *Augusta Rauracorum*, destroyed by barbarian invaders. Rheinfelden was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1644. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works, and salt-baths which attract numerous visitors (**Struve's* bath-estab., pension 4–6 fr.).

The line intersects the vineyards and garden of *Beuggen* (909 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1717 it has been employed as a Seminary and Reformatory for children. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the **Wehrstrasse* (see p. 222).

Stat. **Säckingen** (958 ft.) (*Bad* or *Löwe*), a considerable town, possessing an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularized in the early part of the present century.

Next stat. *Murg* (1027 ft.); then *Klein-Lauffenburg*, opposite to which, picturesquely placed on the l. bank, stands the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg** (*Post*), with its ancient castle, where the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but it need hardly be said that the experiment is extremely perilous. Below the cataract, of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in considerable numbers.

The line penetrates the mountain by a tunnel and reaches stat. *Luttingen* (1036 ft.) and *Hauenstein*, crossing some lofty viaducts. It occasionally approaches the river. Then stat. *Albbruck* (1017 ft., p. 223) and *Dogern* (1040 ft.).

Waldshut (*Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river. Rail. to Turgi and Zürich see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, beyond which glimpses of the Alps are obtained. To the r. diverges the

Swiss line to Turgi. Beyond stat. *Thiengen* the ancient Klettgau is traversed. Near stat. *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* is crossed. R. on a wooded eminence, the castle of *Küssenberg*. Next stat. *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen* (first village in the canton of Schaffhausen), *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and *Neuhausen* (Bellevue), stat. for the Falls of the Rhine (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

The visitor to the **Falls of the Rhine** crosses the railway-bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, whence a path descends to the *Fischetz*, a wooden gallery projecting over the roaring cataract, and constantly bedewed by the spray. Various other points of view are also shown by the attendants (no gratuity). Admission 1 fr. each person. Boat to *Schlösschen Wörth* (view) 30 c.; foot-path back to Neuhausen 20 min.

Schaffhausen (1296 ft.) (**Krone*, R. 1½, B. 1¼ fr.: *Schiff; Löwe*), capital of the Swiss canton of that name (pop. 8711), still retains the picturesque mediæval aspect of the Swabian cities of the Germanic Empire.

The *Cathedral*, founded 1104, completed 1454, formerly an abbey-church, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. The castle of *Munoth* (*Munitio?*), erected during the great famine of 1564 in order to afford support to the indigent, commands the town. — On the 'Vesenstaub' promenade a monument, erected by his fellow-citizens to the historian Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen 1752, d. at Cassel 1809); the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stat. *Herblingen*, *Thuyingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and *Singen* (**Krone*).

About 2 M. to the N. W. (l.) of Singen, on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of "**Hohentwiel**" (2244 ft.), property of the Wurtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Widerhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket (12 kr.) for the tower must be procured.

The train passes stat. *Rickelshausen*, and reaches **Radolphszell** (*Post*), an ancient town, situated on the *Untersee*, whose walls, gates, and handsome Goth. church date from 1436. The line skirts the lake and passes stat. *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of **Reichenau**, in the dominions of Baden, 3¼ M. long, 1½ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, ¾ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularized 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, dethroned 887. The building now serves as parish church for the village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (*Krone*). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church, once richly endowed, fell to decay in the 14th cent. With the exception of some relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of its antiquity.

The train crosses the Rhine and stops at

Constance (**Hecht*, R. and L. 1 fl., D. incl. W. 1 fl. 24. B. 24. A. 24 kr.; **Adler* or *Post*, similar charges, good beer: **Hôtel Halm*; *Badischer Hof*: *Krone*); see *Baedeker's S. Germany*, or *Switzerland*.

BERLIN.



1. Spandau	1.1
2. Prenzlauer Berg	1.2
3. Mitte	1.3
4. Friedrichshagen	1.4
5. Neukölln	1.5
6. Tempelhof	1.6
7. Charlottenburg	1.7
8. Westend	1.8
9. Grunewald	1.9
10. Hagenow	1.10
11. Köpenick	1.11
12. Schöneberg	1.12
13. Tempelhof	1.13
14. Neukölln	1.14
15. Prenzlauer Berg	1.15
16. Spandau	1.16
17. Charlottenburg	1.17
18. Westend	1.18
19. Grunewald	1.19
20. Hagenow	1.20

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NORTHERN GERMANY.

40. Berlin.

Arrival. An official with a badge, bearing the word 'Droschkenbestellung', is posted at each station. The traveller on alighting should at once apply to him for a vehicle, and will receive a ticket with the number of one of the cabs in waiting. The ticket (for which 1 Sgr. is given to the driver; single drive 5 Sgr.; luggage 5 Sgr.; comp. p. 230) secures the corresponding vehicle, and is given to the driver before starting, in return for the ordinary driver's ticket.

Hotels. Those in or near the 'Linden', are the most conveniently situated: 'Hôtel du Nord, Linden 35, S. side, opposite the Academy; 'British Hotel, Linden 56, N. side, to the W. of the Friedrichsstrasse; 'Victoria, Linden 46, corner of the Friedrichsstrasse; 'St. Petersburg, Linden 31, S. side, in the Charlottenstrasse; 'Rome, Linden 39, N. side, corner of the Charlottenstrasse; 'Meinhardt, Linden 32, S. side, corner of the Charlottenstrasse; 'Arnim, Linden 44, N. side, between the Friedrichs-Str. and Charlottenstrasse; 'Hôtel Royal, Linden 3, S. side, corner of the Wilhelmstrasse, near the Brandenburg Gate; 'Hôtel des Princes, Behrenstrasse 35, corner of the Markgrafenstrasse; 'Hôtel de Russie and 'Hôtel d'Angleterre (a handsome new structure), near the Bau-Academie, not far from the Schlossbrücke; 'Hôtel de la Paix, Linden 43. Similar charges in all the above hotels: R. 20 Sgr. and upwards, B. 10, D. at 3 or 4 o'clock 25 Sgr.

The following hotels are a degree less expensive: 'Hôtel de Brandebourg, Charlotten-Str. 59, corner of the Mohren-Str.; 'Rhenish Hotel, Friedrichs-Str. 59, corner of the Leipziger Str.; 'Hôtel de France, Leipziger Str. 36, corner of the Charlotten-Str.; 'Bellevue, Mohren-Str. 64, opposite the church of the Trinity; 'Zernickow, Charlotten-Str. 43; 'Bavarian Hotel, Charlotten-Str. 44, both near the Linden. 'Linden Hotel, Linden 60, N. side, R. 15—20, B. 7½, A. 5 Sgr. — Hohenzollern, Behren-Str. 19, and Windsor, Behren-Str. 8, both new; 'Rother Adler, Kur-Str. 38; 'Markgraf's Hôtel de l'Europe, Tauben-Str. 16, between Friedrichs-Str. and Charlotten-Str.; 'London, Jerusalem-Str. 35. All these differ little in rank or expense; those nearest the Linden are the most frequented. — Of the second class: 'Töpfer, Carls-Str. 39; 'Happold, Alte Grün-Str. 1; 'Scheible, Markgrafen-Str. 49, in the Gensdarmenmarkt, R. 20, B. 8, A. 6 Sgr.; 'Busse's Hôtel zum Deutschen Hause, Kloster-Str. 89; 'Grossfürst Alexander, Neue Friedrichs-Str. 55; 'Böttcher's Hôtel, Burg-Strasse 11; 'Hôtel de Magdebourg, Mohren-Str. 11; 'Weissberg's Hotel, Dessauer-Str. 38; 'Wenzel's Hotel, Friedrichs-Str. 56; 'Frankfort, Kloster-Str. 45, R. 15, B. 6 Sgr. — 'Thiergarten Hotel, corner of the Bellevue-Str., near the rail. station for Potsdam.

In the *Old Town*, on the *R. Bank of the Spree*: 'König von Portugal, Burg-Str. 12; 'Hôtel de Saxe, Burg-Str. 20; 'Hamburg, Heiligegeist-Str. 18, all frequented by commercial travellers, the first two also well situated for other visitors, being on the Spree, opposite the E. side of the Palace.

Hôtels Garnis. 'Albrecht's Hôtel, Friedrichs-Str. 72; 'Schlösser, Jager-Str. 17, corner of Friedrichs-Str.; 'Schmelzer, Jager-Str. 13; 'Frohwert, Kronen-Str. 26; 'Mannory, opp. the Neue Kirche; 'Köhler, Tauben-Str. 4; 'Darius, Jerusalem-Str. 19; 'Wieland, Kronen-Str. 51; 'Aschbach, Heiligegeist-Str. 30; 'Bellmann, Schadow-Str. 2; 'Beyer, Schadow-Str. 14, the two last near the Linden; 'Schmidt, Carl-Str. 19, well spoken of.

Confectioners (with smoking-rooms and newspapers): 'Kranzler, Linden 25, S. side; 'Spargnapani, Linden 50, N. side; 'Stehely, Char-

lotten-Str. 53, a resort of literary men. — The following may also be visited by ladies: *Josty, Schlossfreiheit 8; D'Heureuse, Linden 69, N. side; D'Heureuse, Kölner Fischmarkt 4 (excellent chocolate); *Schilling, Koch-Str. 64; Weiss, Jäger-Str. 38; Hillbrich, corner of Leipziger- and Wilhelm-Str.; *Hoffmann, outside the Potsdam gate.

Restaurants (comp. also the three follg. paragraphs): *Hiller, Linden 62—63, N. side; *Borchardt, Franz-Str. 48; *Ewest, Behren-Str. 26a; Eggert, Linden 33, N. side, corner of Charlotten-Str.; *Europe, Linden 27; also in the Hotels (p. 229) *de Rome, *des Princes, and *Royal. These are 1st class, expensive, also visited by ladies. — *Café Zennig, Linden 13, S. side; Rosenthal, Linden 19, S. side; *Beyer, Jäger-Str. 19; *Kunert, Stechbahn, in the Schlossplatz; *Heun, Linden 18; these good and also frequented by ladies; D. from 1—5 o'cl., 15 Sgr.; beer generally drunk. — Café Schmelzer, Dessauer-Str. 3; Leipziger Garten, Leipziger-Str. 132; Königs Garten, Leipziger-Str. 136; Senior, Markgrafen-Str. 51; Café Commercial, Leipziger-Str. 44; Hauck, Hausvoigteiplatz; Café Bellevue, Friedrichs-Str. 104; Belvedere, near the Rom. Cath. church, with garden; Café de Bavière, Franz-Str. 21; Töpfer, Carl-Str. 29; Casteeli, Louise-Str. 34, with garden; *Wiegand, Charité-Str. 5; Bellevue, outside the Potsdam gate, to the r. — In the *Altstadt*: Café Français, Königs-Str. 61; Buder, Königs-Str. 1, both near the Kurfürstenbrücke; Café du Théâtre, Königsstr. 34; Levinthal, Königs-Str.; D. 8—10 Sgr. — *Rathskeller, an extensive establishment, elegantly fitted up, in the souterrains of the Townhall, occupying its entire breadth between the Spandauer and Jüden-Strasse. Gratweil's Restaur., Commandanten-Str.

Luncheon Rooms (and emporiums of delicacies): *Borchardt, Ewest, Hiller, see above; *Theatre Tavern in the Hotel des Princes, corner of Behren- and Markgrafen-Str.; *Hohn, Markgrafen-Str. 43; Englischer Keller, Behren-Str. 34; Jerusalemer Keller, Jerusalemer Str. 21 (excellent Hungarian wines); Klette, Carl-Str. 27, near the theatre in the Fried. Wilhelm-Stadt; Giesau, Linden 34; Capkeller, Linden 26, entered from the Friedrichs-Str.; Niquet, Jäger-Str. 41. The attendants at all these establishments expect a trifling fee.

Wine at the following restaurants: Rähmel, Markgrafen-Str. 45; *Lutter & Wegener, Charlotten-Str. 49; Habel, Linden 30; *Kühn, Werderscher Markt 4, D. according to bill of fare, or at 10 Sgr., a separate room for ladies; Gerold, Linden 24, S. side; *Wittkopp, Kleine Mauer-Str. 1, D. 10 Sgr. (at 1. 30, as in most of the follg. houses); Trarbach, Behren-Str. 51, D. 8 Sgr.; *Ilges, Behren-Str. 50, D. at 2 o'clock 7½ Sgr.; L. v. Beckerath, Behren-Str. 23, D. 8 Sgr.; Caspary, Hausvoigteiplatz; Grossmann, Koch-Str. 61; Alt, Franz-Str. 58; Haussmann, Jäger-Str. 63; Gabor, Hausvoigteiplatz 2, Hungarian wines. — In the *Altstadt*: Mitscher and Caspary, Königs-Str. 40, good Hock and Moselle; Becker, Königs-Str. 61; Deicke, Königs-Str. 11 and 44.

Beer, at the following establishments. *Bavarian*: *Wagner, Charlotten-Str. 48; Wallmüller, Werderscher Markt 4; Schubert, Charlotten-Str. 48; Königs-Garten and Leipziger-Garten (see above); Olbrich, Friedrichs-Str. 83, near the Linden; Stieme, corner of Friedrichs- and Behren-Str.; Börsenkeller, Neue Friedrichs-Str., in the new Exchange; Dames, Alexander-Str. 47; Siechen, Burg-Str. 7. — *Grünthal Beer*: Heinrich, Friedrichs-Str. 62. *Waldschlösschen*: Beisgen, Tauben-Str. 40; *Café Suisse, Dorotheen-Str. 84. — 'White Beer', formerly the most popular: Clausung, Zimmer-Str. — *Large Saloons* with galleries (concerts frequent): Tonhalle, Friedrichs-Str. 112, at the Oranienburg Gate; Walhalla, Charlotten-Str. 90, S. end. — *Beer Gardens*: Munich Brewery, Johannis-Str. 13. Outside the gates: Brewery at the Kreuzberg; Hopf, near the last; Wolff, Ley and Prell, outside the Schönhäusen Gate, etc.

'**Trinkhallen**' in different parts of the town, for Selters and soda water, 1½—1 Sgr. per glass.

Cabs: per drive not exceeding 20 min. 5 Sgr.; for each additional pers.

1 Sgr., and for each additional 5 min. 1 Sgr.; luggage 5 Sgr. The driver is bound to hand a ticket to the hirer at the commencement of the drive. Carriages more elegantly fitted up, at higher charges. Double fares at night (11—7 o'clock in summer, 11—8 in winter).

Omnibuses (1—2 Sgr.) traverse the city in all directions; from the Kreuzberg through the Friedrichsstrasse to the Panke; from the Molkenmarkt to Schöneberg (Botanic Garden); from the Liesen-Str. to the Hasenheide; from the Lustgarten to Moabit and Pankow; from the Alexanderplatz to the Hofjäger; from the Schlossplatz to the Brandenburg Gate etc. — *Horse Railway* to Charlottenburg see p. 252.

Post-Office (Pl. 86), Spandauer Str. 19, open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Letter-boxes in many parts of the town. Letters and parcels may be posted at any of the 8 principal offices (e. g. Kirchstrasse 8, near the Linden). Letters for other destination than the town itself should be posted at the General Post Office, 1 hr. before the departure of the mail, but if posted at the proper railway-station a few min. before the departure of the train they will be in time. *Poste-Resistante Office*, Königs-Str. 60, first court, door No. 1. On Sundays and festivals the offices are closed 9—5 o'clock.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 100), Französische Str. 336; also in the Neue Friedrichs-Str., at the Potsdam, Brandenburg and Oranienburg gates, in the new Exchange, in the Wilhelm-Str. No. 31 etc. Dispatches are also forwarded from any of the town post-offices. Telegram within the city 2½ Sgr.

Baths: *Hôtel de Rome, see p. 229. Schützenstr. 19; Markgrafenstr. 92; Neue Friedrichs-Str. 18; Neue Wilhelm-Str. 2; Weidendammer Brücke. Ascanisches Bad, Hirschel-Str. 8 (near the Potsdam Gate); Victoria Bad, Neuenburger Str. 15, etc. Public baths at Schillinggasse 7, August-Str. 2½ etc.

River Baths in the Spree: swimming-baths at the Oberbaum (Pl. 4), outside the Silesian Gate, and at the Unterbaum (Pl. 5), at the back of the old exercising-ground; the former preferable, being above the town, where the water is purer. They may be conveniently reached by steamer. River-Bath at the Moabiter Brücke. Winter Swimming Bath, an extensive basin, well supplied with fresh water, Neue Friedrichs-Str. 24, near the Königsstrasse.

Shops: the most attractive are in the Linden, Schlossplatz, Breite-Str., Bruder-Str., Königs-Str., Bauschule, between the Palace and the Opera, and in the lower part of the Jäger and Leipziger Str. — *Modistes:* Gerson, Werderscher Markt; Bonwitt, Littauer, and Pickardt, Behren-Str. 26a; Heese, Alte Leipziger Str. 1. — *Clothiers:* Kohn, Linden 29; Landsberger, Jägerstr. 41. — *Porcelain* of every description at the Porcelain Manufactory, Leipziger Str. 4. *Crystal wares:* Harsch, Linden 67. *Marble:* Barheine, Friedrichs-Str. 171; Mencke, Kur-Str. 53. *Bronzes:* Schwedt and Schiele, Linden 59; Bellair, Friedrichs-Str. 182. *Amber wares:* Hirsch, Linden 26. *Bonbons etc.:* Felix and Co., corner of the Friedrichs and Leipziger Str.; Felix and Sarotti, Friedrichs-Str. 191. — *Cigars:* Gerold, Linden 24; Fischel, Linden 14.

Classical Music. Singing Academy (see pp. 233, 236) and its rival Stern's Gesangverein. In winter a series of concerts are given by the Cathedral Choir (at the Singing Academy) and the Band of the Royal Opera (the so-called 'symphony-soirées' in the concert-room of the opera-house). These admirable concerts are probably unsurpassed in any European capital, and may be regarded as a speciality of the Prussian metropolis. Liebig's and Stern's concerts (generally symphonies) daily in summer (5 Sgr., 5 tickets for 15 Sgr.), at different places, notified by advertisements. — *Bilse's concerts, excellent, in winter daily in the Concert-haus, Leipziger-Str. 48.

Theatres. Representations usually commence at 6. 30. Average prices at the Opera (Pl. 104): Dress-circle 2 Thlr. 10 Sgr., proscenium 1 Thlr. 25 Sgr., 1st boxes 1 Thlr. 20 Sgr., parquet and parquet-boxes (latter not recommended) 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., proscenium 2nd row 1 Thlr. 7½ Sgr., 2nd boxes 1 Thlr., 3rd boxes 22½ Sgr., pit 15 Sgr., amphitheatre 10 Sgr. When some of the greater operas are performed the prices are generally raised.

The ballet is admirable. — At the Schauspielhaus (Pl. 105): dress-circle 1 Thlr. 25 Sgr., proscenium and 1st boxes 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., parquet 1 Thlr., pit-boxes 22½ Sgr., 2nd boxes 20 Sgr., pit 15 Sgr., 3rd boxes 12½ Sgr., proscenium 3rd row and amphitheatre 7½ Sgr. Tickets secured before 12 o'clock 5 Sgr. additional. — Victoria Theatre (Pl. 103), Munz-Str. 20, representations in summer and winter, handsomely fitted up: 1st boxes 25, parquet 20, 2nd boxes 10, pit 10 Sgr. — Friedrich Wilhelm-Städtisches Theater (Pl. 102), for operettas, comedies, and farces: 1st boxes 1 Thlr., parquet 20, 2nd boxes 15, pit 10 Sgr.; prices sometimes raised. — Wallner's Theatre (Pl. 107): similar charges. — Woltersdorff Theatre (Pl. 108), Chaussée-Strasse 27, outside the Oranienburg Gate, for popular farces: parquet 10, pit 5 Sgr. — Callenbach's Vaudeville Theatre (*Variétés*), outside the Halle Gate, somewhat resembles the Parisian cafés-chantants; admission 3 Sgr. — The Vorstädtisches Theater (Pl. 106) is a favourite resort of the humbler classes. Of late a number of new theatres in the Café-chantant-style have sprung up: Walhalla, Salon royal, Louisenstadt Theater, etc.

Tickets for the Opera and Schauspielhaus are issued only on the day of the representation, 10—1, Sund. 11—2 o'clock. Strangers should secure a good seat as early as possible, to facilitate which the services of a commissionaire (10 Sgr.) may be engaged. When a favourite piece is about to be performed many of the tickets are frequently bought up by speculators, from whom they must be purchased at high prices. The Royal theatres are closed for one or two months in summer.

Circus: Renz, Friedrichs-Str. 141a, N. of the Linden.

Public Amusements of various descriptions in the Thiergarten (p. 252).

* Kroll (Pl. 66), an imposing establishment, concert and theatre every evening; admission 10, seats 20, or 15 Sgr. — The Zelte (tents), to the W. of the latter, are also popular places of resort. — On the S. side of the Thiergarten, outside the Potsdam Gate: Josty, Odeum, Hofjäger, Moritzhof, Albrechtshof, etc., where concerts are occasionally given.

Collections etc. (generally closed on Sundays):

Agricultural Museum, Potsdamer-Str. 24 (p. 250), Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10—3.

Anatomical Museum in the N. wing of the University buildings (p. 235), accessible only to physicians.

* *Aquarium* (Linden 69, corner of Schadow-Str.) daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (10 Sgr.). Director Dr. Brehm; catalogue 2½ Sgr.

Arsenal (p. 236), Wednesdays and Saturdays 2—4, entrance at the back, to the r. in the court.

* *Berg- und Hütten-Museum* (p. 251) in the Royal iron-foundry outside the Neue Thor, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 8—2. Sundays 12—2.

Bethanien (p. 251), admission 10—4 daily except Sunday.

Borsig's Hot-house and Palm-house at Moabit (p. 252), Tuesdays and Fridays; tickets (15 Sgr.) obtained at the office.

* *Botanic Garden* (p. 253), daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and festivals, 8—12 and 2—7 o'clock. Omnibus, see p. 231.

Charité (Pl. 31), an hospital accommodating 1300 patients, 1—4 o'clock.

* *Charlottenburg* (Mausoleum, p. 252), daily (gratuity discretionary). Horse-rail, from the chestnut-plantation, near the Singing Academy, every 10 min. (in ½ hr.; fare 2½ Sgr.).

Exhibition of the Artists' Union, Commandanten-Str. 77—79, daily 10—4, Sund. 11—3 (5 Sgr.)

Gewerbe-Museum (p. 250), Stallstr. 7. Daily except Monday.

Mineral-Cabinet (p. 235), on the first floor of the University buildings. entrance by the principal portal. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2—4 o'clock.

* *Museum, Royal*: Sundays 12—2 (generally crowded), Mondays and Saturdays 10—4 (in winter till 3) o'clock; entered from the grand staircase. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at the same hours for artists and strangers (entrance from the new museum), who inscribe their names in a visitors' book. On Tuesdays and festivals closed. The Old Museum contains pictures (p. 241), sculptures (p. 240), and an antiquarian cabinet; the

New comprises casts (p. 245), engravings and drawings (p. 246) (on Sundays only), an historical collection and models (p. 246), an ethnological collection (p. 247), Northern (p. 247) and Egyptian antiquities (p. 247). The attendants are forbidden to accept gratuities. Sticks and umbrellas given up at the door.

Observatory (p. 251): Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—11 a. m. Evening visitors admitted only on sending a written application.

Picture Gallery of the Art Union (Pl. 67): modern paintings, Linden 21, to the r. in the court, daily 11—2 o'clock gratis.

Prison (p. 252): daily 3—5 o'clock (only by special permission of the director).

Raczynski's Picture Gallery (p. 250): daily 12—2 o'clock.

Rauch-Museum (p. 250): daily 10—4 (closed on Sundays).

Raven's Picture Gallery (p. 249): Tuesdays and Fridays 12—2 o'clock.

Royal Library (p. 236): daily 9—1 o'clock; reading-room 9—4.

Royal Palace (p. 237): daily 10—4 o'clock; visitors apply to the castellan in the E. court of the palace. Gratuity for a single visitor 10 Sgr., for a party 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr.; the sacristan who shows the chapel receives a similar fee.

Sanssouci (p. 256): fountains play on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 3 p. m. till the evening.

Sachse's Picture Gallery (Pl. 68): daily 10—4 (holidays 11—2); admission 5 Sgr.

Schinkel Museum (p. 237): Tuesdays and Fridays 12—2 o'clock.

Singing Academy (p. 231): rehearsals on Tuesdays 5—7 o'clock; admission on application to the director Prof. Grell.

Wagener's Picture Gallery (p. 235): daily 11—2 o'clock; entrance Universitäts-Str. 7.

Zoological Garden (p. 252): daily, admission 5 Sgr., on Wednesday afternoons 2½ Sgr. Omnibus, see p. 231.

Zoological Museum (p. 235): in the l. wing of the University Buildings, on the second floor; admission gratis, Tuesdays and Fridays 12—2 o'clock.

Diary (comp. the *Tagstelegraph* or the *Berliner Fremdenblatt*, which may be consulted at any confectioner's shop). Daily: Library 9—1, Raczynski's Pictures 12—2, Pictures of the Art Union 11—2, Sachse's Pictures 10—4 (Sundays 11—2), Picture Gallery and Chapel in the Palace 10—4, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, Military Parade (p. 236) 11—12, Wagener's Gallery 11—2. Sundays: Museum 12—2, Fountains at Sanssouci in summer 3 p. m. till the evening. Mondays: Museum 10—3 (or 4). Tuesdays: Raven's Pictures 12—2, Zoological Museum 12—2, Schinkel Museum 11—1, Fountains at Sanssouci after 3 p. m., Borsig's Hot-houses, Singing Academy (5—7). (Royal Museums all closed). Wednesdays: Observatory 9—11, Arsenal 2—4, Mineral-Cabinet 2—4. Thursdays: Models of fortifications 9—2, Fountains at Sanssouci after 3 p. m. Fridays: Raven's Pictures 12—2, Schinkel Museum 11—1, Zoological Museum 12—2, Borsig's Hot-houses. Saturdays: Museum 10—3 (or 4), Observatory 9—11, Arsenal 2—4, Mineral-Cabinet 2—4.

Commissionaires 1 Thlr. per diem; office Jägerstrasse 11. Most of the collections are accessible on other than the public days to those who secure the aid of one of these functionaries.

English Church Service in the Royal Palace of Monbijou (Pl. 71).

Berlin, the capital of Prussia, with 702,437 inhab. (2000 students, 21,735 military), is situated on the *Spree*, in the midst of a sandy and sterile plain. It is mentioned for the first time as a fishing-village in 1244, and was a place of little importance before the reign of Frederick the Great, at whose death in 1786 it numbered 148,000 inhab. In 1840 the population was 330,000, and has since been more than doubled. The town-wall, which is now being removed, is about 13 M. in circumference; the

longest diameter of the city is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. Many spacious streets and extensive manufactories have recently sprung up, and the prosperity of the city steadily increases.

Berlin is one of the handsomest cities in Europe. The most striking point is the extensive space between the Brandenburg Gate and the Royal Palace, where all the finest edifices are situated and present a most imposing aspect. The Linden and the vicinity of the Opera are the focus of attraction for the fashionable world, whilst the Altstadt is the scene of the busiest commercial traffic.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. 18), erected in 1789—92 in the style of the Propylæum at Athens, 62 ft. high, 200 ft. wide, is the W. entrance to the city, from the Thiergarten (p. 252). It is surmounted by a *Chariot of Victory*, 20 ft. high, which was carried off by the French in 1806, but restored in 1814. The adjoining *Pariser Platz* derives its appellation from the victories gained in 1814. The handsome street '**Unter den Linden**' (i. e. 'under the lime-trees'), planted with a double avenue of limes, extends from the gate to the palace, a distance of 1 M.

At the Brandenburg Gate, on the S., are the palace presented to Blücher by the city, the residences of Marshal Wrangel, Count Arnim (*Pariser Platz* 1), Count Redern (*Linden* 1), then the Russian Embassy (No. 7, Pl. 83). On the N. side, at the beginning of the avenues, stand the *Schools of Artillery and Engineers* (Pl. 2).

At the E. extremity of the Linden stands the ****Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. 93) in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by Rauch (d. 1857), erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument in Europe.

The pedestal is divided into 3 sections. At the corners of the upper are represented Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, Strength; then 8 reliefs: birth of the king, his education, Minerva presents him with a sword, Frederick after the battle of Kolin, his love of art, his taste for music, his promotion of commerce, his apotheosis. At the corners of the *central* section are 4 equestrian figures: on the E. the Princes Henry of Prussia and Ferdinand of Brunswick, on the W. Generals Ziethen and Seydlitz. Around the monument are grouped life-size figures of distinguished officers. The *lower* section contains names of other eminent men, especially soldiers of the time of Frederick. j

To the r. of the statue is situated the **Palace of King William I.** (Pl. 82), erected by Langhans in 1834—36 (a flag is hoisted when the king is residing here).

Opposite the palace is the **Academy** (Pl. 1) of Arts and Sciences founded by Frederick I. in accordance with a plan of Leibnitz in 1700. It contains a considerable library, a printing-office, collection of casts, engravings, etc. Above the portal is the clock by which Berlin time is regulated. In September and October of years with even numbers great art-exhibitions here take place. A '*National Gallery of Modern Pictures*' is now in course of

formation in the Academy, the foundation of which is ***Wagener's Collection of Pictures** (admission see p. 233), consisting of 252 paintings, principally by masters of Düsseldorf and Munich, bequeathed to the state in 1861 by the consul M. Wagener. Catalogue 5 Sgr.

A definitive arrangement not yet having been made, the best pictures are here given in the order of their numbers.

1. *Achenbach*, Landscape; 2. *Adam*, Stable; 4. *Adam*, Studio; 5. *de Biefve*, Compromise of the nobles at Brussels, small copy of the celebrated picture; 32. 33. *Calame*, Landscapes; 34. *Camphausen*, Cavalry of Cromwell; 39. *Cretius*, Page and girl; 40. *Daege*, Capuchin; 41. *Dahl*, Storm at sea; 57. *Gallait*, Capuchin; 58. *Gallait*, Count Egmont before his execution; 62. *Gudin*, Light-house on the coast of Bretagne; 70. *Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting; 71. *Hasenclever*, Reading-room; 77. *W. Heine*, Prisoners at church; 78. *Heift*, Palace of the Doges at Venice; 79. *Henning*, Girl of Frascati; 89. *E. Hildebrandt*, Sea-shore by evening-light; 90. *Th. Hildebrandt*, Warrior and his child; 91. *Hildebrandt*, Bandit; 92. *Hopfgarten*, Tasso and Leonora; 93. *Hübner*, Infant Christ; 95. *Hunin*, Opening the will; 98. *Jordan*, Proposal of marriage in Heligoland; 99. *Jordan*, Death of a pilot; 101, 102. *Kalkreuth*, Landscapes; 103. *De Keyser*, The Giaour of Byron; 104. *De Keyser*, Death of Marie de Medicis; 113, 114. *Koekkoek*, Landscapes; 115. *Kolbe*, Street in an old German town; 118. *Kopisch*, Pontine Marshes; 119, 120. *Krause*, Sea-pieces; 123, 124, 125. *F. Krause*, Horses; 129. *Landseer*, Charles I. at the battle of Naseby; 133—137. *Lessing*, Landscapes; 145. *Magnus*, Pilot returning home; 148. *Meyerheim*, Shooting at the target; 154. *Mücke*, St. Catherine; 166. *Pistorius*, Sick-attendant; 167. *Plüddemann*, Columbus; 169—174. *Preyer*, Flower and Fruit-pieces; 175—180. *Quaglio*, Landscapes; 183. *Rahl*, Christians persecuted in the Catacombs; 189. *Riedel*, Girls bathing; 191. *L. Robert*, Italian bandits; 194. *Rustige*, Seeking shelter from a storm; 197. *Schendel*, Market-scene; 200—203. *Schinkel*, Landscapes; 211. *Schirmer*, Tasso's house at Sorrento; 217. *Schorn*, Pope Paul III. with a portrait of Luther; 219. *Schrader*, Farewell of Charles I. of England; 222. *Schrödter*, Wine-tasting; 224. *Schrödter*, Don Quixote; 224. *Schrödter*, Scene from Shakespeare's Henry V.; 234. *Sohn*, Lute-player; 236. *Steffeck*, Dogs; 238. *Steinbrück*, Fairy-tale; 239. *Stilke*, Sons of Edward IV. separated from their mother; 241—243. *Verboeckhoven*, Cattle; 244. *Horace Vernet*, Slave-market; 247. *Wach*, The Virgin; 251. *Waldmüller*, Village tavern; 256. *Weller*, Scene with prisoners in Italy; 260. *Wichmann*, Paolo Veronese.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. 110), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected 1754—64 and presented in 1809 by Frederick William III. to the recently founded university, contain the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (2000 students). The **Zoological Museum** (admission p. 233) is one of the most valuable in Europe, and contains a remarkably fine collection of birds. Among the curiosities of the **Mineral-Cabinet** (adm. p. 232), which is regarded as the most extensive on the continent, may be mentioned a piece of amber weighing upwards of 13 lbs., founded near the shores of the Baltic. The objects brought by Humboldt from S. and Central America constitute an interesting addition to the collection. The **Anatomical Museum** (adm. p. 232) is also an admirable collection. The **Christian Museum** contains copies and casts of Christian monuments of art. The **University Library** (daily 2—4 o'clock) is in a separate building (Tauben-Str. 29).

The Royal **Library** (Pl. 14, adm. p. 232), entered from the Opernplatz, is established in an edifice erected in 1775—80, which is said to be indebted for its form to a caprice of Frederick the Great, who gave the architect a cabinet with drawers as a model. Director *M. Pertz*.

The Library contains 600,000 vols. and 14,000 MSS.; among which may be mentioned the MSS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment of 1450, the first book printed with moveable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, etc.

The Rom. Cath. **Church of St. Hedwig** (Pl. 47), a circular structure situated more in the background, is another monument of the reign of Frederick the Great. The **Opera House** (Pl. 104), also erected by Frederick the Great, is the most spacious in Germany (for 2000 spectators), with the exception of its rival the Court-theatre at Munich. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1843, but was soon restored with increased magnificence. The *tympanum contains an admirable representation cast in zinc, designed by Rietschel; in the centre the muse of music; on the r. the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the l. a dancing group with the Three Graces. The whole consists of 19 figures, 7—8 ft. in height, executed by the sculptor in the short space of 8 months.

Five ***Statues** (Pl. 97) by Rauch, over life-size, here encounter the eye: r. in the Opernplatz *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his r. hand *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), at his l. *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the Guard-house *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), both in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813—1815.

The **Royal Guard House** (*Königswache*, Pl. 62), on the opposite side of the street, was constructed in 1818 in the form of a Roman castrum. Military music here daily 11—12 o'clock.

In the rear of the Guard House is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. 92), the members of which meet for rehearsals on Tuesday evenings 5—9 o'clock (adm. p. 233). To the l., at the back of the University, is the chestnut-grove.

The **Palace of the Crown-Prince Frederick William** (Pl. 81), adjacent to the Opera, erected in 1687, was once occupied by Frederick the Great, when heir-apparent, and afterwards by Frederick William III. till his death in 1840. The upper story with lofty attic was added in 1857. The arch over the Oberwallstrasse leads to the so-called 'Palace of the Princesses'.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 114, adm. p. 232), adjoining the Guard House, erected 1695—1706, is a massive square structure, each

side 288 ft. long. The keystones of the 21 windows in the court consist of heads of expiring warriors, and are remarkable for the vigour of their expression. The ground-floor is devoted to cannon of every description; among them two Swedish leather cannons from the Thirty Years' War, and several Turkish pieces captured by the Russians at Varna in 1828. The first floor contains 100,000 muskets and fire-arms, captured French and Austrian flags, trophies, etc. The central space is dedicated to a collection of models illustrative of artillery and engineering science, most interesting to experts. The residence of the commandant lies opposite to the Arsenal.

The ***Academy of Architecture** (*Bauacademie*, Pl. 12) is a square brick building of four stories, erected in 1835 from Schinkel's designs, S. of the Schlossbrücke, with attractive shops on the ground-floor. One of the upper floors (entrance next door to Gropius, the bookseller) contains the **Schinkel Museum** (adm. p. 233), a collection of architectural drawings, etchings, and sketches (among them the designs of the frescoes on the Museum), bequeathed by the talented architect of that name (d. 1841). In the square in front of the Academy (Schinkel-Platz) a statue was erected to him in 1869, 9½ ft. high, in bronze, upon a granite pedestal; bronze-figures of science, architecture, sculpture, and the art of painting, serve as caryatides. The whole was designed by Drake. At the sides are the bronze statues of *Thaer*, the eminent agriculturist (d. 1828), Rauch's last work, and *Beuth* (d. 1853) (Pl. 97a), designed by Kiss.

The *Werder Church* (Pl. 61), adjacent to the Academy, was erected by Schinkel in 1824—30 in the Gothic style. Adjacent to it is the *Mint* (Pl. 72).

The ***Schlossbrücke** (palace-bridge), constructed in 1824, is adorned with *8 groups in marble, over life-size. On the S.: 1. Victory teaches a boy the history of the heroes (by *E. Wolf*); 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons (by *Schiewelbein*); 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms (by *Möller*); 4. Victory crowns the conqueror (by *Drake*). On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior (by *Wichmann*); 6. Minerva inciting him to a new contest (by *A. Wolf*); 7. Minerva protecting a combatant (by *Bläser*); 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus (by *Wredow*).

The Royal ***Palace** (Pl. 90, adm. p. 233) was founded by the Elector Frederick II., and completed by the kings Frederick I. and Frederick William I. in 1699—1716. Its extension in various styles of architecture corresponds closely with the growth and development of the Prussian state. The edifice is in the form of a rectangle and comprises two courts. The W. Portal, an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, was erected in 1712. The dome above it was commenced in 1849.

The entrance from the garden is adorned by the *Horse-Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by Baron Clodt of St. Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865.

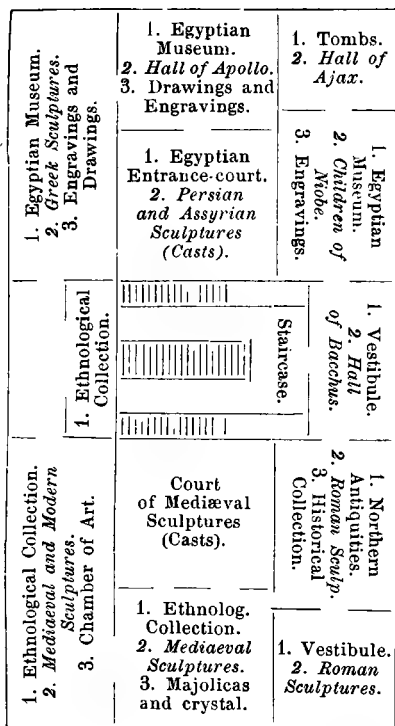
The most interesting portion of the palace is the *Chapel beneath the dome, fitted up in 1848-54, with walls and pavement of marble, and adorned with frescoes by eminent modern artists, representing scriptural subjects, ancestors of the Prussian royal family, reformers, etc. It is 118 ft. in height and accommodates a congregation of 1500. — The *White Saloon, 108 ft. long, 52 ft. broad, and 42 ft. high, contains marble statues of the 12 Electors of Brandenburg; in niches above are 8 statues emblematical of the 8 provinces of the Prussian state; beneath are Caryatides with armorial bearings, above them 8 corresponding paintings. — The Picture Gallery, 211 ft. in length, also serves like the White Saloon as a place of assembly on festive occasions. It is adorned principally by modern *pictures: *Eybel*, The Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin (p. 321); *Rosenfelder*, The Elector Joachim II. opposes the arrest of the Landgrave of Hessen; *Krüger*, Ceremony in front of the palace at Berlin in 1840; *Schorn*, Captive Anabaptists before the Bishop of Münster; *Kretschmar*, Death of Dr. Hofmeister, companion of Prince Waldemar, in a skirmish with the Sikhs, 1845; *Bürde*, Ceremony at the castle of Hohenzollern, 1851; *Menzel*, Night skirmish at Hochkirch; *Kaiser*, Prince Frederick Charles wounded by Baden insurgents at Wiesenthal, 1849; *David*, Bonaparte crossing the St. Bernard; *de Biefve*, Siege of Antwerp. Older pictures: at the entrance Portrait of the Sultan Soliman II. by *Lievens*, at the egress Charles I. of England and his consort by *Van Dyck*. — The Rittersaal (hall of the knights) contains the royal throne, vases and goblets in silver and gold etc. The numerous other apartments are chiefly hung with family-portraits.

The White Lady, an apparition which traditionally haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin, and periodically shows itself to portend the death of a member of the royal family of Brandenburg, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes v. Orlamunde, who murdered her two children in order to marry the Burggrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg. The apparition is said to have been observed last in Feb. 1840 in the palace at Berlin; in the summer of the same year Fred. Wm. III. died. It need hardly be observed that the supposed phantom has either been imaginary, or the result of a fraud.

In front of the palace extends the **Lustgarten**, bounded by the palace itself, the old museum, the cathedral and an arm of the Spree, and consisting of a spacious area, 330 paces in length and 300 in breadth, planted with trees and adorned with a handsome fountain in the centre. In the time of Frederick William I. it served as a drilling-ground for his guards.

The ***Old Museum** (Pl. 73; adm. p. 232), a handsome structure with Ionic portico, erected by Schinkel in 1824-28, stands on what was formerly an arm of the Spree, filled up for this purpose. The roof is adorned with the *Dioscuri*, a group by *Tieck*. In front of the steps stands a vast basin of granite, 22 ft. in diameter and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a huge boulder brought from a distance of 30 miles to Berlin. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze: r. *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, the well known and magnificent group by *Kiss*; l. *Lion combat, by A. Wolff.

In the portico, l. of the entrance, a *Statue of Schinkel*, r. those of *Winckelmann* and *Rauch*.



New Museum.

The **Frescoes* in the portico, executed under the direction of Cornelius from designs by Schinkel, representing the history of the civilisation of mankind in mythological groups, are best viewed from the space in front of the edifice.

Left: Uranus and the Dance of the Constellations. — Saturn and the Titans retire to the obscurity of the primitive age. The flock of the moon-lit clouds cross the sky, recalling the reign of Saturn. Jupiter organizes the new course of the world, diffusing the life-giving fire; the Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire for the inhabitants of earth. Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night; heavenly figures aid in spreading forth the broad curtain of night. Night unfolds the mantle from which the figures crowd forth, her children repose around her. Elements of manifold varieties of life are developed;

1. Ground Floor. 2. *Central Story*.

3. Upper Floor.



Old

Museum.

maternal love; war still slumbers; joyful Peace with Muse; a child waters the earth with fruitful rain. Elements of science, impeded by the forces of nature. A cock proclaims the dawn; with the latter care begins. Rise of the Sun. Venus and Cupid. The Sun in his chariot rises from the ocean. The Graces soar upwards.

Right: 1st Group. Morning and Spring of life; shepherds; prize contests; the Muse and Psyche, in the hut of the poet stringing his lyre; the Genius of the poet inspires him. — 2nd Group. Summer and Noon; harvest and its joys; a youthful hero draws inspiration; Music. — 3rd Group. On the clouded heights of Helicon, beneath the hoof of the winged steed, the fountain of imagination, from which mankind derives refreshment, springs forth; behind the veil of water the powers which regulate the eternal laws of life shimmer in the bosom of the earth; happy beings float in the element of the beautiful.

4th Group. Music of the Forest; rejoicing in the winged steed; Nymphs pour water into the fountain from which the poet draws; a lawgiver approaches. — 5th Group. Evening and Autumn; vintage; art of Sculpture (Schinkel is represented as sculptor). Architecture, the acanthus gives the first idea of the Corinthian capital; heroes return victorious; Psyche; festival of the wine-press by the fire-side; age rejoicing in the dance of the Muses; the wise man fathoms the course of the stars; an old man lost in contemplation of the element; the sailor drifts out to the moon-lit sea; Night and Winter; Luna descends into the sea. — Commencement of a new day. Mourning by the tumulus.

Beneath these frescoes are smaller mural paintings: 1. the myth of Hercules in 14 sections, r. that of Theseus.

A double staircase leads from the vestibule direct to the gallery of the Rotunda and through it to the picture-gallery. On the staircase is a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England.

The *Frescoes of the Entrance Court of the upper staircase*, at the entrance to the Rotunda, also designed by Schinkel, represent the struggle of civilized mankind against barbarians and the elements. The painting to the l. represents wild hordes penetrating into a shepherd's dwelling, that on the r. the distress of an inundation.

The Museum contains the Antiquarium on the ground-floor, the sculptures and library on the first floor, and the pictures and incunabula on the second.

The ***Gallery of Sculpture** (adm. p. 232) is chiefly indebted to Frederick the Great for its origin. It contains about 800 objects, most of them of mediocre interest, belonging to the later Roman empire and freely restored; many however well merit inspection. The principal entrance leads into the Rotunda, a large circular hall, as high as the edifice itself; above is the celebrated *Gobelins Tapestry*, woven at Arras for Henry VIII. in the 16th cent., from designs by *Raphael*, purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. being a counterpart of that in the Vatican. Colours unfortunately faded.

The subjects are from the Acts of the Apostles: 1. Ananias; 2. Christ gives Peter the Keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck blind; 5. Paul's conversion; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul heal the lame man.

In the centre below is the statue in bronze of Frederick William III., garbed as a Roman emperor, by Kiss; then, between the columns, 18 ancient statues, the finest of which are: 1. Victoria; 4. Minerva; 5. Ceres; 8. Venus and Cupid; 9, 10. Fauns; 11. Apollo; 14. Juno, and two ancient baths.

On entering the Hall of the Gods and Heroes the visitor should at once turn to the r. and traverse the entire saloon to the end, where in the background stands No. 33: Statue of Meleager with spear and dog [r. the *Assyrian Saloon*, containing in the 1st section Roman Sculptures, in the 2nd Assyrian Reliefs. L. of the entrance: 343. Throne (sella) in white marble; 758. Vespasian, statue in porphyry, flesh gilded, recently restored]. — 2nd Section, of those formed by the columns: *74 Sitting girl playing with dice. (The adjoining room contains sarcophagi, cinerary urns, and Roman and Etruscan inscriptions.) — 3rd Section: 79. Urania; 80. Euterpe; 106. Clio; 107. Flora. — 4th Section: *111. Polyhymnia, an admirable draped statue; 112. Apollo Musagetes. — 8th Section: 126. Diana. — 9th Section: 213a. Ganymede. — 10th Section: 226. Eros as an archer. (The adjacent room contains Greek tombstones, reliefs, etc.) — 11th (and last) Section: 159. Cupid bending his bow; 235. Apollo and a boy; 236. Antinous as Mercury; 265. Antinous, a bust with winged head; 267. Bacchante, recumbent; 269. Festive procession of Bacchus and Ariadne, a relief.

The Hall of the Emperors contains numerous busts of Roman emperors and empresses. 1st Section: 294. Victory, statuette in bronze on a small pedestal of porphyry; *295. Cæsar. — 2nd Section: 307. Vespasian; 324. Julia, daughter of Augustus. — 4th Section: 359. Trajan as Jupiter; 362. Woman praying; 365. Vase in malachite, presented by the Emp. Nicholas to Humboldt. — 5th Section: 368. Sacrifice. — 7th Section: Statue of Augustus, opp. that of Cæsar.

Hall of Mediæval and Modern Sculpture: *414. Napoleon I. as a legislator, by *Chaudet*, an admirable likeness; 696a. Mercury, by *Pigalle* (d. 1785); *719. Hebe, by *Canova* (d. 1823); 737. Girl on a cornucopia, restored by *Bouchardon* (d. 1762); 687. Ephebe as Hyacinth, in bronze, by *Bosio* (d. 1845). At the window: 740. Cosimo de Medici, relief in marble by *Andr. Verocchio* (d. 1488); 675. Macchiavelli; 674. Lorenzo de Medici, 'Il Magnifico'; 668. Pier Soderini, opponent of the Medicis, three coloured busts; 640 a. Bust of Pope Paul II.

Then Ecclesiastical Sculptures.

Opp. the entrance-door in the Rotunda a double staircase leads to the Arcade which connects the old Museum with the new. Several Groups in bronze are placed here. On the staircase: 121 a. Victoria standing on a globe; 140 a. *Youthful Bacchus, or genius, found in the Lower Rhine. At the extremity: **140. Boy praying, found in the Tiber, and purchased by Frederick the Great for 1500*l*.

The *Picture Gallery (adm. p. 232) is inferior to those of Dresden and Munich, but contains good pictures by a greater number of different masters, especially of the Old German and Italian schools, and is admirably adapted for the study of the history of the art. It is divided into 37 apartments, each provided with a number. L. of the entrance through the Rotunda, or opposite the other entrance through the glass-door from the connecting passage, the Italian school begins in the 4th, the Dutch school in the 5th apartment, and these may be conveniently taken as a starting-point. If the visitor then proceeds to the l., he traverses the rooms of the Dutch school, from the predecessors of Eyck to the successors of Rembrandt and Rubens; if to the r., he will encounter the works of the Venetian, Lombard, Tuscan,

Bolognese, Roman, and other schools. In each apartment a list of the pictures it contains is suspended on the wall.

Italian, Spanish, and French Schools. 1st Room: E. *28, *Mantegna*, The Body of Christ borne by two mourning angels. — 2nd R.: W. 57. *Fiesole*, Final Judgment; E. 60. *Fiesole*, Virgin and Child, r. St. Dominicus, l. St. Peter; E. 69. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, The Virgin adoring the Infant Christ. — 3rd R.: E. 96. *Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion. — 4th R.: W. 99. *Sogliani*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 5th R.: E. *Francesco Francia*, 121. Body of Christ; 122. Madonna and Child, beneath are 6 saints; 127. John the Baptist and St. Stephen. — 6th R.: W. 153. *Battista Franco* ('*Il Semolei*'), Portrait of the celebrated Venetian sculptor Jac. Tatti, '*Il Sansovino*'; W. 156. *Giorgione*, Portrait of a Venetian; E. 161. *Titian*, Portrait of the Venetian Doge Giov. Mauro; E. 163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself; E. *166. *Titian*, Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; E. 167. *Moroni*, Portrait of a youth. — In the Room to the r.: *132. *Pinturicchio*, Adoration of the Magi; 139. *Giov. Santi* (Raphael's father), Madonna; *141. *Raphael*, Virgin reading, and Child holding a thistle-finch; *150. *Raphael*, Adoration of the Magi; *135. *Raphael*, Christ at the Sepulchre. — 7th R.: W. 186. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of a Doge; W. *187. *Moretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds; E. 196. *Pordenone*, Christ and the adulteress; S. 201. *Zelotti*, Virgin and Child, with Saints. — 8th R.: W. 207 a. *Correggio*, Thorn-crowned Christ; E. *216. *Correggio*, Io embraced by Jupiter in the form of a cloud; E. *218. *Leda and the swan*; S. 231. *Sassoferrato*, Portrait of Joanna of Arragon, after Raphael. — 9th R.: W. 231. *Sebast. del Piombo*, Body of Christ borne by Joseph of Arimathea; W. 145. *Raphael*, Madonna with St. Jerome and St. Francis; E. 246. *Andr. del Sarto*, Madonna; E. 247 a. *Raphael*, Virgin and Child with the two infant Johns ('*Madonna coi bambini*'), a work of Raphael's first period of development (purchased for 6750 l.); E. *249. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Assumption; S. 257. Copy of *Raphael*, St. John writing the Revelations. — 10th R.: *248. *Raphael*, 'Madonna di Casa Colonna', named after the Palace in Rome whence it was brought. — 11th R.: W. 279. *Giul. Romano*, Two lovers watched by an old woman; E. 298., 299., 301. Portraits by *Tintoretto*, 300. Assumption. — 12th R.: W. 307. *Girolamo Savoldo*, Female figure. — 13th R.: W. 339. *Salviati*, Cupid and Psyche; E. 353. *Caravaggio*, Entombment. — 14th R.: W. 362. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome; E. 371. *Lod. Caracci*, Miracle of the loaves. — 15th R.: W. 405. *Murillo*, Portrait; W. 406. *Velasquez*, Portrait; W. *408. *Murillo*, Penitent Magdalene; W. 404 a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan monk and St. Petrus Nolanus; W. 405. *Murillo*, Portrait of a Spanish lady; E. *413. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Cardinal Azzolini; E. *414. *Murillo*, St. Antony and the Infant Christ. — 16th R.: W. 419. *Sassoferrato*, St. Joseph and Infant Christ; W. 419 a. *Salvator Rosa* Portrait of himself; W. 421. *Salvator Rosa*, Shipwreck; E. 428. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape. — 17th R.: nothing important. — 18th R.: N. 461. *Bourguignon*, Moonlight landscape; N. 463. *J. Poussin*, Landscape; S. 468. *Watteau*, Pleasures of French comedy; S. 465. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Mancini, niece of Card. Mazarin; S. 470. *Watteau*, Pleasures of Ital. comedy; S. *471. *Lebrun*, Family of M. Jabach of Cologne; S. 474. *Watteau*, Landscape. — 19th R. N. 482., 485. *Chodowiecky*, Blind-man's buff and 'cockthrowing'; S. 489. *Pesne*, Portrait of Frederick the Great; 490., 493., 501., 503. *Canaletto*, Views of Venice.

The visitor returns hence to the entrance and proceeds to the l. to the Dutch and German pictures. 1st Room: E. *512—523., the gem of the collection, by *Joh. and Hub. van Eyck*, 12 paintings on 6 panels which formed the wings of the celebrated altar-piece of the 'Spotless Lamb' in the church St. Bavon at Ghent. There were originally 13 panels, which were carried off by the French and fell into the hands of a dealer; 6 are now in Belgium, 6 here, purchased for 15,000 l., the 13th has disappeared. 1st. The just judges; the old man on the magnificently accoutred grey horse is the painter Hub. van Eyck (1366—1426), at the side in a black robe his brother Johann (1400—1445); 2nd. Champions of Christ, St. Sebastian, St. George, and St. Michael the foremost; 3rd and 4th. Singing and playing angels; 5th. Hermits; 6th. Pilgrims. The following 6 are painted at the back of the above (the panels are turned every 3 days; a second visit therefore neces-

sary): 7th. John the Baptist; 8th. Portrait of Jodocus Vyts, burgomaster of Ghent, for whom the picture was painted; 9th and 10th. Annunciation, the angel Gabriel, and the Virgin; 11th. Wife of Jodocus Vyts as St. Elisabeth; 12th. St. John the Evangelist. The sketches by the window afford a clue to the connection between the pictures.

In the same Room: E. 524., 255. *Mich. Coxie*, Copies of the above-mentioned altar-piece at Ghent; E. 528. *J. van Eyck*, Head of Christ, painted in 1438; W. 533. *Memling*, Elijah fed by angels; W. 534. *Rogier van der Weyde*, Descent from the Cross; W. 535. *Memling*, Altar-piece with wings, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, the Sibyl of Tibur predicting the Nativity; W. 539. *Memling*, The Passover; S. 555. *Memling*, Wing of a painting, inner side same as No. 535, on the outer side Annunciation by the angel Gabriel. — 2nd R.: E. 561. *Q. Massys*, Virgin kissing the Child; W. 577. *Holbein*, Portrait of the Imp. general Frundsberg; W. 586. *Holbein*, Portrait of a London merchant; W. 583. *Amberger*, Portrait of Sebast. Munster the geographer; W. 590. *Cranach*, Portrait of Duke John Frederick of Saxony; W. 557. *Hans Culmbach*, Portrait of Jacob Fugger, the wealthy merchant of Augsburg. — 3rd R.: N. 618. *Cranach*, Luther. — 4th R.: N. 671. *Q. Massys*, Two money-changers (at the top in the corner to the l.). — 5th R.: N. 774. *Rubens and Snyders*, Stag-hunt; N. 734. *Cornelis van Haarlem*, Bathsheba bathing; S. 758. *Rubens*, Portrait of his second wife; S. 770. *Van Dyck*, Christ scourged. — 6th R.: N. 788. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia; N. 778. *Van Dyck*, The dead Christ mourned over by Mary Magdalene. St. John, and an angel; 785. *Rubens*, Perseus and Andromeda; 783. *Rubens*, Raising of Lazarus; N. 782. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Prince Thomas de Carignan; S. 790. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I. of England; S. 791. *Terburg*, Paternal admonition; S. 793. *Terburg*, Genre-scene; S. 795. *Jan Steen*, Garden of an inn; E. 798. *Rubens and Snyders*, Christ with Mary and Martha. — 7th R.: N. 810. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself at the age of 28; N. 807. *Lievens*, Isaac blessing Jacob; N. 808. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; N. 802. *Rembrandt*, Duke Adolphus of Gelders threatens his captive father; S. 821. *Koning*, Portrait of a Rabby; 819. *Bol*, Portrait of a clergyman; N. 812. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his wife; S. 815. *Gov. Flinck*, Abraham banishes Hagar; 809. *Bol*, Portrait of a woman. — 8th R.: E. 830. *Verelst*, Portrait of an old woman; E. 848. *Netscher*, kitchen; N. 841. *Adr. v. Ostade*, Old woman in a bower of vines; N. 838. *Fr. Mieris*, Young lady at a mirror; S. 852. *Everdingen*, Landscape; S. 853. *Teniers*, Alchemist; S. 856. *Teniers*, Peasants playing cards; S. 859. *Teniers*, Temptation of St. Antony; E. 878. *Snyders*, Cocks fighting. — 9th R.: N. 884. *Ruisdael*, Sea-piece; N. 888. *Backhuysen*, Storm; S. 906. *De Heem*, Fruit. — 10th R.: W. 929. *Roos*, Cattle; S. 955. *Van Thulden*, Triumph of Galatea. — 11th R.: W. 963. *De Heem*, Fruit; in the centre, Virgin and Child, by *Begas*; E. 974. *Snyders*, Contest between bears and dogs. — 12th R.: E. 1014 a. *Denner*, Old man; E. 1023 a. *Dietrich*, Waterfall of Tivoli.

The **Antiquarium** (to which a staircase descends from the Hall of the Gods and Heroes) contains in a series of rooms to the l. antique vases, terracottas, mosaics, and bronzes. Many of the Vases are valuable and important in the study of Greek painting and mythology. The small *Bronzes*, consisting of idols, weapons, statuettes, domestic utensils &c., afford an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Romans. One of the farther rooms contains an instructive *model of an ancient quinquere. — To the r. of the entrance the cabinet of coins and collection of *Intaglios* (receding) and *Cameos* (raised), comprising works of the highest artistic value, is entered. Casts of the most important specimens in other collections are suspended on the wall. Here too the silver treasure found at Hildesheim (p. 262) is pre-

served. It consists of Roman plate (perhaps that of the general Varus, who fell at the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest, A. D. 9), some of the articles of great artistic merit, vases etc., with figures of Minerva (the finest) and other deities in ambossed work. Visitors not admitted without leaving their cards at the office. — The *Cabinet of Coins* is chronologically arranged. The mediæval and modern coins are in a separate apartment, to which access is obtained by application at the office of the director. Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians.

The ***New Museum** (Pl. 74, outline p. 239, adm. p. 232), connected with the old by an arcade, is in its internal decoration the most magnificent structure in Berlin. The *Ground Floor* contains a collection of Northern Antiquities, an Ethnological Collection, and the Egyptian Museum; on the *First Floor* casts of celebrated antiques; on the *Upper Floor* an Historical Collection and small architectural models, majolicas and crystal, ecclesiastical objects, the so-called Chamber of Art, and a collection of engravings, drawings etc. In the centre, occupying the entire height of the edifice, is situated the spacious **Staircase**, 132 ft. in depth, with which a visit to the Museum is most conveniently commenced (entrance on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays from the old Museum by the connecting passage and through the saloons of the casts; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays through those of the northern antiquities). In the vestibule at the foot of the stair is placed a colossal Group of the Nile (original in the Vatican at Rome); the 16 children are symbolical of the annual rise of the river by about 16 yds. The stair is constructed of Silesian marble; in the central story are the two horse-taming Dioscuri of the Monte Cavallo at Rome.

A double staircase leads to the upper story: at the point of union a hall borne by four Caryatides, an imitation of the Pandroseion of the Acropolis at Athens. On the walls above are ****Kaulbach's Mural Paintings**, the choicest decoration of the New Museum. They represent important points in the history of mankind, and are remarkably effective.

1. The Fall of Babel, King Nimrod in the centre, in the foreground the division of the tribes, on the l. the Shemites with their flocks, in the centre the idolatrous descendants of Ham, on the r. the children of Japhet, the founders of the Caucasian race. Slaves stone the architect. — 2. The Prosperity of Greece. Homer approaches the shore of Greece in a boat and sings to the listening people, on the l. poets, sculptors, architects etc., on the r. warriors dancing around the altar, in the foreground Thetis, risen from the sea, also in a listening attitude. On the rainbow above, Jupiter and Juno and gods of Olympus, Apollo with the Muses and Graces. — 3. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, in the foreground the high priest killing his family and himself, on the l. Ahasuerus, the wandering Jew, fleeing, on the r. a Christian family withdrawing, the most beautiful group. Above, the four prophets who predicted the destruction of the city. — 4. The Battle of the Huns, considered the finest of the six paintings; according to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Rome, which is seen

in the background, is said to have been the scene of this event. Above, borne on a shield, is Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite to him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. — 5. Arrival of the Crusaders before Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon. At the head Godfrey, presenting the crown of Jerusalem to the Saviour; beneath are Pierre of Amiens and other crusaders; the group on the l. is significative of the minstrelsy of the middle ages, which was so closely connected with knighthood. — 6. The Age of the Reformation, comprising numerous historical personages. In a Gothic church Luther at the altar, holding up the Bible, with Melancthon, Zwingli, Calvin, and Bugenhagen; sitting in a semicircle are Wickliffe, Huss, and earlier Reformers; behind them on the wall the 'Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci; l. Huguenots with Coligny; Elisabeth of England; r. Gustavus Adolphus; in the aisles, l. Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Columbus etc., r. Dürer, Holbein, L. da Vinci, Raphael, Gutenberg. Shakespeare, Cervantes, Petrarch etc. — Adjoining and between the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground, over the doors Legend and History, Science and early Art (poetry). Between the large pictures the lawgivers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving. Around the entire hall, beneath the richly decorated pendent work, runs a Frieze, bearing a humorous representation of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his Cosmos, the whole unintelligible without a detailed explanation.

On the first floor is the collection of **Casts**, illustrating chronologically the history of Sculpture by means of the most celebrated works. Some of the casts are furnished with inscriptions. Catalogue 15 Sgr. The collection begins to the r. of the staircase with the

III. Greek Saloon, of the earliest period of Art. Above, on the farther wall, the tympanum of the Temple of Minerva at Ægina: Contest for the body of Patroclus, from the original in the Glyptothek at Munich. In the centre of the saloon, tympanum of the Parthenon at Athens; by the long wall and the transverse walls fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon, representing the Panathenæan festive procession, executed by Phidias and his pupils. The 10 *Mural Paintings* represent Greek districts. — In the

IV. Anteroom the group of *Laocoon, the high-priest of Apollo at Troy, with his sons strangled by sea-serpents, a work of the Rhodian school of the 3rd cent. before Christ.

V. Apollo Saloon. The *Farnese Bull, the largest extant marble group of antiquity, also of the Rhodian school, original once in the Villa Farnese at Rome, whence the appellation, now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples: the sons of Antiope cause Dirce to be dragged away by a wild bull. R. and l. *Diana of Versailles and *Apollo Belvedere. — In the window: Sleeping Endymion.

VI. Greek Cupola Saloon. 6 Colossal statues: L. 78. Minerva; 191. Pallas of Velletri; 189. Flora; 8. Melpomene (orig. of these four at Paris); 190. Hercules Farnese (orig. at Naples); 5. Torso of Hercules (orig. in the Vatican); *4. Ajax with the body of Achilles (according to others Menelaus with Patroclus). *Mural Paintings*: Theseus slays the Minotaur, Hercules captures the Arcadian stag, Bellerophon slays the Chimera, Perseus liberates Andromeda.

VII. Saloon of the Niobides. L. 61. Germanicus; 57, 12. Discus throwers; r. 25. Jason; *39. Juno Ludovisi; 91, *95. Gladiators attacking; l. 110. Victress of Olympia; 96. Sleeping Ariadne. On the wall the celebrated group of the *Children of Niobe, probably once in the tympanum of a temple of Apollo. L. 16. Daughter of Niobe; *19. Dying gladiator (from the Capitoline Museum); 621. Borghese gladiator; 22. Apoxyomenos; 62. Wrestlers; r. 26. Demosthenes; 75. Small bust of Pericles; l. 23. Mars. — *Mural Paintings*: Mythological scenes. R. of the entrance; 1. Orpheus; 2. Cadmus; 3. Archemoros; 4. Io metamorphosed into a cow; 5. Œdipus;

6. Pelops; 7. Tantalus; 8. Jason; 9. Iphigenia; 10. Achilles; 11. Odysseus; 12. Æneas; 13. Dædalus; 14. Prometheus; 15. Romulus; 16. Ajax; 17. Peleus; 18. Meleager; 19. Hyleus; 20. Cecrops; 21. Chiron. — The door of the following room is borne by caryatides.

VIII. Saloon of Bacchus. R. Cabinet with small casts, principally of objects from Pompeii. L. 9. Molossian dog; behind it, 15. Boy extracting a thorn; 2. She-wolf sitting (orig. at Aix-la-Chapelle); 33. Wild boar. Egress hence to the staircase (generally closed).

IX. Roman Saloon. The two columns at the entrance are imitations of Pompeian mosaics. L. Venus of Milo; r. 3. Venus of Capua; 7. (in the corner) Fountain-group (Cupid and Dolphin), orig. at Naples; r. 64. Venus Kallipygos; 14. Medici Venus; 1. 107. Venus; 112. Capitoline Venus; 63. Satyr; opposite, 13. Faun. — 3rd section formed by the columns: 1. 79. Borghese Satyr; 80. Lateran Satyr; r. 62. Flute-playing Faun; 232. Dancing Faun. — Last section: 1. 9. Bacchus; 1. Satyr; 19. Death and Sleep; r. 31. Girl with shell. On the wall 17 districts of ancient Rome are represented.

XI. S. Cupola Saloon. Three large *Mural Paintings*: Inauguration of the church of St. Sophia by the Emp. Justinian, by *Schrader*; Wittekind submits to Charlemagne, copy from Kaulbach; Christianity constituted the religion of the state, by *Stilke*. In the centre the Medici vase, 1. 31. Reposing warrior, 11. Agrippina, 14. Mars, 8. Grinder. On the wall reliefs from the arch of Constantine and Trajan's Column at Rome. (A door facing the visitor leads by the connecting passage to the Old Museum, p. 241).

XII. Mediæval Saloon. Casts of sculptures and decorations, r. of German, l. of French and English churches. L. 13. St. Hippolytus; 985. the tomb of St. Sebald at Nuremberg by Vischer; 986. Font at Hildesheim.

XIII. Hall of Modern Art. L. 15. Chiberti's doors of the Baptistery at Florence; Lion of Canova: 29. Mercury of Giovanni da Bologna; r. 85. 97. Michael Angelo's monuments of the Medicis at Florence; r. 123. Thorwaldsen's 'Hope'; 130. Flaxman's Shield of Achilles; 136. Kessels, scene from the deluge; 233. Victoria in the Belle-Alliance Platz (p. 251).

Assyrian, Phœnician, Lycian, ancient Greek, and mediæval reliefs and sculptures are exhibited in the galleries of the two open courts (entrance from the staircase, usually closed).

To the l. in the upper story is the entrance to the **Collection of Engravings** (open to the public on Sundays only, on other days to students), which consists of 500,000 engravings, 20,000 drawings, etchings, etc. The visitor is recommended to walk at once to the extremity of the saloon, and commence with the inspection of the cabinets on the W.

In the Blue Saloon: W. six cabinets with German and Dutch masters, commencing with the 'master of 1464'. The E. cabinets contain Italian, French, Spanish, English, and Russian masters. — On the walls of the Green Saloon a number of admirable drawings and engravings of every school. — The Brown Saloon contains drawings, water-colours by Dürer, and miniatures. The portfolios are, on request, placed before the visitor for his inspection.

To the r. are the **Historical Collection** and the **Smaller Works of Art**, consisting of small models of Prussian monuments, several magnificent cabinets, ancient carved furniture, etc. [Reminiscences of the royal family are preserved in a separate room: e. g. the kings Frederick I. and Frederick the Great (in wax), with the attire they wore in their lifetime, flute of Frederick the Great, Napoleon's orders, hat, and pistols captured in his carriage at Genappe, June 18th, 1815, orders of Blücher, etc.] The glass cabinets contain *Models of Ancient Buildings*. In the following

departments *Crystals* and *Majolicas*, in a separate room *Eccelesiastical Antiquities*, in the long saloon carved wood and ivory, vases, goblets, glasses, etc. The visitor now returns by the staircase, and on the ground-floor enters the **Saloon of Northern Antiquities**.

In 12 cabinets and on the walls are various descriptions of weapons, implements, ornaments etc., most of them found in 'giants' graves' or ancient tumuli, and appertaining to the period of flint weapons; others date from the bronze-period and subsequent Roman epoch. The *Mural Paintings* illustrate the tenets of the mythology of the North. At the entrance, r. giants' graves, l. Stubbenkammer in the island of Rügen. — W. Wall. 1st window: Hertha, the Ceres of the N., and Odin, corresponding to Jupiter; above them day and night. 2nd window: Baldur, the N. Apollo, and Hulda, the goddess of domestic life. 3rd window: Freyr, god of spring, and Freya, his sister, goddess of love; above them dwarf shipbuilders. 4th window: Odur and Freya on the battle-field, marking with blood the dead who are worthy of Walhalla (paradise of the heroes), in the centre Walkyries (fates) conducting the dead to Walhalla, r. Tyr, god of war. — Above the door: Odin, the universal father, l. the Walhalla, r. Helheim, the abode of those who have died a natural death. — E. Wall: wicked deities. By the first window l. Hela, r. Loke; by the 2nd window Nornes (fates); by the 3rd window water-sprites, the griffin, and contest of the giants with the dragon; by the 4th window Titania and elfs; Thor, god of thunder, in a chariot drawn by mountain-goats.

From the entrance-hall the geographically arranged **Ethnological Collection** is entered to the l. It comprises numerous articles illustrative of the manners and habits of foreign nations (dress and ornaments, weapons and implements, idols etc.).

Cabinets adjacent to the American leather-tent, in the semi-circular space, to the r. on entering, contain small American curiosities. In the cabinet by the 3rd window is preserved the mantle of red and yellow feathers which the king of the Sandwich Islands once presented to king Frederick William III. Then models of huts, houses, and vessels. In the last apartment a great variety of Indian, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese curiosities. The two first cabinets to the l. contain a number of objects brought by Prince Waldemar (1846) from India.

The egress leads to the entrance-hall of the staircase. In the adjoining open court, to the side of the passage, are arranged a number of casts, supplementary of those in the principal collection. The **Egyptian Museum** affords an admirable insight into the art and domestic habits of the Egyptians 3000 years ago. It was founded by Passalacqua, and considerably extended in 1845 by Lepsius. The collection, which consists of statues of kings, sarcophagi, mummies, weapons, articles of dress, etc., is exhibited in 5 saloons, the artistic decorations of which materially contribute to its appreciation.

To the l. an Entrance Court, borne by 16 columns, an imitation of the portico of the temple of Carnac. The mural paintings represent Egyptian scenery. In the centre two sphynxes (that on the r. a cast); in the background two colossal statues in porphyry, l. Ramasses II. (the Sesostris of the Greeks), in admirable preservation, r. Sesursates I. (B. C. 2000), composed of the original fragments freely restored. — In the Colonnade: by the walls Papyrus-rolls under glass, in the background colossal statue of king Horus. — The Historical Saloon (l.) contains statues of deities (to the r. at the entrance Isis with lion's head and the disc of the sun), kings, priests and statesmen, altars, inscriptions, mural paintings, etc.; at the extremity of the room the youthful queen Ramaka under a canopy.

The glass-cabinets contain small objects devoted to domestic and religious purposes: e. g. mummies of sacred animals, cats, fish, snakes, crocodiles, frogs, ibises; also amulets, cut stones, ornaments, etc. — Saloon of the Tombs (r. of the colonnade): at the entrance the goddess Hathor. The *Tomb-chambers were brought in fragments by Prof. Lepsius from the Necropolis at Memphis and reconstructed in their original form. The contiguous Astronomical and Mythological Saloon contains (in the centre) a valuable sarcophagus excavated at Thebes: also other sarcophagi, mummies, etc.

To the W. of the Museum stands the insignificant **Cathedral** (Pl. 41), founded by Frederick the Great in 1747, and containing the royal burial-vault. Here are preserved the sumptuous coffins of the Great Elector and Frederick I., and the monuments in metal of the Elector John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535). The adjacent burial-hall, extending to the Spree, and destined for royal interments, is an imitation of the Campo Santo at Pisa.

On the opposite bank of the Spree is situated the **Exchange** (Pl. 15), in the Burgstrasse (business-hours 12—2), completed in 1862 and adorned with statues: over the front Borussia, Agriculture and Commerce in the centre, over the wings various countries and cities. The principal saloon consists of two portions (stock and corn exchange), adorned with appropriate frescoes. (Custodian in the Neue Friedrichs-Str., last door on the l.)

The *Post Office* (Pl. 86, comp. p. 231), a great focus of traffic, is situated in the animated Königsstrasse, not far from the Exchange. On the opposite side of the street is the new **Town Hall** (Pl. 89), with a tower 257 ft. in height, an imposing brick buildings; the interior is magnificently fitted up. — In the Kloster-Str., Nos. 35, 36, the 2nd transverse street on the r., is the *Gewerbe-Akademie*, and opposite to it the *Lagerhaus*, in the early middle-ages an electoral residence, now containing the *Rauch-Museum* (p. 250.).

The Königs-Str. leads E. to the Alexanderplatz, and W. by the Kurfürstenbrücke, or 'Long Bridge' (Pl. 95), to the Schlossplatz. The bridge is adorned with a ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688) in bronze, by Schlüter, erected in 1703; at the corners 4 slaves; the whole group artistically designed and well executed.

The ***Theatre**, or *Schauspielhaus*, in the Gensdarmenmarkt (Pl. 105), is a handsome edifice, erected by Schinkel 1819—21 to replace that which was burned down in 1817. The façade is embellished with a portico of six Ionic columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps. At the sides of the steps are genii with a panther and lion, bronzes by Tieck. In the tympanum Niobe; above, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, and Thalia, by the same sculptor. The interior comprises a theatre, accommodating 1800 persons, and two concert-rooms, the larger of which contains seats for 1200. The churches in the Gensdarmenmarkt, l. the *New* (Pl. 57) and r. the *French* (Pl. 44), were erected by Frederick the Great.

Of the 40 older **Churches** in Berlin the following four on the

r. bank of the Spree are the most ancient and interesting: *St. Nicholas* (Pl. 58), of the 13th cent., containing the tomb of the eminent jurist Puffendorf (d. 1690); the *Garrison Church*, containing a Christ on the Mt. of Olives by Begas and other pictures; *St. Mary* (Pl. 54), of the 14th cent., with lofty tower (286 ft.) added in 1790; the Gothic **Klosterkirche* (*Monastery Church*, Pl. 51), with frescoes by Hermann.

The following modern churches, erected between 1834 and 1862, are deserving of mention: *St. James* (Pl. 48), a basilica in brick, by Stüler; *St. Matthew* (Pl. 55), outside the Potsdam Gate, by Stüler; **St. Peter* (Pl. 59), with vaulting of 48 ft. span, a Gothic edifice by Strack, tower 301 ft. in height; **St. Mark* (Pl. 53), in the Romanesque style, by Stüler; *St. Andrew* (Pl. 38), by Strack; **St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 39), Gothic style, by Stüler; *St. Luke*, Romanesque style, in the Bernburger Str. **St. Michael* (Pl. 56), a Romanesque structure by Solter, erected in 1856 as a Rom. Cath. garrison-church, near the Bethanien hospital, is the finest church in Berlin. On the pediment *St. Michael*, by Kiss. The **Synagogue* (Pl. 99) was erected by Knoblauch in 1863; interior sumptuously decorated. The effect of the peculiar illumination at evening service is very striking. The *Israelitish Temple* (Pl. 101) in the Johannis-Str., by Stier, possesses a remarkable dome.

In the Wilhelmstrasse, between the Linden and the Leipziger Strasse, are situated the handsome offices of the ministers of State, of the Exterior, of Justice, and of Commerce. The *Palace of Prince Charles* (Pl. 79), with an admirable hall of arms, was erected in 1787 as palace of the knights of St. John and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827.

The adjacent **Wilhelmsplatz** (Pl. 96) is adorned with statues of the generals of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, *Winterfeld*, *Seydlitz*, *Keith*, *Ziethen*; also Prince *Leopold of Dessau*, Prussian general under Frederick William I. The old marble statues by Schadow were removed to the Zeughaus in 1864 and replaced by bronze figures, Schwerin and Winterfeld from new designs of Kiss, the others copies of their predecessors.

The **Leipziger Platz**, partly laid out as a garden, contains a bronze statue of *Count Brandenburg* (Pl. 76). No. 11 is the palace of *Prince Adalbert* (Pl. 77). Near it, Leipziger-Str. No. 3, is the place of assembly of the *Upper Chamber* (Pl. 36). No. 5—7 in the same street is the *War Office* (Pl. 64), the pillars in front of which are decorated with four statues of soldiers. The hall of the *Chamber of Deputies* (Pl. 35) is Leipziger-Str. 55, in the Dönhofsplatz (adm. to the sessions obtained by applying on the previous evening, 5—7 o'clock, at the room No. 14 on the ground-floor). Near the Dönhofsplatz is

**Ravené's Picture Gallery* (Pl. 87, adm. p. 233), in the

Grünstrasse, a small and very choice collection (147 in number) of modern German and French masters, admirably lighted. The visitor is recommended at once to traverse the first rooms, ascend the stair, and proceed to the saloon lighted from above.

Although all the pictures are works of great merit, the following may be enumerated as particularly interesting:

On the First Wall: 122. *Schmitson*, Transport of Hungarian oxen; 17. *Couture*, Boy with falcon; 94. *Meyerheim*, Church-going; 66. *Knauss*, Woman playing with cats; 22. *Gallait*, Bohemian musicians; 137. *H. Vernet*, Zouave as nurse; 131. *Tidemand*, Norwegian funeral-scene; 126. *Schrödter*, Jester, as baker's apprentice. — 2nd Wall: 8. *C. Becker*, Lady with page; 89. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great travelling; 62. *Jordan*, Pilot's family in Heligoland. — 3rd Wall: 134. *Troyon*, Cattle; 65. *Knauss*, Woman with children; 111. *H. Ritter*, Drowned fisher-boy; 32. *Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting; 112. *R. Fleury*, Jews murdered on the coronation-day of Edward II. at London; 133. *Troyon*, Dogs; 102. *Preyer*, Still life. — 4th Wall: 10. *Brendel*, Flock quitting the stable; 3. *Achenbach*, Harbour of Ostende; 81. *Leu*, Norwegian landscape; 46. *Hildebrandt*, Winter-landscape. On easels: 28. *Graeb*, Fontana Medina at Naples; 78. *Lepoittevin*, 'Education d'Achille'; 12. *Biard*, Combat with polar bears; 35. *Hasenclever*, Portrait of himself; 26. *Graeb*, Ital. landscape; 74. *Krüger*, Stable; 61. *Isabey*, Interior of a church. — In the Lower Rooms. Brown Room: 60. *Hübner*, Law of the chase; 104. *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast; 90. *Meissonnier*, Man reading. — Blue Room: 11. *Biard*, Scene at a French douane; 127. *Steffeck*, Dogs in an antechamber; 93. *Meyerheim*, Morning; 64. *Knauss*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery. — Violet Room: 47. *Hildebrandt*, Landscape near Rio Janeiro by moonlight; 92. *Meyerheim*, Girl of the Harz Mts.; 98. *Pape*, Swiss landscape; 14. *Rosa Bonheur*, Landscape with castle. — Green Saloon: 2. *Achenbach*, Landscape; 18. *Delaroche*, Storm at sea.

***Raczynski's Picture Gallery** (Pl. 88, adm. p. 233) in Count Raczynski's residence in the Königsplatz, immediately r. of the Brandenburg Gate, is a good collection of pictures, principally modern.

1. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades; 2. *Kaulbach*, Legend; 3. *Kaulbach's* cartoon of the battle of the Huns (p. 244) occupies almost the entire wall; 4. *Cornelius*, Allegorical group; 5. *Overbeck*, Sposalizio; 8. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; 21. *Schadow*, Daughter of Herodias; 33. *Hildebrandt*, Sons of Edward; 37. *Kaulbach*, Shepherd-boy of Rome; 115. *Paul Delaroche*, Pilgrims at Rome; 118. *Verboeckhoven*, Ox; 131. *Teniers* (?), Quack; 132. *Lepoittevin*, Fishermen on the beach. Flight of the Holy Family, drawing by *Rubens*.

The **Rauch-Museum** in the 'Lagerhaus' (Pl. 69), Klosterstrasse 76, entered from the court, the last door on the l. (adm. see p. 233), contains a complete collection of all the works of that distinguished sculptor, in casts and models. The different groups of the monument of Frederick the Great (see p. 234) may be here inspected more closely. The statues of Kant and Thaer, York and Gneisenau, Blücher and Scharnhorst, 8 Victories, and group of Moses from the entrance to the Friedenskirche at Potsdam also merit attention.

The **Industrial Museum** (adm. see p. 232), Stallstrasse 7, not far from the Weidendamm bridge (Pl. F, 3), contains a valuable collection of specimens of the different handicrafts, most of them purchased at the Paris Exhibition in 1867. In connection with it is a modelling and drawing school.

The **Agricultural Museum**, Potsdamer Strasse 24, and Schöneberger Strasse 26 (adm. see p. 232), is interesting to professional men only.

In the new part of the town, on the S. E. side of the city, is situated the imposing ***Bethanien** (Pl. 13), a hospital and establishment for Protest. sisters of charity (adm. p. 232). The new church of *St. Thomas* adjoins it.

The **Rom. Cath. Hospital** (Pl. 63), on the N. side of the town in the Hamburger Strasse, is superintended by sisters of mercy. The *Jewish Hospital*, August-Str. 15, was opened in 1861.

In the Belle-Alliance-Platz, at the Halle Gate, rises the **Friedenssäule** (Pl. 32), or '*Column of Peace*', erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the duration of peace. On the summit a Victoria by Rauch, in her l. hand a twig of palm, in her r. a wreath of victory. — The *Observatory* (Pl. 98, adm. p. 233) in the Linden Str., which leads to the Belle-Alliance-Platz, erected in 1835 by Schinkel, possesses a handsome dome.

This gate terminates the *Friedrichsstrasse*, 2 M. in length, which intersects the city from N. to S. and extends hence to the Oranienburg Gate. Near the latter, Oranienburger Str. 67, is *Humboldt's* house, indicated by a slab of granite.

Immediately to the r., outside the *Oranienburger Thor* is **Borsig's Engine Factory** (3000 workmen), accessible daily, 12—2 o'clock. Farther on, to the l. beyond the Invalidenstrasse, are the three extensive **Barracks** (Pl. 24) of the Fusilier Guards. The *Invalidenstrasse* leads to the r. to the Stettin Railway Station, to the l. to the Neue Thor and the Hamburg Station.

Outside the *Neue Thor* (1 M. from the Linden, whence it is reached by the Neue Wilhelmstrasse, Marschallbrücke, Louisenstrasse, and Louisenplatz), immediately to the N. of the Invalidenstrasse, is situated the **Royal Iron Foundry**, which deserves inspection (adm. 5 Sgr.). In the court is a **Museum** containing well arranged specimens of objects connected with mining and smelting operations (adm. p. 232).

Adjacent to the Iron Foundry on the W. is the *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. 37) with its park. In the latter rises the ***National Warriors' Monument**, a Corinthian column of cast iron, surmounted by a huge eagle, erected in 1854 to the memory of 475 soldiers who fell during the disturbances of 1848-49. The feet of the eagle may be reached by 181 steps, which the traveller may ascend in order to obtain a good survey of the city.

A marble obelisk in the vicinity, 30 ft. in height, was erected to the memory of a number of naval cadets who perished in 1851 by the foundering of a corvette which had been dispatched on a voyage for their instruction. The adjacent building to the N.W. is an establishment for the training of teachers of gymnastics.

Farther on, beyond the canal which on the S. side is connected

with the Spree by the *Humboldts-Hafen*, is the *Hamburg Station* on the r., with spacious hall; adjoining it the **Prison** (Pl. 113), capable of containing 820 inmates (adm. p. 233). Not far distant rise the extensive **Barracks of the Lancers** (Pl. 30).

Moabit, a suburb to the W. of this point, of recent origin, contains numerous places of recreation for the humbler classes, and another extensive establishment of *M. Borsig* (see above); *Hot-houses* worthy of inspection (adm. see p. 232). The *Church* of St. John (Pl. 50) was erected by *Schinkel* in 1834.

The ***Thiergarten**, a park shaded by fine old trees, 2 M. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, lies immediately outside the Brandenburg Gate. It is divided into two unequal parts by the road to Charlottenburg. On the E. side of the N. portion is the large *Königsplatz*, where to the E. the Palais Raczynski is situated; on the W. side the *Establishment of Kroll* (Pl. 66, p. 232), beyond which are the so-called 'Zelte' (p. 232). Opposite to it on the r. bank of the Spree are Moabit and Borsig's Engine Factory. Charlottenburg (see below) commences near the W. extremity of the Thiergarten. In the same direction, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther W., the traveller reaches the royal château of **Bellevue** (not accessible), situated on the Spree, and formerly containing a *Collection of Pictures*, now removed to other Royal palaces.

On the S. side, near the Luiseninsel, rises the **Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. 94) in marble, by Drake, erected in 1849 by the 'grateful inhabitants of Berlin'. The *Luiseninsel* is adorned with a small monument by Schadow, commemorating the return of the queen from Königsberg in 1809.

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. 116), at the S. W. end of the Thiergarten, a drive of 20 min. from the Brandenburg Gate, is extensive and tastefully laid out, and contains a good collection of animals. The *Hippodrome* adjoins it on the N. W. (Hence to the château of Charlottenburg a drive of 20 min.). A number of handsome new streets have recently sprung up outside the S. W. gates, especially in the vicinity of the Thiergarten. Near the Zoolog. Garden are the popular resorts mentioned at p. 232: *Moritzshof*, *Albrechtshof*, *Hofjäger*, etc.

Charlottenburg, now a town of 12,000 inhab., extends nearly to the W. extremity of the Thiergarten. It was originally a village which had sprung up around the château of the Electress Sophia Charlotte, erected in 1696 (3 M. to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, drive thither, and adm. p. 232). The garden of the château contains a *Mausoleum* (which the visitor reaches in 10 min. by descending from the orangery to the l., and then following an avenue of pines to the r.), the burial-place of Frederick William III. and his consort. Their ***Monuments** in marble, by Rauch's masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. At the sides ***Candelabra**; that on the r. by Rauch, with the 3 Fates, that on the l. with the Horæ by

C. F. Tieck. Crucifix by Achtermann of Rome. — Opposite the château are two handsome barracks. (*Türkisches Zelt*, Berliner Str., a popular restaurant; coffee etc. at *Zipter's*, l. side of the Berliner Str.)

The ***Botanic Garden** (Pl. 17, adm. p. 232), near Schöneberg on the Potsdam road, 1 M. from the gate, containing 18 hot-houses and 16,000 different species of plants, is one of the finest in Europe. Numerous varieties of palms and cacti.

At the Stralow Gate (S. E.) are situated the **Water-works** (Pl. 112), with eight steam-engines, by means of which the water of the Spree is pumped into reservoirs for the supply of the city.

Cemeteries. The *Cemetery of the Invalides* (Pl. 37; p. 251) adjoins the Hamburg railway-station; among the numerous tombs of Prussian generals *Scharnhorst's* monument is the most remarkable.

Three cemeteries are situated to the l. of the Oranienburg Gate (N. W.), the *Hedwigs* or *Old Rom. Cath.*, the *French*, and the *Old Dorotheenstädter*. The latter is the resting-place of the illustrious philosophers *Fichte* and *Hegel*, the celebrated sculptors *Rauch* and *Schadow*, the architect *Schinkel*, and many other eminent men.

Outside the (S. W.) *Halle Gate*, opposite the dragon-barracks, are situated two cemeteries, the *Neue Jerusalem* and the *Alte Dreifaltigkeits*. In the latter (N. W. corner) *F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy* (d. 1847) reposes.

The celebrated philologists *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (d. 1863 and 1859) are interred in the cemetery of *St. Matthew*, between the Kreuzberg and the Botanical Garden.

The ***Kreuzberg**, a sandy eminence on the S. W. side of Berlin, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Halle Gate (omnibus p. 231), almost the only rising ground near Berlin, affords a good survey of the city. The summit is crowned with a Gothic ***Obelisk** (Pl. 75), designed by Schinkel and erected by Frederick William III. as a memorial of victory in 1821. Statues and reliefs by Rauch, Tieck etc. The custodian (5 Sgr.) opens the gate on application.

The grounds of the *Friedrichshain*, outside the Landsberg Gate and the Königsthor, were laid out during the last reign. They contain the graves of those who fell in the revolution of 1848, and a bronze bust of Frederick the Great. Pleasant view of the city from this point.

In the **Environs** of Berlin the two villages of *Stralow* and *Treptow* on the Spree, 2 M. to the S. E. of the Köpenick Gate, are a favourite resort (omnibus p. 231); also N. the *Gesundbrunnen* and *Pankow*, near which is the château of *Schönhausen* with its park and fine timber; W. *Charlottenburg* (p. 252), with its numerous cafés and places of entertainment. Pleasant as these points are, they cannot vie with Potsdam, which is easily accessible by railway and should by all means be visited.

Interesting excursion by carriage to *Tegel* ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant), property of the Humboldt family, a château and park, once the property of the 'Great

Electoral', remodelled by Schinkel in 1822 in the style of a Roman villa. The interior is adorned with admirable works of art and well merits a visit. The park contains the tomb of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) von Humboldt, a column of granite adorned with a statue of Hope by Thorwaldsen.

41. Potsdam and its Environs.

[*Railway* from Berlin to Potsdam in 30—45 min.; fares 21, 16, 10½ Sgr. On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays in summer excursion-train at 3 p. m., on Sundays another at 6 a. m.; return-ticket to the Wildpark station (*Restaurant) 2nd cl. 28, 3rd cl. 18 Sgr.

Carriages: 1—2 pers. 5, 3—4 pers. 7½ Sgr. per drive in the town. To Babelsberg 10 (3—4 pers. 15), return-drive within 1 hr. 5—7½, for each hr. of waiting 5 Sgr. additional; to Babelsberg by Nowawess and back without halt 1—2 pers. 20 Sgr., 3—4 pers. 1 Thlr.; for 1 hr. waiting 15 Sgr., for 2—6 hrs. waiting 1 Thlr. To the New Palace 1—2 pers. 7½, 3—4 pers. 12½ Sgr. To the Pfaueninsel 1—4 pers. 25, return 15 Sgr. if within the hour, 1 Thlr. if a longer halt is made. A carriage for 1—4 pers. for 6 hrs. may be engaged for 2 Thlr.

Omnibuses for 8 pers. may be engaged at the station in summer; half a day 2, whole day 4 Thlr.

Plan of Excursion: By railway to the Wildpark station, on foot to the New Palace (interior and apartments of Frederick the Great), through the garden (rotunda, temple of friendship) to Charlottenhof (gardener's lodge, baths), Japanese House, Sanssouci (fountain, church, palace), through the Sicilian garden, past the windmill to the Ruinenberg, or to the new Orangery, then back to the Obelisk. This walk requires 3—4 hrs.; guide unnecessary. Those whose time is limited should drive through the town to the station, 1½ M. distant, and thence ascend the Brauhausberg, which especially by evening-light, affords one of the finest views of Potsdam and its delightful environs. Those who desire to visit all the finest points should drive from the obelisk to the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke (*Restaurant) and over the Babelsberg (palace) to the railway-station, an excursion for which 3 hrs. suffice. The Fountains of Sanssouci play on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 p. m. till dusk. The fountain by the Japanese house on Sundays only, 11—12 o'clock. The Copies of Raphael in the Orangery are accessible to the public on Thursdays and Sundays after 4 p. m., to strangers daily. The custodian resides in the building itself.

Smoking is prohibited in the royal gardens.

Fees to the attendants at the different palaces: 1 pers. 10—15 Sgr., a party 1 Thlr.

Restaurants: Rail. Restaurant; near it the Schützenhaus; Voigt's Blumengarten, N. of the town, on the road from the Pfingstberg to Sanssouci; Hôtel Einsiedler, in the town, near the palace; Dortschy, outside the Brandenburg Gate, near Sanssouci; Wackerermann's Höh on the Brauhausberg (p. 259). — *Luncheon-rooms:* Lehmann, Markt; Hormess, Wilhelmplatz. — *Refreshments* (coffee, beer etc.): Wildpark-station (see above); at the invalide's behind the New-Palace; Drachenhäuschen near the Belvedere. Schröder & Köhne near the station (beer).

Hotels: Einsiedler; Deutsches Haus.

Potsdam (popul. 42,863, garrison 7000), the second royal residence of Prussia, charmingly situated on the *Havel*, which here forms a lake, and surrounded by wooded hills, is indebted for its prosperity to Frederick the Great. In addition to the four royal palaces situated here, many of the streets and private houses are constructed in an almost palatial style, according to the taste of the last century.

Crossing the *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, the traveller reaches the **Lustgarten**. To the l. is a large basin, on an island in which is situated a large group of Thetis and Neptune in the shell. In the vicinity are bronze busts of York, Blücher, and other celebrated generals, by *Rauch*; also 6 pieces of ordnance dating from the reigns of the different Prussian sovereigns from the Great Elector to Frederick William III. On the N. side is a series of mythological figures of little artistic value. Military parade with music on Sundays at 11 o'clock.

The adjoining **Palace** (castellan in the court to the l.), erected in 1660—1701, is interesting chiefly on account of the reminiscences it contains of Frederick the Great. His rooms with their contents have been preserved in their original condition. Adjoining the bedroom is a cabinet with double doors, into which a table could be let down from a trap-door above, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. The apartments of Frederick William III. and those of his consort are also preserved unaltered. Those occupied by the late king Frederick William IV. are adorned by a number of good modern pictures.

The ***Church of St. Nicholas**, opposite the palace, erected in 1830—1837 by Schinkel and others, with an iron dome subsequently added, contains a large fresco of Christ with apostles and evangelists, designed by Schinkel and executed under the direction of Cornelius, and a number of fine paintings on the dome and vaulting. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, executed by Kiss from designs by Schinkel. Sacristan to be found at the parsonage, which adjoins the church on the r. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome.

The neighbouring **Town Hall**, adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in imitation of that of Amsterdam in 1754. The *Obelisk* in front of it bears busts in relief of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjacent to the palace is the *Barberini Palace*, containing large assembly-rooms for associations of art and science.

A vault beneath the pulpit of the **Garrison Church**, on the W. side of the town, contains the remains of Frederick the Great and those of his father Frederick William I., founder of the church. French, Bavarian, and Würtemberg flags, captured in 1813—15, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. The uniforms worn by the three allied monarchs during the campaign of 1813 are preserved in chests behind the pulpit. The tower contains musical bells, which play every half hour. Sacristan's residence opposite, 32 Breitestrasse (gratuity 5—7½ Sgr.).

The Wilhelmsplatz is adorned with a handsome ***Statue of Frederick William III.**, designed by Kiss.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, the *Theatre*, and the *Hussars' Barracks* are also handsome structures.

An avenue to the r. outside the (W.) Brandenburg Gate leads to **Sans Souci*. At the entrance to it, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, rises the new **Friedenskirche* (Pl. 7), or '*Church of Peace*', in the Basilica style, with roof of open wood-work. A vault in front of the chancel is the resting-place of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861). The entrance-court contains *Rietschel's Pietas* (the Saviour's body and the weeping mother); opposite to it *Rauch's* Group of Moses (Moses, supported by Aaron and Hur, prays for victory); then a copy of *Thorwaldsen's* Risen Christ. The tower, like the campanili of Italy, is detached.

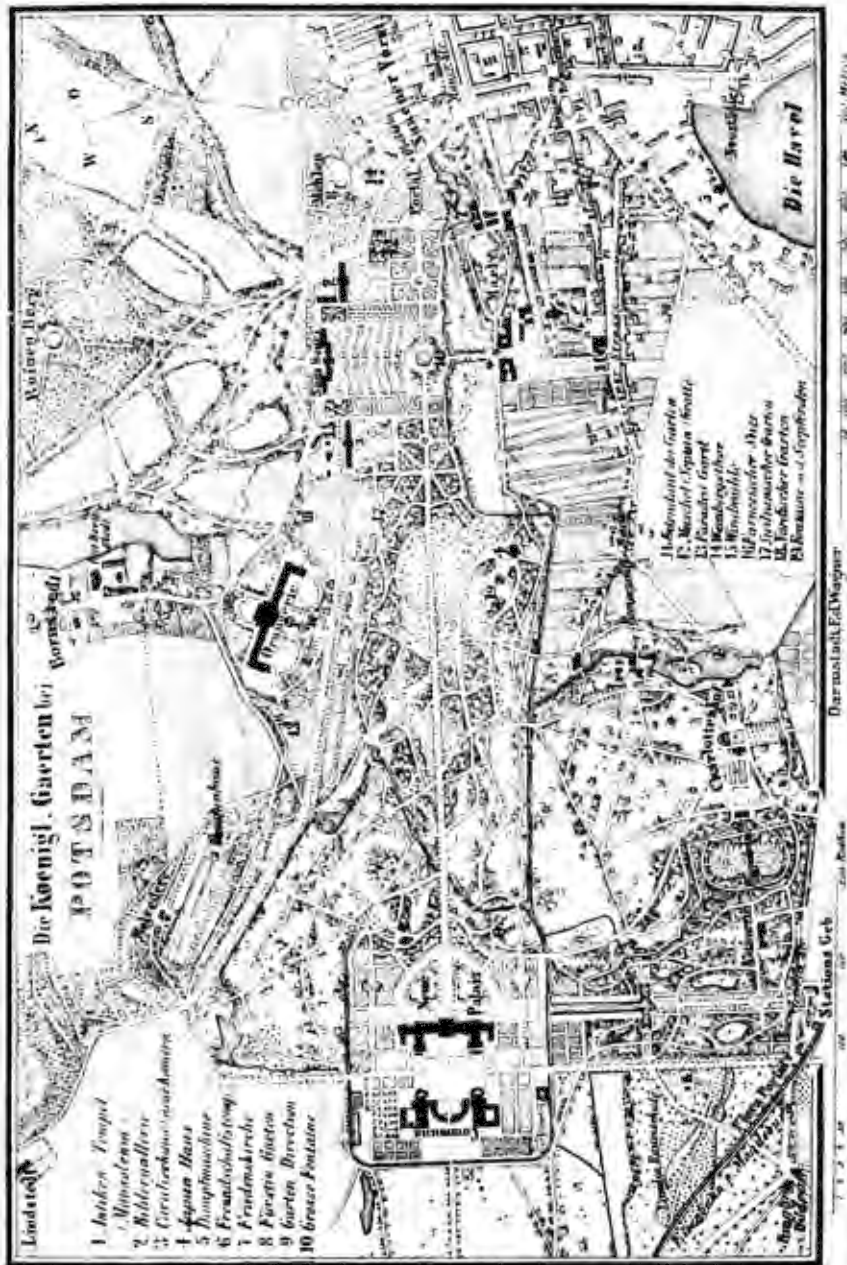
Entering the garden, the visitor soon reaches the **Great Fountain* (Pl. 10), which rises (p. 233) to the height of 120 ft., and several others in the vicinity. The porphyry bust of Paolo Giordano, Duke of Bracciano, a celebrated mediæval chieftain, in front of the great basin, was purchased by Frederick the Great. Of the 12 figures which surround the basin the two only next to the terrace merit inspection: Venus, by Pigalle, a celebrated French sculptor of the last century (comp. p. 173), and a copy by Begas of Pigalle's Mercury in the Museum of Berlin.

A broad flight of steps, 62 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends by the great fountain from the park to the palace. At the E. extremity of the highest terrace Frederick the Great's greyhounds and chargers are interred. The spot was a favourite resort of the king.

The **Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in 1745—47, and his almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. It subsequently remained untenanted during 50 years, until Frederick William IV., who died here in 1861, restored it to its former splendour. It is now inhabited by the Queen-Dowager Elisabeth. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its celebrated founder, most of whose apartments are preserved in their original condition. A watch, which he was in the habit of winding up, stopped by a curious coincidence at the precise moment of his death (1786). His portrait (in his 56th year) by Pesne is said to be the only likeness for which he ever sat.

The *Picture Gallery*, in a separate building, has yielded up its finest works to the Museum at Berlin, and now possesses copies of them only. The '*Cavalierhaus*' (Pl. 3) was formerly an orangery in winter and a French theatre in summer. Near it is the '*Sicilian Garden*', containing tropical plants, fountains and statues; beyond the latter is the *Northern Garden* ('*Pinetum*').

Farther to the W. is situated the recently erected **Orangery*, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, the towers of



which command a fine view, recommended to those who do not intend to proceed beyond this point. A saloon on the ground-floor contains about 40 *Copies from Raphael*, most of them excellent. The royal apartments on each side of the saloon and the 'Theehalle' also contain numerous works of art. The *Belvedere* at the N. W. extremity of the garden is another pleasing point of view.

Immediately beyond Sans Souci lies the famous *Windmill* of Sans Souci (Pl. 13), which still belongs to the descendants of the miller who declined parting with it to Frederick the Great. Hence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Ruinenberg*, an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sans Souci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (3 Sgr.) commands a beautiful and extensive survey of the Havel, the Pfaueninsel, Glienicke, Babelsberg, Potsdam, Sans Souci, the village of Bornstädt with the royal offices, and a new church in the basilica style.

An avenue, upwards of 1 M. in length, intersects the garden and park of Sans Souci from E. to W. The *Obelisk* is at the E. extremity. To the N., opposite to the latter, is the *Weinbergs Thor* (Pl. 14), a species of triumphal arch erected in 1851 to commemorate the safe return of the Prince of Prussia from the campaign against the Baden insurgents.

The garden and park of Sans Souci are remarkable for their beautiful grounds and fine timber. Near the E. portal is the *Shell*, or *Neptune's Grotto* (Pl. 12). The *Chinese* or *Japanese House* (Pl. 4) was termed by Frederick the Great his ape-saloon, owing to the figures of apes with which it is decorated. That on the ceiling appears to spring in a different direction according as the spectator stands on the r. or l. side. Similar optic delusions will also be perceived in other parts of the room. A valuable musical clock, presented to Frederick the Great by Madame Pompadour, is also preserved here. In the vicinity is a large fountain with six colossal sea-horses, designed by KISS. The *Antique Temple* (Pl. 1), a miniature imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, near the new palace (to the N.), contains a marble *statue of Queen Louisa by Rauch. The castellan of the palace is the custodian of the temple. The *Temple of Friendship* (Pl. 6) contains a statue of the Marchioness of Baireuth, sister of Frederick the Great.

At the W. extremity of the long avenue rises the ***New Palace**, founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him at a vast expense.

Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. The vestibule contains a large porcelain vase, presented by the Emp. Nicholas. The Grotto Saloon is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones. The upper rooms contain several good pictures: *Tintoretto*, *Danaë*; *Poussin*,

Moses; *Domenichino*, Artemisia; *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra; *Titian*, Christ at Emmaus; *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi. The Apartments of Frederick the Great contain his study-table, pair of snufflers etc.; in the library is his MS. of the '*Eloge du Sieur La Mettrie*' and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. The Theatre has seats for 600. In the Concert and Ball Saloon: *Guido Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabinas, and other pictures. The handsome Marble Saloon is 100 ft. in length.

To the W. of the New Palace are the '*Communs*', formerly servants' offices, now barracks for a battalion of infantry composed of members of all the different regiments, and trained here to ensure uniformity in the mode of drilling. The castellan, who shows the New Palace and the Antique Temple, lives in the lateral building on the l. Restaurant in the vicinity.

Adjacent to the park of Sans Souci, 1 M. to the S. E. of the New Palace, is **Charlottenhof*, the residence of the late king when crown-prince, and tastefully fitted up under Schinkel's directions. Near it an imitation of an ancient Roman open bath-house has been erected, containing a valuable bath of jasper. Castellan's residence on the sunk floor.

N. of Potsdam, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Jäger and the Nauener Gates, is situated the Russian colony *Alexandrowka*, consisting of eleven dwelling-houses, a Greek chapel, the residence of the priest, and a tavern. It was founded in 1826 by Frederick William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers then established at Berlin.

Near this, to the E., is situated the *New Garden* with the **Marble Palace*, founded by Frederick William II. in 1786, and completed during the last reign.

The small open colonnade towards the garden is decorated with Arabesques, designed by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*, and representing scenes from the Nibelungen; above them Landscapes by *Lompeck*, also from the Nibelungen: 1. (from the Rhineland) Aix-la-Chapelle, Speyer, Worms, Island, Drachenfels, Lorch, Bacharach, Treves, Metz, the Pfalz at Caub, Cologne; r. (Danube) Vienna, the Hunnenburg, Passau, Melk, Traisenmauer, Aggstein, Persenbeug, Pechlarn, Pressburg, Theben, Buda-Pest. The apartments in the interior contain modern pictures: Egyptian and Greek landscapes by *Frey* and *Eichhorn*; mythological representations by *Klöber*; also modern sculptures by *Thorwaldsen*, *Canova*, *Hopfgarten*, *Drake* etc. One of the rooms contains portraits, by *Begas*, of Humboldt, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Jac. Grimm, Rauch, Schinkel, and other eminent men.

The **Pfingstberg*, which rises in the vicinity, is the site of a handsome ornamental building, the towers of which afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauea, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage-road ascends to the summit. At the base on the S. side lies the extensive *Exercising-ground*.

At *Glienicke* (**Restaurant*) on the Berlin road, on the l. bank of the Havel, is situated a château with garden and park, the property of Prince Charles. — Near it a former *Hunting-Lodge* of the Great Elector, in the rococo style, restored as a residence for Prince Frederick Charles.

In the vicinity ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the entrance to the royal park and palace of ***Babelsberg**, the latter erected in the Norman style by Schinkel in 1835, and admirably fitted up. The son of the porter (5—10 Sgr.) is recommended as a guide through the park. Fee in the palace see p. 254.

The interior is sumptuously and tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art, antique furniture, etc. Charming Views through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sans Souci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. The water of the fountains in front of the palace is forced to the height of 100 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. On the E. side of the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, a gift of Frederick William IV. To the S. rises a lofty Tower, commanding a fine panorama.

The **Pfaueninsel**, 3 M. to the N. E. of Potsdam, once the favourite resort of Frederick William III., converted by him into a delightful park, and abounding in beautiful oaks, is now rarely visited. The Château is in the form of a ruined Roman villa with two round towers connected by a bridge, the *Farm* at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin.

The ***Brauhausberg** (*Restaurant, p. 254), adjoining the railway station on the S., commands a magnificent view of the town and the expansive Havel, finest by evening-light.

42. From Cologne to Berlin by Minden and Hanover.

402 M. — Express trains in $12\frac{1}{2}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 21 Thlr. 24, and 14 Thlr. 16 Sgr. — Ordinary trains in $21\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 16 Thlr. 17, 11 Thlr. $28\frac{1}{2}$, 8 Thlr. 3 Sgr.

From *Cologne to Düsseldorf* see p. 13. — Stat. *Calcum*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant is *Kaiserswerth* (p. 13). In the wood l. of stat. *Grossenbaum* is the castle of *Hellorf*, property of Count Spee, which contains various treasures of art, among them some *Frescoes of the older Düsseldorf school.

Duisburg (*Rheinischer Hof*), the next station, a very ancient town, was fortified by Charlemagne, from 1145 to 1201 an Imperial town, then a member of the Hanseatic league, and till 1818 seat of a university founded 1655. Popul. 25,528. The handsome Gothic *Salvatorkirche* is of the 15th cent. The Prot. *Rhenish-Westphalian Institution for Deacons*, who assist the clergy in attendance on the sick, convicts &c., connected with a hospital, school and Reformatory is an establishment of widely extended utility. — Rail. to *Dortmund* by *Essen* and *Bochum* see p. 279.

Near **Oberhausen** (*Rail. Restaurant) is one of the most extensive foundries in this district, property of Messrs. *Jacobi, Haniel & Huyssen*. The land is sterile, but its richness in coal renders it very valuable. Oberhausen is the most animated stat. on the line.

Stat. *Berge-Borbeck*, then *Altenessen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town of **Essen** (p. 279).

The route to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic of this part of Germany, and described by *Tacitus, Ger. 16*. The district presents numerous indications of industrial activity; coal-mines, iron-foundries, etc. are observed in every direction. Several small stations, then

Dortmund (*R m. Kaiser*, in the town; *Bellevue*, at the stat.) (pop. 33,453, $\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.), one of the most important stations on the Cologne-Minden line, once an Imperial town, member of the Hanseatic league, and governed by its own counts. Some of the churches alone bear testimony to its antiquity. The choir (1421—50) of *St. Reinoldi* contains old stained-glass windows; on some of the panes is represented the Imperial eagle in the Westphalian colours (green, black, white). The altar is decorated with an old carved-wood Crucifixion, with the 12 Apostles; choir stalls in the late Gothic of the 15th cent., pulpit rich Renaissance. The lofty and elegant **Marienkirche*, nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, contains an 'Adoration of the Magi', painted at the commencement of the 15th cent. by a master of the Westphalian school, a branch of that of Cologne. The Gothic *Dominican Church* (choir 1353) contains an altar-piece of the same school, painted 1508. The carved stone shrine near the high-altar deserves inspection.

In the middle ages Dortmund was a place of great importance. When, on the fall of Henry the Lion (1182), anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, the celebrated *Vehmgericht*, or Secret Tribunal, was formed in Westphalia, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Königshof under the linden-trees*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a common police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the vicinity carried their grievances. The last session held by this society here was in 1803.

One of the lime-trees in the *Königshof* at Dortmund still exists, and is believed to be upwards of 400 years old. It stands on a slight eminence. W. of the station.

Stat. Hamm (**Graf von der Mark*; *Prinz von Preussen*), with 16,021 inhab., once the capital of the County of Mark, is the junction of the lines to *Münster* and *Emden* (p. 290), and to *Paderborn* and *Cassel* (p. 280).

Several small stations; then stat. *Rheda*, beyond which the *Ems* is crossed. Stat. **Gütersloh** (*Schmale*) is a great dépôt of Westphalian hams and German sausages, which are largely exported. The 'Pumpnickel' of this district is considered extremely nutritious and palatable.

This is the term applied to the dark brown bread of Westphalia, made with unsifted rye-flour, i. e. with the bran. The name is said to be a corruption of the French 'bon pour Nickel', a French cavalry-soldier at the beginning of the present century having pronounced it too bad for himself, but sufficiently good for his horse 'Nickel.'

The S. slopes of the *Teutoburgian Forest*, about 9 M. E. of stat. *Brackwede*, are pointed out as the scene of the battle in which the Rom. general Varus was defeated by Arminius (or Hermann), chief of the Cherusci, A. D. 9.

Stat. **Bielefeld** (**Ravensberger Hof*; *Drei Kronen*; *Spengler*). with 18,701 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen traffic, is a busy manufacturing town. The *Sparenberg* (Restaurant, fine view), above the town, originally erected by the Guelph Count von der Lippe, was reconstructed in 1545, and fortified according to Dürer's system. It has been employed as a prison for more than a century.

Stat. **Herford** (*Stadt Berlin*; *Wessel*), with 10,829 inhab., is the second town in the County of Ravensberg. The nunnery on the hill on the N. side is said to have been founded by the Saxon duke Wittekind, the most obstinate opponent of Charlemagne, by whom he was eventually compelled to submit to the rite of baptism (see below). His seat of government was at *Enger*, an insignificant place, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Herford; the church, built 903, contains a sarcophagus with his remains, and monument erected by the Emp. Charles IV. in 1377.

Stat. *Löhne* is junction of the Osnabrück-Emden line (R. 45).

Near stat. *Rheme* is the important saline spring of *Neusalzwerk*, which issues from a channel bored to a depth of 2287 ft. The water (90° Fahr.) is used for baths at **Bad Oeynhaus**en (*Robert*; *Vogeler*; *Victoria*), which attracts numerous visitors.

The line crosses the *Weser*, and at stat. *Porta* enters the **Porta Westphalica*, a narrow defile by which the hilly district of Westphalia is quitted. The views from the enclosing mountains, the *Jakobsberg* (618 ft., 515 ft. above the river) on the r., and the *Wittekindsb*erg (824 ft.) on the l. bank, are very fine and extensive. The latter is surmounted by a tower, near which are the remains of a chapel where Wittekind is said to have been baptized (comp., however, p. 276).

Stat. **Minden** (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Twietmeyer's Hôtel*, at the stat.; **Victoria*, *Stadt London* in the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant), with 15,826 inhab., is situated on the *Weser*, which is here crossed by a bridge 200 yds. long, constructed in 1518. One of the arches was blown up by the French in 1813, and afterwards replaced by wood-work. The old fortifications were levelled by Fred. the Great after the Seven Years' War, but the town has recently been again strongly fortified. The *Cathedral* is a fine edifice in the transition style, erected 1072—1290, recently restored. By the S. entrance, under the altarpiece, is a long and narrow picture by Aldegrevier, a Westphalian master of the 16th cent., representing the meeting of Charlemagne with the Saxon Duke Wittekind. The *Martinikirche* contains a picture by Cranach.

The Battle of Minden was fought at **Todtenhausen**, 3 M. N., in which

the French were defeated by the Duke Ferd. of Brunswick, Aug. 1st, 1750. A monument, erected on an eminence near the road to Petershagen, commemorates the victory. Lord George Sackville, commander of the Engl. cavalry, who failed to advance in time, was on this occasion deprived by court-martial of his commission. His apparent neglect was probably owing to a misunderstanding.

Steamboats ply on the Weser from Minden upwards to Münden, downwards to Bremen.

Stat. **Bückeberg** (*Deutsches Haus*), capital of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, is a dull town. The unsightly church most appropriately bears the inscription: '*Religionis non structuræ exemplum*'.

The **Paschenburg** (1148 ft.), a farm-house and inn on the summit of one of the highest hills of the Weser, commanding a fine and extensive view, may be visited from Bückeberg (carr. 4—5 Thlr.). Route for pedestrians: S. E. over the (40 min.) *Havrel*, a height with lofty belvedere; 20 min. *Eilsen*, a small watering-place in the valley; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the *Arnsburg* (inn) on a hill; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Bernsen*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the *Paschenburg*.

From stat. *Haste* dilig. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Bad Nenndorf*, with sulphureous and saline springs. Stat. *Wunstorf* is junction for Bremen (R. 51); in summer dilig. twice daily to Rehburg on the *Steinhuder Meer* (p. 283). The train crosses the *Leine*.

Stat. **Hanover**, see p. 265.

Stat. *Lehrte* is junction of the (N.) Harburg (p. 295) and (S.) Hildesheim (in 40 min.) lines.

Hildesheim (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*; '*Goldener Engel*; *Wiener Hof*; *Knaup's Restaur.*), with 19,547 inhab., the ancient episcopal see of which was founded in 815, possesses many curious old houses with fine wood-carving.

The *Cathedral*, founded 11th cent., Goth. S. portal of 1412, was in the interior restored in the rococo style in 1730. The brazen doors, by Bishop Bernward, adorned with reliefs of considerable merit, date from 1015; brazen font, with reliefs, 13th cent.; large candelabrum of the 11th cent.; interesting sarcophagi with the relics of SS. Epiphanius and Godehard, 12th cent. The *Irmensäule*, a small column of polished calc-sinter, near the approach to the choir, is said to have been once erected by the heathen Saxons in honour of their god *Irmin*. Fine stone screen of 1546. In the treasury several curiosities of art of the 9th—12th cent. On the external wall of the burial-chapel a large *Rose-bush* 35 ft. in height, planted, it is said, by Charlemagne, still flourishes. Ancient documents prove it to be at least 800 years old.

In the cathedral-court rises a *Column*, adorned with reliefs from the life of Christ, executed in bronze by Bishop Bernward about 1022. — Smaller works by the same bishop are preserved in the *Ch. of St. Magdalene*.

St. Michael's Church, a handsome basilica with double choir, possesses a magnificent, painted wooden ceiling of the 12th cent.; in the transept stucco figures of the same date. The crypt contains the sarcophagus of St. Bernward. The monastery is now a lunatic asylum; beautiful pointed vaulting in the adjacent cloisters. The *Ch. of St. Godehard*, completed 1133, a fine Romanesque edifice, was restored 1863.

The finest buildings in the town are in the market-place: *Rathhaus* (1375); *Harlessem's House* (once *Templars' Lodge*); *Leithaus* (or *Mont de Piété*), with admirable carving, and *Wedekind's House*, all of the 16th cent. There are also many curious old buildings in other parts of the town.

Near Hildesheim a valuable treasure was found in 1868, consisting of ancient Roman silver plate, supposed once to have belonged to Varus (p. 261), now preserved in the Museum at Berlin (p. 243).

Branch-line from Hildesheim to *Nordstemmen* (p. 283). a station on the Cassel and Hanover Railway.

Stat. **Brunswick**, see p. 267.

The train passes the ducal châteaux *Williams castle* and *Richmond*. Stat. **Wolfenbüttel** (*Gold. Löwe; Knust*) possesses an extensive and valuable library (200,000 vols., 6000 MSS.), of which Lessing was once librarian. Luther's Bible with annotations in his own hand, his wedding-ring, drinking-glass, inkbottle, and portrait by Cranach are exhibited here. Wolfenbüttel is junction for Harzburg (p. 409). Stat. *Jerzheim* is junction for *Helmsüdt*, a once celebrated university-town. From stat. *Oschersleben* branch line (in 40 min.) to

Halberstadt (**Prinz Eugen*; **Hôtel Royal*; **Gold. Ross*; *Prinz Regent*, second cl.; *Hartung's Restaur.*), a quiet, antiquated town, with 25,336 inhab., on the *Holzemme*. The mediæval wood-architecture here is in good preservation, especially on the most important buildings in the market-place: *Rathskeller* 1440, *Tetzel's House* 1500, *Schuhhof* 1580, *Rathhaus* restored 1630—80; opposite is the former *Episcopal Residence*, now custom-house.

The most considerable edifice is the *Cathedral*, 13th—14th cent., restored 1850: N. side and transepts the most interesting parts. In the interior a rich Goth. screen, date 1510, deserves inspection; Crucifixion, painted 1509; other pictures, vestments, etc. are interesting links in the history of art.

On the W. side of the *Domplatz* is the *Liebfrauenkirche*, a basilica in the latest Romanesque style, erected 1005—1284. One of the chapels contains a series of figures in relief, coeval with the church, and a mural painting of the 15th cent. — *Gleim's* collection of portraits of his friends, at the back of the cathedral, No. 17, merits a visit. Herr *Heine* possesses one of the most extensive ornitholog. collections in Germany. Fine view from the *Spiegelschen Berge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S., where a huge tun. holding 30,000 gals., may be inspected. — Railway to *Cöthen*, see p. 386; to *Quedlinburg* and *Thale*, p. 409).

Several unimportant stations, then

Stat. **Magdeburg** (**Schwan*; Stadt *Braunschweig*, both in the *Breitenweg*; **Erzherzog Stephan*, *Fürstenwall*, R. and L. 25 Sgr.; Stadt *Prag*, *Bär-Str.*; **Edel's Hôtel*, *Alpers Hôtel*, Stadt *Leipzig*, all in the *Fürsten-Str.*, near the stat.; *Deutsches Haus*, *Werft 31*; *Wierig's Hôtel*, *Hauptwache 3*. — Confectioners: *Bieber*, *Brandenburger*, *Breitenweg*; *Zuany*, *Regierungs-Str.*; *Offenhammer*, near the stat. — Restaurants: *Habermann*, near the *Johanniskirche*; *Stadt Prag*; *Richter*, *Riegels*, both in the *Breitenweg*; *Grütmacher*, etc. — Fiacres: 1 pers. 2½, 2 pers. 5 Sgr. per drive, per hr. 10 Sgr.), popul. 104,122, incl. the suburbs (7456 soldiers), on the *Elbe*, a fortress of the first class, is one of the oldest and most prosperous commercial towns of N. Germany, and junction of four railways (Berlin, Leipzig, Brunswick, Wittenberge; stat. for last-named place at the N.E. extremity of the town, on the *Fischerufer*). The *Breiten-Weg*, intersecting the town from N. to S., is the principal street.

During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein during 7 months in 1629. On May 10th, 1631 it was taken by storm by Tilly, burned to the ground with the exception of 139 houses, and the inhabitants treated with savage barbarity. No. 146 *Breiten-Weg*, re-erected after a fire, bears the inscription: '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*' (Remember the 10th of May), to perpetuate the tradition that the former proprietor betrayed the town to the imperial general. Guericke,

inventor of the air-pump, was at that time burgomaster of Magdeburg.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 4), one of the finest churches in N. Germany, with magnificent portal, was erected 1207—1363, towers completed 1520. The older portions are circular, the more recent pointed. The sacred edifice was employed by the French as a magazine, but restored by Fred. William III.; N. tower 340 ft. high, S. tower unfinished. Sacristan (7½ Sgr.) in the adjacent cloisters, a fine structure, but now used as a wood-magazine.

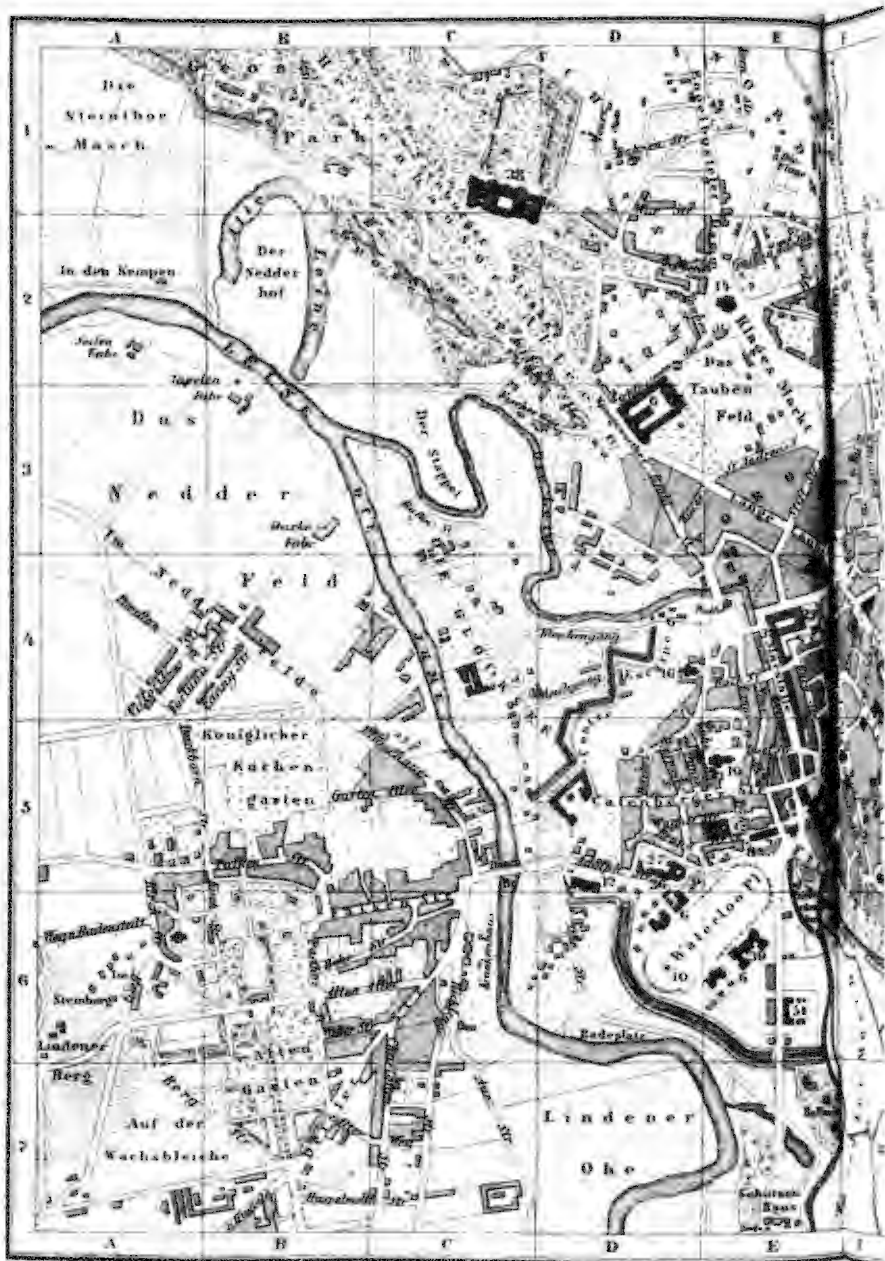
In the chapel beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archb. Ernst*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated P. Vischer of Nuremberg, completed 1497; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides the 12 Apostles, two saints, and a variety of decorations. Beneath a simple marble slab in the choir repose the Emp. Otho I. (d. 973), behind the high altar his consort Editha (d. 947), daughter of Edward the Elder of England; monument probably of the 14th cent. Adjoining it an ancient baptistery. The church contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Figures on the S. side of the choir of SS. Innocent, Maurice and John, are said to date from the 10th, those of SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew from the 13th cent. Fine carved stalls of the 14th cent. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzl are also shown.

In the *Altenmarkt*, in front of the Rathhaus, rises the lofty **Monument of Otho I.* (Pl. 5), with his two consorts, the most ancient relic in Magdeburg, erected by the town soon after the death of the emperor (d. 972), judiciously restored in 1858. — The **Fürsten-wall* on the Elbe is the favourite promenade within the town. — In the *Stern*, which may be termed the citadel of Magdeburg, Baron Trenck was confined for nine years by Fred. the Great.

Baron Trenck, born at Königsberg in 1726, entered the Prussian service at the age of 14, and soon became remarkable for his handsome person, brilliant talents, and indomitable bravery. An attachment having sprung up between the young officer and the Princess Amelia, sister of Fred. the Great, the king sent him as a prisoner to the fortress of Glatz in 1746, whence he escaped the following year. He then entered the Austrian service, but in 1754 was again arrested, while on a journey to Danzig, as a 'deserter', thrown into the citadel at Magdeburg, and heavily laden with chains. Here he remained for 9 years, notwithstanding a series of daring attempts at escape. In 1763 he was liberated and returned to Austria, where he was occasionally employed in diplomatic missions, as well as in private literary pursuits. In 1791 he repaired to Paris, and lived there in very reduced circumstances till 1794, when he was arrested as an agent of foreign powers and guillotined.

The *Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten*, partly belonging to the fortifications, adjoins the glacis, and encloses the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Berge*. The eminence on which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ballrooms etc. A memorial stone records that the former monastery was founded in 737, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (8282 inhab.), with numerous villas and gardens.

A simple black marble tombstone near the middle of the *Cemetery*, without the Krökenhor, marks the grave of the French general of engineers *Carnot*, who was banished after the second return of the Bourbons, and died here in 1823.



Beyond Magdeburg the train crosses the Elbe. Stat. *Burg*, with 15,391 inhab., possesses extensive cloth manufactories, founded by French Protestants who settled here on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1688). Beyond several minor stations the line occasionally touches the *Plauescher Canal*, which connects the Elbe with the Havel. The lakes formed by the latter are passed as the train approaches

Stat. **Brandenburg** (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Bär*), with 25,516 inhab. (garrison 2806), a dull town on the *Havel*, which here forms the broad *Plauescher See*. It was taken in 1153 by Albert the Bear, Count of Anhalt, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The *Cathedral*, situated on an island, which forms a distinct quarter of the town, termed the *Burg*, was erected in 1818, restored by Schinkel 1836; admirable altar-piece on a gold-ground by an unknown master. The **Ch. of St. Catharine*, a Goth. structure of brick, date 1401, contains a magnificent old altar of carved wood, recently restored, a fine bronze font of 1440, and several monuments. In the market-place a *Rolandsäule* (comp. p. 285). Fine view from the *Marienberg* (206 ft.). N. W. of the town.

Beyond stat. *Gross-Kreuz* the line intersects the *Zern See*, another lake of the Havel; r. on an island the town of *Werder*. Sans Souci and Charlottenhof (p. 258) are next passed; then a handsome steam-mill, in the Moorish style; farther on, r. the building in the style of a Turkish mosque contains the steam-engine by means of which the fountains of Sans Souci are worked.

Stat. **Potsdam** p. 254. thence to **Berlin** p. 229.

43. Hanover.

Hotels. In the town: British Hotel, R. 20. At the stat.: Hôtel Royal, R. 20, D. 24, B. 10, A. 6 Sgr.; Union; Russie, similar charges in all. Rhein. Hof, Hartmann, and Europ. Hof, moderate.—Victoria Hôtel. In the Neustadt: Hôtel d'Hanovre, R. and B. 1 Thlr., L. 5, A. 5 Sgr.; Stadt Hamburg.

Restaurants etc.: Hartmann's Tunnel; Eber's Telegraph, both near the stat.; Kasten's Georgshalle, at the back of the theatre; Hipp's Café in the Victoria Hotel; Walhalla, Windmühlen-Str.; Burger's Keller in the Hôtel d'Hanovre; Zauberflöte, Georg-Str. 10; Union-Keller, Georg-Str.; Sievers, Schneider-Str.; Kracke, Schiller-Str.; Rudolph, Georg-Str.; Drei Männer, near the theatre, good wines.

Confectioners. Robby, Lein-Str. 29; Spohn, Lein-Str. 19; Oesterle, Bahnhof-Str. 12.

Coffee-Gardens. Tivoli, Königs-Str. 1, handsomely fitted up, concerts in the evening (7½ Sgr.). Odeon, Nicolai-Str. 6 (5 Sgr.). Bellavista (concerts frequent), at the Neuthor. Fine view from the Lindener Berg, near the town (omnib. to Linden 1 Sgr.).

Fiacres: 1 pers. 4, 2 pers. 5, 3–4 pers. 6 Sgr. per drive in the town. In the outskirts of the town: 1–2 pers. 6, 3–4 pers. 8 Sgr. From stat. to town 1–2 pers. 5, 3–4 pers. 7½ Sgr. Double fares after 10. 30 p. m. To *Herrnhäuser* 10, 12½, 15 Sgr., same fare returning. By time: ¼ hr. 5–7½, ½ hr. 7½–10, 1 hr. 10–15 Sgr.

Omnibus to the suburb Linden every hour in the morning, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the afternoon (1 Sgr.).

Theatre closed from June 1st to Aug. 28th.

English Church Service performed by a resident chaplain.

Hanover, the pleasant and prosperous capital of the former kingdom of Hanover (popul. 73,979), on the *Leine*, underwent material improvements under the kings Ernest Augustus (1837—51) and George V. (1851—66). The old town still contains a few antiquated houses of the 16th—17th cent.; the new quarter, near the stat., is remarkable for its handsome and appropriate architecture. The **Theatre**, one of these modern buildings, opened 1852, is one of the finest in Germany. Bronze **Statue of Ernest Augustus* in the Bahnhofsplatz, erected 1861. Colossal **Statue of Schiller* in the Georgsplatz, in front of the Lyceum, 1863.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 24), containing scientific and other collections, is open gratis Sund. 12—2, Wed. 2—4; daily 10—1, 5 Sgr. Permanent *Exhibition of Art* in the same building daily except Frid., 11—4 o'clock, 5 Sgr.

The **Palace**, an extensive edifice, sumptuously fitted up, contains numerous modern pictures, of which the following are the finest:

Achenbach, Mouth of the Meuse; *Oesterlei*, Leonora, Jephtha; *Adam*, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon; *Lawrence*, portraits of York, Pitt, Canterbury etc.; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. and Rembrandt. — Older masters: *C. Dolce*, A Youth; *G. Dow*, Old man mending a pen; *Rubens*, Abduction of Dejanira; *Ruysdael*, Ruins: *Teniers*, Slaughter-house; *Titian*, portraits. — In the Chapel: *Cranach*, Crucifixion; admirable collection of ecclesiastical vessels, shrines, etc., not usually accessible.

Opposite the palace to the r. is the 'Old Palais', formerly the residence of King Ernest Augustus; to the l. the former palace of King George (Pl. 26). — The **Library** in the Archives Building contains 120,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., among which are many of Leibnitz (open 12—2 daily). — *Culemann's Collection* of mediæval works of art, autographs, &c., Ostersstrasse 53, merits a visit.

On the S. of the palace flows the *Leine*, on the bank of which stretches the extensive **Waterlooplatz**; at its extremity rises the *Waterloo Column*, erected in memory of the Hanoverians who fell in the battle. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps.). On the N. side of the palace the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840), commander of the Hanoverians at Waterloo. A temple surrounded by grounds, between this and the barracks, contains a bust of *Leibnitz*, the celebrated philosopher and mathematician, who was a native of Hanover (d. 1716).

Leibnitz's House (Pl. 21) is adorned with 16 representations of scripture subjects on stone tablets. Several other curious old houses are also encountered in this part of the town.

The **Marktkirche** (Pl. 18), date 1350, is externally adorned with several good tombstones which were formerly in the churchyard; interior restored 1856. The ***Christuskirche** is a well-

BRATNSCHWEIG

Manuscript in German: Nader

designed modern Goth. church. The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. 17) possesses a fine picture, Crucifixion by *Gonne*. The S. side of the handsome **Rathhaus** (Pl. 31), originally erected in 1439, has been restored. Hanover possesses several excellent schools, of which the *Polytechnic* is one of the principal. The *Industrial Exhibition* in the buildings of the bank, Georgstrasse 34, is a collection of considerable merit (open 11—3, 2½ Sgr.).

The ***Aquarium**, near the station, opened in 1866 (adjoining Tivoli), consists of 22 reservoirs with sea-water in a subterranean grotto, lighted from above (adm. 5 Sgr.).

Environs. The château of ***Herrenhausen** (1½ M.), reached by a magnificent avenue of lime-trees, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1766), and George V. The garden, 120 acres in extent, laid out in the French style, contains orangeries, hot-houses, palm-house, fountains, etc. The ***Mausoleum** contains the tombstones of Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his queen, by Rauch. — On the E. side of the avenue is the *Georgenpark* with another château; on the W. side the *Welfenschloss* (formerly Mont Brillant), still incomplete, surrounded by grounds. — The *Eilenriede*, a forest belonging to the town, comprising the *Zoolog. Garden* (1½ M. from the town), affords pleasant wood-walks. — The *Park* at *Kirchröde* is well stocked with tame deer. — The ***Marienburg** near Nordstemmen (stat. on the line to Hildesheim, p. 262), a château in the mediæval style, contains a frieze with representations from traditions of heroes of the north. Fine view from the summit.

44. Brunswick.

Hotels: *Deutsches Haus, R. 20 Sgr. and upwards, B. 10, A. 6 Sgr.; Schrader's Hôtel; *Hôtel d'Angleterre; Hôtel de Prusse; Klauer Engel, commercial. — Stadt Petersburg, second cl.; Wiener Hof; Deutsche Eiche; Stadt Bremen; the last four near the railway.

Restaurants: *Rail. Refreshm. Room; Denecke; Bankkeller; Ulrici; Café Lück. — '*Mumme*' is a peculiar kind of sweet and unrefreshing beer.

English Church Service by a resident chaplain.

Brunswick, on the *Oker*, with 50,502 inhab., has, like Danzig, Lübeck, and Hildesheim, externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect. The history of the city of the Guelphs (from whom also Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended), embracing a period of a thousand years, may still be traced in some of its structures. Its golden era was the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., during which it was the capital of a section of the Hanseatic League. Most of the churches owe their origin to that epoch, and are almost all in a finished condition, notwithstanding the early adherence of the town to Lutheranism. Since 1671 Brunswick has been the residence of the dukes, with the exception of the brief interval of the French dominion (1806—13).

Duke *Charles Wm. Ferdinand* of Brunswick, distinguished when heir-apparent to the Duchy as an officer under Fred. the Great, was in 1806 commander-in-chief of the Pruss. army, and the same year (Oct. 14th) mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstädt (near Jena). He died Nov. 7th, 1807, at Ottensen, near Altona. After the peace of Tilsit the duchy was

annexed to the 'Kingdom of Westphalia'. His youngest son *Fred. William*, entitled Duke of Brunswick-Oels from his Silesian principality of Oels, in 1806 major-general in the Pruss. army, raised a corps of 1500 volunteers (distinguished by their entirely black uniform) in 1809, with which he aided the Austrians in Saxony and Bohemia. After the armistice concluded between the French and Austrians at Znaim, the Duke with his intrepid black band proceeded by Halle, Halberstadt, and Brunswick, where he repulsed the Westphalian troops, to Bremen, embarked near Elsfleth, and arrived safely in England. He then sailed for Spain, where his corps again greatly distinguished themselves, and in 1813 returned to Germany to enter on his duties as sovereign prince of Brunswick. In 1815 he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on June 15th died a glorious death on the field of Quatre Bras.

The ***Dom** (Pl. 20) (*St. Blasius* or *Burg-Kirche*), erected 1173 by Henry the Lion on his return from the Holy Land, the S. aisle added 1434, the N. with its spiral columns 1469, is the oldest church in Brunswick. The towers were burned down in 1194, and have never been renewed. The church has recently been restored; S. side of the choir adorned with old, N. side with modern frescoes. The sacristan, who lives opp. the W. portal, shows the church and vaults; fee 20 Sgr. for 1—4, 1 Thr. for 5—8 pers.

Interior. In the nave, near the choir, the recumbent figures of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), daughter of Henry II. of England, on a sarcophagus, executed shortly after their death, a work of great value in the history of art. The altar, a slab of shell-marble, supported by 5 metallic columns, was presented by the Duchess Matilda. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was made by order of Henry the Lion; pedestal new. — The Crypt, which belongs to the original structure, has for centuries been the burial-place of the princes of the warlike family of Guelphs, nine of whom fell in battle (see above). The oldest sarcophagus is that (in the entrance-hall) of the Margrave Ekbert II., who was assassinated in 1090 by his own servants; beside it that of Gertrude (d. 1117), mother-in-law of Lothaire, and ancestor of Henry the Lion. Several ancient specimens of carved wood and stone figures are also preserved here.

In the Burgplatz, on the N. side of the cathedral, is the fine ***Lion** monument in bronze, on a renewed pedestal, according to some the work of a Greek, more probably that of a Saxon master. It was erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy and power. Till 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, here publicly administered justice. The *Burg-Caserne* (Pl. 3), also founded by Henry the Lion, afterwards considerably altered, was a ducal residence till 1753.

The **Palace**, erected after a fire in 1830, was, with the exception of the right wing, again burned down in Feb., 1865, but has since been re-erected. A celebrated Quadriga, designed by Rietschel, was destroyed by the fire, but is now replaced by another executed in copper by Howald, which crowns the central part of the structure. The grounds are tastefully laid out.

The ***Altstadtmarkt** is surrounded by several interesting old buildings. In the centre a *Fountain*, cast in 1408, restored 1347, adorned with figures of heathen and scriptural characters. Charle-

magne, Godfrey de Bouillon, etc. On the r. rises the ***Altstadt-Rathhaus** (Pl. 40), one of the most graceful Gothic structures in Germany, erected 13th—15th cent., with arcade of perforated work, on the pillars of which are placed statues of nine Guelph princes. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathaus was converted into a place of commercial resort, and its dungeons into cellars. The *Cloth-Hall*, opp. the post-office, is a fine wooden structure of 1590.

Churches. **St. Martin's* (Pl. 22) was erected 13th cent., the S.W. Chapel of *St. Anne* added 1434. Font in bronze with reliefs, of 1441, valuable in the history of art; pulpit of latter half of 16th cent., with reliefs in marble representing the history of Christ; beneath is *St. Martin*, dividing his cloak with a beggar. — **St. Andrew's* (Pl. 17), partially erected 1200—1340, completed 1532, is adorned on the S. side with remarkable *sculptures of 1401, representing cripples of all kinds. According to tradition the church was founded by wealthy merchants, several of whom were cripples. The adjoining street is termed the *Krüppelstrasse*. Adjacent to the church is the **Wage*, or weighing-house, erected 1534. — *St. Peter's* (Pl. 25), in the vicinity, is another interesting structure, completed 1292. — **St. Catharine's* (Pl. 19), a handsome edifice with two towers, dating from the close of the 13th cent., choir completed 1450, contains monuments of the 16th—18th cent., the best that of a Count von der Schulenburg, 1619. Twelve paintings of scenes from the Passion, close of 17th cent.; three representations in stained glass in the choir, date 1553. — The spacious *Brüdern* or *Ulrich's Kirche* (Pl. 18), completed 1345, containing an ancient font in bronze and several tolerable pictures, is undergoing restoration. — The small *Ch. of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23), at the back of the palace, consecrated 1031, is the oldest in the town. — The *Aegidienkirche* (Pl. 16), date 15th cent., is now employed for industrial and other exhibitions.

The *Arsenal*, once a Pauline convent, erected 1311—43, contains in the upper apartments the ducal ***Museum** (Pl. 47), open to the public in summer daily, except Monday, 11—1 o'clock; in winter admiss. 22/3 Thlr. for 1—6 pers. It comprises a considerable *picture-gallery, a collection of carved ivory and mother of pearl, clocks, goblets, filigree-work, paintings on porcelain, enamel, Rom. and Egyptian antiquities, Chinese and Japanese vases. Also historical reminiscences, works in embossed wax, Fred. the Great in a suit worn by him during the Seven Years' War, with his hat from the battle of Mollwitz; cast of his features taken after death; uniform of Duke Fred. William and of Duke Christian who fought in the Thirty Years' War; saddle of Duke Charles Wm. Ferdinand.

During 1867 the pictures were re-arranged according to Schools,

and the saloons furnished with upper lights and appropriately decorated.

*1., *2. Man and woman in black furs, *Dürer*; 7. Luther, *Cranach*; 9. Sir Thomas More, *Holbein*; 12., 13. Two portraits, *Holbein*; 47. Lord Stafford, *P. Lely*; 54. Chancellor Macclesfield, *Kneller*; 70., 71. Two portraits, *Denner*; 98. Man with falcon, *Floris*; 99. Portrait, *Pourbus*; *100. The Span. General Spinola, *Rubens*; 105. Portr. of a Dutchman, *Van Dyck*; *107. Family of Rubens, *Corn. de Vos*; 113. The painter's own family, *Ravenstyn*; 115. Family-portraits, *Mierevelt*; 118. The painter's own family, *Rembrandt*; 119, 120. Grotius and his wife, *Rembrandt*; 131. Lady Wattingfield, *Hanemann*; 133. Woman and child, *Van der Helst*; 136., 137. Two portraits, *Van Keulen*; 147. Portrait, *Van Moor*; 155., 156. Two Venetians, *Titian*; 160. Portrait of himself, *Caravaggio*; 176. Portrait of Princess Elisabeth (Charlotte of the Palatinate ('Lise-Lotte'), mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans; 207. Dying Cleopatra, *Titian*; *208. Adam and Eve, *Giorgione*; 213. Christ mocked, *Bassano*; *216. Last Supper, *Tintoretto*; 217. Luteplayer, *Tintoretto*; 249. Nativity, *Biscaino*; 259., 260. Expulsion of Hagar, The Prodigal Son, *Feti*; 265. Christ on the Mt. of Olives, *A. Caracci*; *268. Procris and Cephalus, *Guido Reni*; 281. Venus surprised after the bath, *Domenichino*; 311—318. Madonna and Saints, on gold-ground, of the 13th cent.; 319. Altar-piece with wings, *Raphon (?)*; 320. Christ in the Temple, *Dürer*; 321. Hercules and Omphale, *Cranach*; *324. Melancthon preaching to Elector Frederick the Wise, *Cranach*; 371. Rebecca and Eleazar, *Dietrich*; 372. Sarah bringing Hagar to Abraham, *Dietrich*; *390. The repast of the rich man, *Van Mander*; 408. Tobias and the angel, *Janssens*; 413. Judith with the head of Holofernes, *Rubens*; 422. Adoration of the shepherds, *Jordaens*; 423. Coronation of St. Joseph, *Jordaens*; 425. 'Fete des feves', *Jordaens*; 429. Madonna and Child, *Van Dyck*; 436. Discovery of Achilles, *Lairesse*; 456. The pool of Bethesda, *Droog-Stout*; 469. Esther and Haman, *Victors*; 471. David anointed king by Samuel, *Victors*; *475. Recal of St. Matthew, *Moojaert*; 476. Abraham and Isaac, *Lievens*; *479. Entombment, *Rembrandt*; *480. Circumcision, *Rembrandt*; 481. Appearing of Christ, *Rembrandt*; 488. Annunciation, *A. v. Ostade*; 497. Assumption, *Wouermans*; 499. Salomon sacrificing to strange gods, *Eckhout*; 505. Pomona and Vertumnus, *Berghe*; 509. Battle-scene, *Huchtenburg*; 516. Adam and Eve, *Van der Werff*; *525. Alchemist, *Teniers*; 535. Portrait of himself, *Dow*; 550. Marriage-contract, *Jan Steen*; 551., 552. A merry party, and Twelfth Night, *Steen*; 559. Shepherdscene, *Netscher*; 565. Interior of a cottage, *Brakenburgh*; 582, 583. Two landscapes with ruins, *Brill*; 590. Fair, *Vinckboons*; 595. Landscape, *Teniers*; 600. Two horses, *Van Dyck*; 628. Roman Campagna, *Van der Lys*; 630. Landscape, *Rembrandt*; 646. Winter-scene, *Van der Neer*; 648. Landscape, *Suaneveld*; 651. Landscape, *Everdingen*; 652. Norwegian valley, *Everdingen*; 663, 666. Landscapes, *Ruysdael*; 668. Burning of Troy, *De Wette*; 661, 662. Landscapes, *Moucheron*; 709. Landscape, *Eltzheimer*; 719. Animal piece, *J. N. Roos*; 767. Architect. piece, *Steenwyk*; 776. Fishwoman, *Sandrard*; 814. Animal piece, *Hondekoeter*.

The *Ramparts* of the fortifications, which were levelled in 1797, afford delightful walks; they are still surrounded by fosses, filled with water from the *Oker*, which flows through the town. Near the *Ægidienkirche*, E. of the stat., rises the bronze **Statue of Lessing* (Pl. 34), by Rietschel, erected 1853. Beyond it the *Augustthor*, then the **Monumentsplatz** (Pl. 32), where an iron *Column* was erected in 1822 to the memory of the Dukes Charles-Wm. Ferdinand and Fred. William, the heroes of Jena and Quatre Bras.

The space between the Steinthor and Fallersleber Thor is occupied by the *Ducal Park*. In the Steinweg rises the handsome

new ***Theatre** (Pl. 46), opened Aug. 1861, on the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the town. Outside the gate a road diverges l. to the *Exercising Ground*, with a *Column* in memory of Gen. *Olfermann*, commander of the Brunswick troops at the battle of Waterloo. R. of the high road is the **Cemetery** of the *Cathedral Parish*; adjoining it that of the parish of St. Magnus, where *Lessing's* grave is marked by a simple stone near the entrance.

At the S. E. corner of a large sandy space beyond the cemeteries, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. E. of the *Steinthor*, stands the ***Monument of Schill**, erected 1837 to his memory and that of his 14 companions in arms, who after a brave, but ill-concerted rising against the French were defeated at *Stralsund* in 1809 (comp. p. 328). They were taken prisoners and shot at this spot. Their remains are interred beneath the monument.

The small *Chapel* adjoining the house of the custodian contains reminiscences of *Schill* and his period (1809, 'a year full of glory and disaster', as the inscription records).

45. From Rotterdam to Hanover by Salzbergen.

Railway in $11\frac{1}{4}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 19 fl. 95 cts., 15 fl. 25 cts., 10 fl. 3 cts. — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin. Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to *Arnheim* see R. 2. The line here diverges to the l. from the *Emmerich* line, and traverses the plain of the *Yssel* (seldom visible) towards the N.E. First stat. *Velp*, a prosperous village; on the l. stretches a range of hills studded with numerous villas and gardens. Several small stations.

Zutphen (*Keizerskroon*; *Hollandsche Tuin*; *Zwaan*), at the confluence of the *Berkel* and the *Yssel*, a strongly fortified town with 15,315 inhab., was taken by the Prussians in 1813, on the day after the capture of *Doesborgh*. The *Church of St. Walburgis*, the principal edifice, dating from the 12th cent., contains a venerable brazen font, a Gothic candelabrum of gilded iron, half-relief sculptures on the pulpit, old monuments of the counts of *Zutphen*, and a modern monument of the *Van Heeckeren* family, all of which merit inspection. The tower dates from 1600, its predecessors having been destroyed by lightning. The *Wijnhuis Tower*, with its two galleries, contains a good set of chimes. Timber, floated in rafts from the *Black Forest* down the *Rhine* and *Yssel*, is the chief article of commerce here.

Nederlandsch Mettray, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Zutphen*, is an agricultural colony founded in 1851 for the education of (Prot.) poor boys and foundlings.

At *Zutphen* the line to *Zwolle* and *Leeuwarden* (*Friesland*) diverges. Our line crosses the *Yssel*, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch lines diverge from stat. *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede*

and *Glanerbeek*. Beyond stat. *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at stat. **Bentheim**, a small town (2000 inhab.) with an old château and a cold sulphureous spring. Next stations *Schüttorf*, *Salzbergen*, and **Rheine** (p. 292) (**Rail. Restaurant*), where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems* towards the E. Stations *Hörstel*, *Ibbenbüren* (with valuable mines), *Velpo*, *Osnabrück*. The wooded chain of hills on the r., the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 261), enhance the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with summer-houses and orchards, on the l. as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

Osnabrück (**Schaumburg*, at the station; **Dütting's Hôtel*), the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. prelate after the Peace of Westphalia), has since 1858 again become the seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop (19,579 inhab., $\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.). The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.) of the 12th cent., a spacious cruciform structure, possesses three towers (the oldest on the N. side), of which that over the choir is octagonal. The N. Portal (walled up) dates from the period of the foundation. The W. Portal was restored in 1840. The interior contains nothing worthy of note.

The open space on the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a *Statue of Justus Möser* in bronze, designed by Drake, erected in 1836. This patriot (d. 1794), the 'Franklin of Westphalia', is interred in the *Marienkirche*.

The **Marienkirche*, or Church of St. Mary (Prot.), is a noble Gothic structure of moderate dimensions, supported by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in the 14th, the choir in the 15th cent. The altar-piece is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of *wood-carving, executed in the 15th cent., and gilded, resembling the altar-piece of St. Michael's Chapel in the cathedral of Cologne. It is divided into 9 sections, representing scenes from the life of the Saviour (the 'Seven Sacraments') and the Crucifixion, admirably grouped. The eight contemporary winged paintings, probably of the old Westphalian school (p. 260), resemble the style of John van Eyck.

Adjacent is the *Rathhaus* (custodian to be found at the *gensdarmes'* guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedenssaal' contains portraits and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 291).

Beyond Osnabrück the line passes *Wissingen* and *Melle*.

The *Dietrichsburg*, a château $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of Melle, possesses a conspicuous modern tower, which commands an extensive prospect. At its foot lies the estate of *Ostenwalde*.

Next stations *Brachmühlen*, *Bünde*; then *Löhne*, where the line unites with the Cologne and Minden Railway (R. 42). From this point to Minden and Hanover see p. 261.

46. From Berlin to Cologne by Kreiensen.

354 M. Express train in 12, quick train in 13½ hrs. (fares 19 Thlr. 29, 13 Thlr. 9 Sgr., or 10 Thlr.); ordinary trains in 21¾ hrs. (fares 16 Thlr. 2, 11 Thlr. 4, 7 Thlr. 2½ Sgr.). — The shortest route between Cologne and Berlin.

From Berlin to *Oschersleben* see p. 263. Carriages changed here. At stat. *Jerxheim* (p. 263) the line diverges to the l. from the Magdeburg and Brunswick railway, and leads W. to stat. *Börssum* (p. 409), the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg line. To the S. in the background rise the Harz Mts., of which the Brocken is the most conspicuous.

Stat. *Salzgitter* possesses saline springs. At stat. *Ringelheim* the line turns to the S.; on the l. rise the W. buttresses of the Harz Mts. At *Lutter am Barenberge*, ¾ M. to the E. of stat. *Neuekrug-Lutter*, Tilly gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark, Aug. 27th, 1626. Stat. *Seesen* (**Kronprinz*; *Wilhelmsbad*); hence to the Harz Mts. see p. 409. Turning to the r. from the Harz Mts., the train next reaches stat. *Gandersheim*, an old town, once under the jurisdiction of independent abbesses. Then *Kreiensen* (p. 283), junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (**Rail. Restaurant*).

The *Leine* is here crossed. Stations *Naensen*, *Vorwohle*; on the r. the wooded heights of the *Hils*. Stat. *Stadt-Oldendorf*. To the l., farther on, rise the N. spurs of the *Solling Mts.* — Stat. *Holzminden* (Buntrock), a Brunswick town, with a famous old grammar-school and a modern school of engineering. The line here enters the valley of the *Weser*, which it soon crosses.

Here, on the l. bank of the river, lies *Corvey*, once the most celebrated Benedictine Abbey in N. Germany, governed by independent prince abbots, secularized in 1803. It was founded by Louis the Pious in 813, and was the cradle of Christianity in this district. The first five books of the *Annals* of Tacitus were discovered in the old library of the monastery in 1514. The castellated and turreted buildings, which with the church and the court form a large square, now belong to the Prince of Hohenlohe. One of the apartments contains portraits of the former abbots. — M. Hoffmann v. Fallersleben, a poet of some repute, resides at Corvey.

Stat. *Höxter* (*Hôtel Schwiete*), a venerable place, once a member of the Hanseatic league and a free town of the Empire, is still surrounded by its ancient walls. A fierce conflict took place here in 773 between Charlemagne and the Saxons. The old watch-tower on the *Brunsborg*, to the r. of the railway, is said to be the remnant of a castle of Bruns, the brother of Wittekind (p. 276), which is described by Eginhard, the historian and son-in-law of Charlemagne, as one of the most impregnable of the Saxon strongholds. A double avenue of lime-trees, ¾ M. in length, connects Höxter with Corvey.

From Hörter a diligence runs twice daily in 4 hrs. to **Pyrmont** (*Stadt Bremen; Krone; Lippischer Hof*), once a famous watering-place, but now less frequented. The principal springs are the *Stahlbrunnen* at Pyrmont, and the *Salzbrunnen* 1 M. distant. The *Allee*, an avenue extending from the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, is the principal rendezvous of the visitors (about 5000 annually). The chalybeate water, when several glasses are drunk in succession, produces a refreshing and exhilarating effect.

Next stations *Godelheim, Brakel, Driburg (Kothe; Zengertling)*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the last-named are the sulphureous mud-baths of Driburg, prettily situated, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

Two tunnels, then stat. *Altenbeken*, junction of the Paderborn and Cassel line (p. 278). From Altenbeken by *Paderborn* and *Soest* to *Unna* see pp. 276—278. Passengers for Dortmund change carriages here. The line soon turns towards the S., and at stat. *Westhofen* enters the valley of the *Ruhr*, which it crosses below the influx of the *Lenne*; on a cliff to the r. rises the tower of the *Hohensyburg* (p. 276).

Hagen, and thence to **Elberfeld**, see below; change of carriages at Elberfeld. Stat. *Vohwinkel* (see below); then *Haan*. From stat. *Ohligs-Wald* a branchline conveys travellers (in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to *Solingen* (*Bairischer Hof*), celebrated for its steel. The next important station is **Mülheim** (p. 13), where the Cologne and Minden line is reached. Passengers by ordinary trains alight at Deutz; express trains cross the Rhine and stop at the central station of

Cologne, see R. 3.

47. From Düsseldorf to Cassel.

Express in $8\frac{3}{4}$, ordinary trains in 13 hrs.; fares 7 Thlr. 25, 5 Thlr. 18, 3 Thlr. 25 Sgr.

District as far as Dortmund and beyond Paderborn picturesque and industrial; structure of the line itself an object of interest.

From the convent of *Gerresheim* (first stat., fine church of the 12th cent.), Archbishop Gebhard of Cologne (p. 33) abducted the beautiful Countess Agnes of Mansfeld. After passing *Erkrath* (hydropathic estab.), the train ascends to *Hochdahl* (large iron-foundry of *Eintracht*), 494 ft. higher than Düsseldorf.

One mile l. of Hochdahl lies the romantic **Neanderthal** (*Steineshof; Holthöfer*), watered by the *Düssel*. The valley contains several limestone caverns, the largest of which, 90 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, 16 ft. high, was a favourite resort of the eminent Prot. preacher and poet *Joachim Neander*, who lived at Düsseldorf 1640—1660, and after whom the valley is named. This cavern is best visited from the *Steineshof*, from which it is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant. The quarries of the valley yield black and grey marble.

Vohwinkel (see above) is junction of the *Prince William* line (*Steele-Vohwinkel*), principally used for the coal traffic.

From Vohwinkel to Steele in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 27, 20, 13 Sgr. — Beyond stat. *Aprath* the line crosses the watershed between the Wupper and the Ruhr, and then follows the valley of the *Deile*. Stat. *Neirges*, a resort of pilgrims, with an old château; stat. *Langenberg* possesses several thriving silk factories. At stat. *Kupferdreh* the *Ruhrthal* is suddenly entered, presenting a striking and picturesque contrast to the narrow sinuities of the *Deilethal*. Numerous coal-mines are passed. Where the train crosses

the Ruhr, a pleasing glimpse of the valley is obtained. Then *Königssteele* and *Steele* (p. 279). Railway to Duisburg and to Dortmund see R. 48.

At *Sonnborn* the train suddenly enters the valley of the *Wupper*, traverses it, then skirts the hill-side, commanding a view of Elberfeld below.

Elberfeld (**Weidenhof*; **Hasenclever*; *Mainzer Hof* or *Post*), pop. 65,321 (12,000 Rom. Cath.), and the adjoining town of **Barmen** (*Vogler*, near the stat.; *Klier zur Pfalz*), with 64,945 inhab., together form a series of streets nearly 6 M. in length, intersected by the road, railway, and the *Wupper*, which is the principal source of the industry of this district. With the exception of some English towns, there is probably no spot in the world so densely populated. Its principal manufactures are cotton, silk, ribbon, and turkey-red dyed goods. Some of the churches and public edifices are handsome, but, like the towns themselves, of very modern date.

The *Elisenhöhe* situated in the *Haardt*, pleasure grounds (in the English style), which contain a statue of *St. Suitbertus*, an Englishman who first propagated Christianity in this district (d. at Kaiserswerth in 713), should be visited. The summit of the tower commands a fine view of the valley of the *Wupper*, crowded with factories, handsome private residences etc.

Next stat. **Barmen** (see above); then *Rittershausen*, where the line crosses the *Wupper*. Then stat. **Schwelm** (*Hôtel Rosenkranz*; *Prinz von Preussen*), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Elberfeld by railway.

Near the *Schwelmer Brunnen*, a mineral spring seldom resorted to, begins a long railway cutting, where numerous fossils are found; on emerging from it at *Milspe* a striking view is obtained of the valley of the *Ennepe*. (Up the valley, 1 M. from the stat., is situated the *Klutert*, a large stalactite cavern.)

At *Gevelsberg*, a village on the Schwelm road, Count Frederick of Isenburg slew his cousin Engelbert, Archbishop of Cologne, on his return from the Diet of knights at Soest, before which he had summoned the Count to answer for misconduct with regard to the Abbays of Essen and Werden. The Count was condemned to death, apprehended a year later, and broken on the wheel at Cologne.

The valley of the *Ennepe*, another busy manufacturing district, contains numerous iron-hammers and foundries, especially at stat. *Haspe*.

Hagen (*Deutsches Haus*; *Lünenschloss*), a prosperous manufacturing town, popul. 11,305, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station.

From Hagen to Siegen by the **Ruhr-Sieg Railway** in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 2 Thlr. 25, 2 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 13 Sgr. — At stat. *Kabel* the Ruhrthal is quitted, and the winding, picturesque and animated valley of the *Lenne* entered, in which the line remains as far as Altenhundem. Stat. *Limburg*, *Letmathe* (branch line to Iserlohn, see below), *Altena* (*Quitmann*), with the ancient castle of the Counts von der Mark. Four small stations; then *Altenhundem*, where the line enters the *Hundem-Thal*; *Welschenenest*, *Kreuzthal*, *Geisweid*, **Siegen** (p. 30).

Iserlohn (*Quinke*; *Weispfennig*), a manufacturing town of some importance, is reached by a branch-line from stat. Letmathe (see above) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Letmathe, close to the railway, is the highly interesting *Dechenhöhle*, a cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, 5 Sgr. each, should be purchased at the station). From the station the tra-

veller proceeds to the (1 M.) **Grüne** (*Grürmann's Hôtel*), whence a footpath indicated by signposts leads to the principal E. entrance of the cavern, rendered accessible by a flight of steps. The cavern, one of the most magnificent stalactite grottoes known, extends in a series of different chambers into the hill of *Sunderhorst* towards the W., to a distance of 300 yds., and has been rendered accessible by the direction of the railway company. The finest parts are the *Orgelgrotte*, the *Nixengrotte*, the *Alhambra*, and the *Vorhalle*. Illumination by means of several hundred candles 3½ Thlr.; a striking effect may however be produced by the ignition of a piece of magnesium wire (which the traveller should bring with him, 20—25 Sgr.). — Another cavern, where numerous remains of animals have been discovered, is the **Grürmannshöhle**; the entrance to it is visible above the road, halfway between Letmathe and Grüne, by the most W. of the two huge rocks known as the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', which here project into the Lennethal.

The line to Dortmund, before reaching stat. *Herdecke*, enters the valley of the Ruhr (N. E. rises the abrupt Ardey-Gebirge with Hohen-Syburg), crosses the river near the picturesque village of *Wetter*, and reaches **Witten** (**Voss*; *Heinemann*; **Glitz*, on the l. bank opp. the town), an industrial town, prettily situated. The most attractive point in the *Ruhrthal* is *Blankenstein*, 6 M. farther down. The line next proceeds by stat. *Barop* to **Dortmund** (p. 260). Beyond Dortmund stat. *Hörde*, with extensive iron-works; then *Holzwickede*, junction of the direct line.

The direct line, in a N. E. direction, at first coinciding with the Ruhr and Sieg Rail., soon diverges from the latter and crosses the *Ruhr*, immediately below its confluence with the *Lenne*, at the base of the *Hohen-Syburg*.

***Hohen-Syburg** was once the fortress of the last Saxon duke Wittekind (comp. p. 261), who for 32 years fought against Christianity and the Frankonian power, till he was conquered and compelled to submit to the rite of baptism by Charlemagne in 775. The ceremony, so says tradition, was performed by Pope Leo himself in presence of the emperor, who became godfather to the heathen duke. The font still exists, and effigies of the emperor and Pope are distinguishable above the door. The small church is one of the oldest in Germany. A few ruins only of the castle now remain. View very fine, especially from the tower (90 ft.), erected as a monument to the late 'Oberpräsident' of Westphalia L. v. Vincke in 1857. *Inn near the ruin.

Stat. *Schwerte*, then *Holzwickede*, junction of the Dortmund line, *Unna* and *Werl*.

Stat. **Soest** (**Overweg*; *Vosswinkel*), with 11,370 inhab., was once a member of the Hanseatic League, and the most considerable town in Westphalia (its civic code is the most ancient in Germany). The broad old walls and fosses are now promenades; of the gates the Osthoventhor alone remains. The Romanesque *Cathedral* owes its origin to Bruno (d. 965), brother of Otho I. The *Ch. of St. Peter* also deserves mention. The most interesting church, however, is the **Wiesenkirche*, a Goth. edifice founded 1314, completed 15th—16th cent., restored since 1850. Fine winged altar-piece of 1437 in the N. aisle, representing the sufferings and joys of the Virgin.

Several minor stations; then *Lippstadt* (*Köppelmann*) on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The train crosses the *Alme* and soon reaches

Stat. **Paderborn** (*Löffelmann*; *Bentler*; *Müssen*, second cl.), with 12,867 inhab. (900 Prot.), the oldest episcopal see in Westphalia, founded by Charlemagne. The *Cathedral*, a handsome

edifice in the transition style, completed 1143, re-erected after a fire in 1243, possesses two beautiful *portals. The interior contains little to detain the visitor. The finest of the numerous monuments of the bishops is the brass of Rembert von Kerssenbrock (d. 1568), built into the wall at the N. approach to the choir. The most sumptuous tomb is that of Theodor von Fürstenberg (d. 1618) in the choir. The high altar contains the elaborately executed silver sarcophagus of St. Liborius, date 1627, being a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1622, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription: 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). — The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious piece of sculpture: three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two of its own. The old and externally insignificant *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* in the vicinity, date 11th cent., is interesting to architects. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from numerous springs, which are so copious as to turn a mill within a few yds of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born* signifying 'source of the Pader'. — The **Rathhaus*, near the *Jesuits' Church*, erected 1615, is a singular combination of different styles of architecture. — The *Inselbad* (Curbath), with chalybeate and other springs, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the stat.

From Paderborn to Herford $36\frac{1}{2}$ M.; dilig. daily in 7 hrs.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Lippspringe** (Post; **Concordia*, for a prolonged stay) possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing sulphate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, highly efficacious in pulmonary complaints (1000 patients annually). The sources of the *Lippe* and the *Jordan* here spring abundantly from the earth, forming a basin of beautifully clear water. Pump-room, inhaling-apparatus etc. Old castle once property of the knights Templar, subsequently of the chapter of Paderborn.

At *Schlangen* the direct road to Detmold (r.), as well as that to the l., also leading thither, intersects the *Teutoburger Wald*, scene of the warlike achievements of Arminius. By the latter road the gorges of the forest are entered at *Kohlstädt*.

8 M. The ***Externsteine**, a curious and picturesque group of 5 rocks, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, 100—125 ft. in height, are skirted by the high road. A grotto, 36 ft. in length, has been hewn in one of them, dating perhaps from the heathen Sax. period. Reliefs hewn on the N. side of another, probably executed 1115, represent the Fall of man, Descent from the Cross etc., forming a species of altar-piece, 16 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, the most ancient known specimen of German sculpturing of such dimensions. Several of the highest rocks are accessible by means of steps and bridges. *Inn at the foot of the rocks. Charming forest-excursions in the vicinity. Pedestrians desirous of proceeding hence direct to the *Grotenburg* (see below) require a guide; a saving of 1 hr. will thus be effected.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Horn** (Post; **Wittenstein*). The baths (sulphureous, saline, and mud) of *Meinberg* in the vicinity are employed as a cure for gout and rheumatism.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Detmold** (**Stadt Frankfurt*; *Lippescher Hof*), capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 6203 inhab., is a very attractive little town, with pleasant park and environs. The *Marstall*, or prince's stables, in the

Schlossplatz, contain a stud of about 50 'Senner', a peculiar breed of horses, remarkable for power of endurance, deriving their name from the plains of the *Senne* on the S. slopes of the Teutoburgian range of hills, where they graze throughout the summer. — Pleasant excursion from Detmold to the (3 M. S. W.) 'Grotenburg' (1236 ft.), one of the highest points of the Teutoburger Wald. On the summit rises a Goth. structure 90 ft. in height, which was intended to form the pedestal of a colossal statue of Arminius, the great German hero of this locality. Portions of the latter (in copper) are deposited in the 'Turnhaus' at Detmold, but the final realisation of the project will probably be defeated by the violence of the storms at such an altitude. Charming prospect from the summit. (Route thither from Detmold: $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through well-shaded grounds, for 5 min. on the high road, then 1. by two houses in the direction of the fir wood, summit in 25 min.)

The road beyond Detmold is less interesting.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. Herford, stat. on the Cologne-Minden line, see p. 261.

Beyond the picturesque village of *Neuenbeken*, a lofty embankment and viaduct carry the line into the *Bekethal*, which is crossed at stat. *Altenbeken* by the Beke Viaduct (24 arches, 520 yds. in length, 122 ft. in height).

From Altenbeken to Kreiensen (*Börssum-Berlin*) s. R. 46 (*Driburg, Pyrmon*t, etc. comp. p. 274).

Stat. *Buke*. The train skirts the picturesque heights and valleys of the Teutoburger Wald and penetrates the *Egge-Gebirge* by a cutting in the rock (culminating point of the line, 618 ft. above Paderborn); then by a series of lofty embankments and deep cuttings to stat. *Willebadessen*.

Stat. *Bonenburg*; then *Warburg* (**Bracht*), once a Hanseatic town, picturesquely clustering round an eminence on the *Diemel*. L. the ruin of the *Desenberg*.

Near stat. *Liebenau* the line crosses the *Diemel*, and at stat. *Hümme* unites with the Cassel and Carlshafen line. Stat. *Hofgeismar* is a watering-place; stat. *Greibenstein*, with stately old watch-towers and a ruin on the Burgberg. In the background rises the barren *Dörnberg* (1936 ft.). Stat. *Mönchehof*; then *Cassel*, see p. 280.

Carlshafen (*Schwan*), which is reached by train from Hümme in 40 min., is delightfully situated on the Weser, at the influx of the *Diemel*. Beautiful view from the (10 min.) *Juliushöhe*. — Steamboats three times weekly up to Minden, and down to Minden and Bremen.

48. From Duisburg to Dortmund by Essen and Bochum.

Comp. Map. p. 26.

By the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 Thlr. 15, 1 Thlr., and $22\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. — Return-tickets available for two days.

The Westphalian Coal-measures, which are among the most productive in the world, extending E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9–14 M. in width, are traversed by this railway. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of this district, which in 1869 yielded upwards of $10\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coals (nearly 50,000 miners employed). The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc. is conveyed in different directions by this railway, as well as by the Rhenish and the Cologne-Minden lines, all of which intersect this district. The dense network of rails connecting these lines with the various industrial establishments is without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg see p. 259. The Ruhr is crossed near stat. **Mülheim** (*Hôtel Middendorf*), prettily situated, where carriages are changed. On the l., after the train has ascended an eminence, is situated **Krupp's Cast Steel Factory**, a vast establishment of European celebrity (immediately beyond which lies the town of *Essen*; see below). The tallest of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 7000 workmen, and supplies many of the principal railway and steamboat companies in Europe with rails, wheels, axles, etc., of an aggregate weight of 62,500 tons; 241 steam-engines of 8213 horse-power, 51 steam-hammers, and 418 furnaces are in constant operation.

Essen (*Schmidt*; *Sauer*; *Höltgen*) (popul. 40,695, 15,000 Prot.), till 1802 a free Imperial town, is the most interesting place on this line. The **Münsterkirche*, with octagonal choir of the 10th cent., founded by Emp. Otho III., contains a curious old brazen candelabrum, presented in 998 by the Abbess Mechtildis, daughter of Otho II., and four golden crosses, richly decorated with precious stones, presented 974 by the Abbess Alhaidis, daughter of Otho I., and a MS. of the Gospels, with covering of gold and carved ivory, a gift of the Abbess Theophanu (d. 1060). The *Cloisters*, as well as a fine altar-piece of 1522 by *de Bruyn*, were restored in 1850. Essen, the centre of this extensive colliery district, is surrounded by innumerable foundries and manufactories (*Krupp's* see above).

The picturesquely situated town of **Werden** on the Ruhr was the seat of a very ancient Benedictine Abbey, where the 'Codex Argenteus', a translation of the Gospels made in the 4th cent. by order of the Gothic Bishop Ulfilas, an invaluable specimen of the ancient German language, was formerly preserved. It fell into the hands of the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, and is now deposited at the university of Upsala. The *Church* deserves particular inspection; beautiful portal on the N. side. The crypt (1509) contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Ludgerus (d. 809), first bishop of Münster.

At stat. **Steele** (*Höfer*), an ancient little town, where the Emp. Otho I. held an imperial diet as early as 942, the line again reaches the Ruhr. Pleasant view of the populous valley towards the r. The extensive glass-factory of *Wisthoff & Co.* deserves a visit. The station is at *Königsstele*, 1 M. from the town. The *Vohwinkel* line (p. 274) diverges here. Near the station is the extensive foundry of *Neu-Schottland*. The *Isenberg*, which rises 3 M. to the W., commands a fine view.

Stat. **Bochum** (**Hoppe*), a modern manufacturing place (15,000 inhab.). On the W. side of the town a vast steel factory with a chimney 350 ft. high.

From stat. *Langendreer* a branch-line leads to **Witten** (p. 276) in the Ruhrthal, connecting this line with that from Dortmund to Elberfeld (p. 275).

49. Cassel and its Environs.

Hotels: *König von Preussen, Hôtel Schirmer, both in the Königsplatz, remarkable for its sixfold echo; *Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, near the stat.; Victoria, H. du Nord, at the stat.; *Ritter; *Hôtel Schombardt at *Wilhelmshöhe* (carriages meet every train).

Restaurants: *Bohne, Gölner, in the Friedrichsplatz; Fasshauer near the stat.; *Cimioti (l.) and *Schaub (r.) in the Kölner Str. by the stat.

Confectioners: Wulp, Jung, Poppe, in the Friedrichsplatz; Grunenberg, Steinweg.

Cabs: from stat. to town for 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7½, 3 pers. 10, 4 pers. 12 Sgr.; luggage 1 Sgr. per package. In the down: 1 pers. 3, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 8 Sgr.; ¼ hr. 1 pers. 4, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 9 Sgr. To Wahlershausen, 1½ M. from the Wilhelmshöhe, 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr., back for half-fare. Two-horse carr. to the Wilhelmshöhe 2 Thlr. (Rail. to stat. Wilhelmshöhe, ¾ M. from the inn, 6, 4, 3 Sgr.).

Baths: in the Fulda, reached by the road leading past the Renthof to the ferry; Swimming-Bath reached by road through the Aue, passing the hot-houses. Warm at Stück's, Fuldagasse, and Koch's, on the farther bank of the Fulda.

Cassel (497 ft.), capital of the former electorate of Hessen, with 41,587 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the Fulda. In the Ober-Neustadt, the finest part of the town situated on an eminence, is the ***Friedrichsplatz**, adorned with a statue of the *Landgrave Fred. II.*, a prince who in 1776—84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 mill. Thlr. The S. side of the Platz is open; the handsome Friedrichsthor commands a pleasing view. On the E. the former *Palace* (Pl. 1) of the Elector, a *Palace of the Elector Wm. II.* (d. 1847), the *Museum* (Pl. 2), the *Pruss. Military School* (Pl. 3) and the *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 4). N. the *Theatre* (Pl. 10) and the *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 1).

In the vicinity is the **Kattenburg** (Pl. 5), the unfinished foundations of a vast palace, commenced in 1820.

Museum (Pl. 2) (adm. gratis in summer Mond., Tuesd., Thursd., Frid. 10—1. in winter Tuesd. and Frid. 10—1; at other times on application to the inspector, gratuity for 4 pers. 1, for more 2 Thlr.; catalogue 5 Sgr.):

1st Room: 213 mosaics. The finest are: 1. Peter with the key; 3. Bust of Hebe; 77. Head of 'Indignant Peter.' — 2nd R.: Clocks, automata, chronometers, inlaid tables, etc.; 129. Large clock manufactured by Campani in 1730 as a 'perpetuum mobile'; 133. Astronom. clock, representing the system of Ptolemy. — 3rd R.: Precious trinkets, goblets and vases of ivory, admirably executed goblet with a procession of Bacchus: scenes from the Passion by A. Dürer; crucifix by Mich. Angelo; curiosities in carved ivory, amber, marble, agate etc.; silver medals. — 4th R.: Egypt., Etrusc., Germ., Rom., and Greek antiquities (among the statuettes a celebrated Victoria). Rom. and Greek coins. 2500 gems. — 5th R.: Antique statuettes (a fine Minerva), busts, bas-reliefs, altars, and tombstones. — 6th R.: Casts from antiques. — 7th R.: Collection of minerals, stuffed animals etc. — 8th R.: Modern sculptures (busts of the family of Napoleon by Canova). — 9th R.: Cork models of Rom. structures. — 10th R.: 1100 stuffed birds. — 11th R.: Nat. hist. collection; 596 species of trees in the form of bound

books; coral, conchylia, eggs, etc. — 12 h R.: Collections of fish and butterflies.

The same building contains the *Library*, a good but uninteresting collection, open daily 10—1 o'clock.

The extensive *Bellevue Schloss* (Pl. 6). 1811—13 residence of Jerome Bonaparte while King of Westphalia, contains the **Picture Gallery* (1405 pictures, 25 Rembrandts, 14 Van Dycks, 15 Rubens, 6 Titians, and many other valuable works), open Wed. and Sat. 10—3, Sund. 12—2; at other times for a fee.

6. *Holbein* (or *Dürer*?), Portrait of a man with a rosary; 11. *Cranach*, Judith; *Titian*, *21, *21. Portraits of ladies; *23. Cleopatra; *25. Marchese del Guasto; 29. *Raphael*, Holy Family, a copy of the original at Madrid; 38. *Primaticcio*, Diana and Callisto; 51, 52. *Holbein*, Portraits; 57. *Pierino del Vaga*, Madonna; 58. *Mabuse*, Trinity, a winged picture; 62. *Dan. da Volterra*, Bearing of the Cross; 63, 66. *Bassano*, Entombment; 91. *P. Veronese*, Portrait of his daughter; 98. *Palma Vecchio*, Andromeda; 101. *Palma Giovine*, Venus and Cupid; 120. *Ag. Caracci*, Hagar and Ishmael; 125. *Ann. Caracci*, Tobias; 133. *Rottenhammer*, Descent of the Holy Ghost; *Caravaggio*, 138. Gipsy; 139. Prometheus; 140—145. Genii playing on musical instruments; 164, 165. *Elzheimer*, Landscapes; *Guido Reni*, 166. Aeneas and Dido; 167, 168. Sophonisbe; 170. Cleopatra; *Rubens*, *176. Flight to Egypt; 177. Callisto; 178. Magdalene; 186. Diana; *187. Adoration of Mary; 188. Mars; *Snyders*, 197. Poultry-yard; 198. Kitchen-piece; 200. Fox and dogs; 223. *F. Hals*, Two boys playing; *225. *Honthorst* (*Gher. delle Notti*), Old woman counting money; 252. *Guercino*, Judith; 256. *Honthorst*, St. Cecilia; *Spagnoletto*, 263. Mater dolorosa; 264. Diogenes; 278. *N. Poussin*, Murder of Pompey; *Van Dyck*, *294. The Sydic Meustraten; 294. Counsellor of Antwerp; 296. F. *Snyders* and his wife; *Rembrandt*, 347, 350, 356. Portraits; 358. The writing-master Kopenol; 364. Burgomaster Six (?); 366. Woodcutter; *367. Jacob and the sons of Joseph; 369. Samson struck with blindness; 371. Standard bearer; 372. Landscape; 384, 385. *Terburg*, Portraits; 390. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; *Teniers*, 404. Barber's room; 405. Dentist; 426. *P. van Laer*, Market-crier; 433. *Murillo*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; 446. *Metsu*, Game-dealer; *450. *C. Dolce*, St. Cecilia; *Wouwerman*, 465. Going out hawking; 478. Hay-making and threatening storm; 480. Battle; 523. *Bol*, Animal-piece; 544. *Cignani*, Nero; *567, 568. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 573. *Hondekoeter*, Peacock; 576. *J. Steen*, Rustic festivity; 589, 590, 591. *Netscher*, Portraits; *Adr. van de Velde*, 593. Sea-coast at Scheveningen; 594. Cottage; 603. *Lairesse*, Germanicus; 613. *Schalken*, Magdalene; 617. *Millet*, Landscape; 985, 986, 987. *Canaletto*, Views of Venice.

**St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 13), nave 14th, choir beginning of 15th cent., judiciously restored 1842. is a Gothic edifice, fitted up as a Prot. place of worship. A small bell in the weather-cock has given rise to the civic device of a bell above a tower. (Sacristan, Hohenthor-Str. 944.)

In the choir, occupying the place of the high altar, the Monument of *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife. Marble monument of the *Landgrave Maurice*, erected 1662; opp. to it a monument in bronze to the *Landgravine Christina* (d. 1549).

The eminent historian *Johann v. Müller* (d. 1809) is buried in the *Old Cemetery*, entrance opp. the *Real-Schule*; in the *New Cemetery* reposes the talented composer *L. Spohr* (d. 1859).

The **Auegarten*, not far from the *Friedrichsplatz*, the most popular promenade, was laid out by *Le Nôtre* in 1709 in the taste of the last cent. The *Marble Bath* (Pl. 20), close to the

road from the Friedrichsplatz, contains a number of good sculptures from Ovid's *Metamorphoses* by Monnot (fee 10—20 Sgr.).

A straight avenue of limes leads to the ***Wilhelmshöhe** (3 M. S. W.; rail. and carr. see p. 280), a charming park on the E. slope of the *Habichtswald Mts.*

Adjoining the *Château* (Pl. 1), formerly the summer-residence of the Elector, is **Schombardt's Hôtel* (R. 20, L. 4, D. 15, A. 5 Sgr.). The follg. are the most interesting points, a visit to which occupies 4 hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary):

From the inn good paths lead r. past the hothouses to the *New Waterfall* (Pl. 3), 133 ft. in height; thence an ascent l. to the *Temple of Mercury* (Pl. 5), then by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon* (Pl. 8), the highest point of the grounds. 1351 ft. above the Fulda, a strange-looking structure surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules (room in the club for 9 pers.).

The *Cascades* descend from the Octagon, total length 900 ft., with large basins at intervals of 150 ft. Pleasant walks descend to the r., passing the *Steinhöfersche Wasserfall* (Pl. 7), to the *Löwenburg* (Pl. 6), a modern castle in the ancient style, but destitute of taste. Fine view.

Below the Löwenburg are the *Pheasantry* and the 'Chinese Village' (good milk).

The chief boast of the Wilhelmshöhe is the **Great Fountain* (Pl. 2), one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 12 ft. in thickness and 190 ft. in height. Near it, l., the *Teufelsbrücke*, r. the *Aqueduct* (Pl. 4), with a magnificent waterfall. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

The *Fountains* play on Ascension-day, then from Whit-Monday till October (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sund. only) on Sund. at 2.30, Wed. at 3 o'clock. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades at the appointed hour, and to follow the course of the water thence.

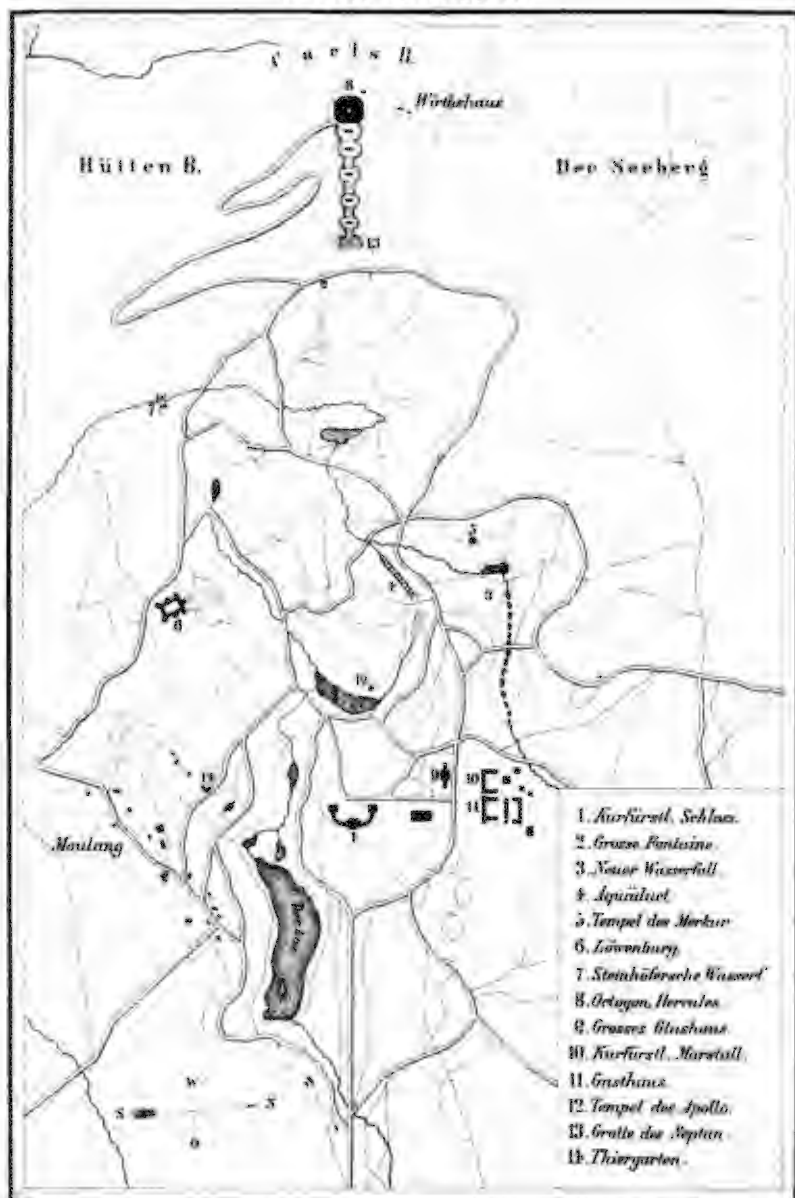
50. From Cassel to Hanover.

99½ M. — Express in 4¼ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 5, 3 Thlr. 20, 2 Thlr. 15 Sgr. — Ordinary trains in 5 hrs.; fares 4 Thlr. 15, 3 Thlr. 11, 2 Thlr. 7½ Sgr.

Soon after leaving Cassel the train crosses the *Fulda*, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

Stat. **Münden** (*Gold. Löwe; Hess. Hof; Rail. Restaurant*), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the Fulda and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser* (steamboats to Minden and Bremen), is an old-fashioned place of some commercial importance. The Ch. of St. Blasius is of the 14th cent. The extensive ducal palace, built 1571, serves as a magazine. Picturesque view from *Andree's Berggarten* (10 min.).

Wilhelmsflöße



The train crosses the Werra, follows the valley of the Weser for some distance, then ascends gradually to stat. *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

Stat. **Göttingen** (*Krone; Gebhard's Hôtel*), popul. 14,534, is remarkable for nothing but its university (700 stud.), founded by George II. of Hanover 1737. The *Library* is very valuable (350,000 vols., 5000 MSS.). The anatom. (remarkable collection of skulls), nat. hist., and other collections may be visited by the professional. — Rail. to *Halle* see R. 83.

Beyond stat. *Bovenden* the ruin of *Plesse*, with beautiful wooded environs; above stat. *Nörthen* the imposing ruin of *Hardeberg* and a modern château, beyond it a slender watch-tower on an eminence.

Stat. **Northeim** (**Sonne*), an old town, with good church of 1519 (old carving at the altar, remnants in the window of the choir of good stained glass of 1404), is the stat. for travellers about to explore the Harz from this side. Railway to *Herzberg* and *Nordhausen* see p. 407.

Stat. *Salzderhelden*, with saline spring and ruined castle, is stat. for *Eimbeck*, 2¼ M. N. W., an old town which formerly enjoyed a high reputation for its beer.

Stat. **Kreiensen** is junction of the lines to Altenbeken (p. 273) and to Brunswick viâ *Börssum* (R. 46). Stat. *Freden* is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. Stat. *Alfeld* lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1483 ft. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond stat. *Elze* (dilig. twice daily to *Hameln* on the Weser, and Pymont) the *Leine* is crossed. Schloss *Marienburg* r. on an eminence. Stat. *Nordstemmen* is junction for Hildesheim.

Hanover, see p. 265.

51. From Hanover to Bremen.

Railway in 3—3½ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr., 2 Thlr. 7½, 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

At stat. *Wunstorf* (p. 262) the Bremen line diverges from the line from Hanover to Minden. The district traversed is poor, flat and sandy.

Near stat. *Neustadt* is situated the extensive *Steinhuder Meer*, an inland lake, on an artificial island in which Count Will. von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress where he established a military school. Here General Scharnhorst (p. 236) received his first military training. The *Wilhelmstein*, which has a small invalid garrison, may be visited by permission of the commandant at *Hagenburg*, on the N. bank of the

lake. Ferry according to tariff. *Rehburg*, on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place.

Several uninteresting stations are next passed. Near stat. *Verden*, with its cathedral destitute of tower, where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see, the line crosses the *Aller*, which below *Verden* falls into the *Weser*. Near *Bremen* the line intersects the extensive cemetery.

Bremen may also be reached from *Hamburg* (69 M.) in 12 hrs. (3 Thr.) by a stage-coach; a direct railway, however, is in course of construction.

Bremen.

Money. 1 Thaler Gold = 72 Grote = 1 Thlr. 3 Sgr. Prussian = 3 s. 3 d.; 1 Krone = 8 Thlr. 28 Gr. Gold; 1 Grote = 6 Pfennings Pruss. nearly; 22 Grote = 1 s.

Hotels: **Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. f); *Alberti's Hotel*; **Hillmann's Hôtel* (Pl. a); **Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. b), these four Bahnhof-Str., outside the Heerdenthor, first cl., with corresponding charges.

Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. c), in the Domshof, R. 30, L. 12, B. 18, D. 36, A. 12 Gr.; **Siedenburg's Hôtel* (Pl. d), opp. the theatre, similar charges; **Hôtel Hannover* (Pl. e), Osterthor-Str. in the Domshof; *Bellevue* (Pl. i), *Schaper's Hôtel* (Pl. h), *Casper's Hôtel*, *Stadt Bremen*, all in the Bahnhof-Str.

Restaurants etc.: *Rathskeller*, oysters, good Rhine wines (p. 285); *Rheinischer Keller*, under the *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Leiding's Keller*, opp. the post-office; *Jörden's Keller* under the *Hôtel Bellevue*; *Börsen-Restaurant* in the new Exchange; *Hasselmänn*, *Seemann-Str.*; *Kapff's Keller*, by the principal bridge; *Oldenburg. Haus*, *Langen-Str.*; *Siedenburg* (see above). — *Beer*: *Haake*, *Kirchen-Str.*; *Dornkiste*, *Martini Kirchhof*; *Haake*, *Pauli Bierhalle*, both in the *Wacht-Str.*; *Kaune* in the Markt etc. — *Cafés*: *Börsenhalle*, in the Domshof, good supply of newspapers; *Schulze's Café* in the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Bahnhofs-Str.*, etc.

Fiacres: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 22, 1 hr. 29 Gr. for 1–2 pers., each additional pers. 3 Gr., box 3 Gr.; from rail. stat. or steamboat-quay to the town 18 Gr.

Theatre: representations daily in winter. *Sommertheater* in the Volksgarten.

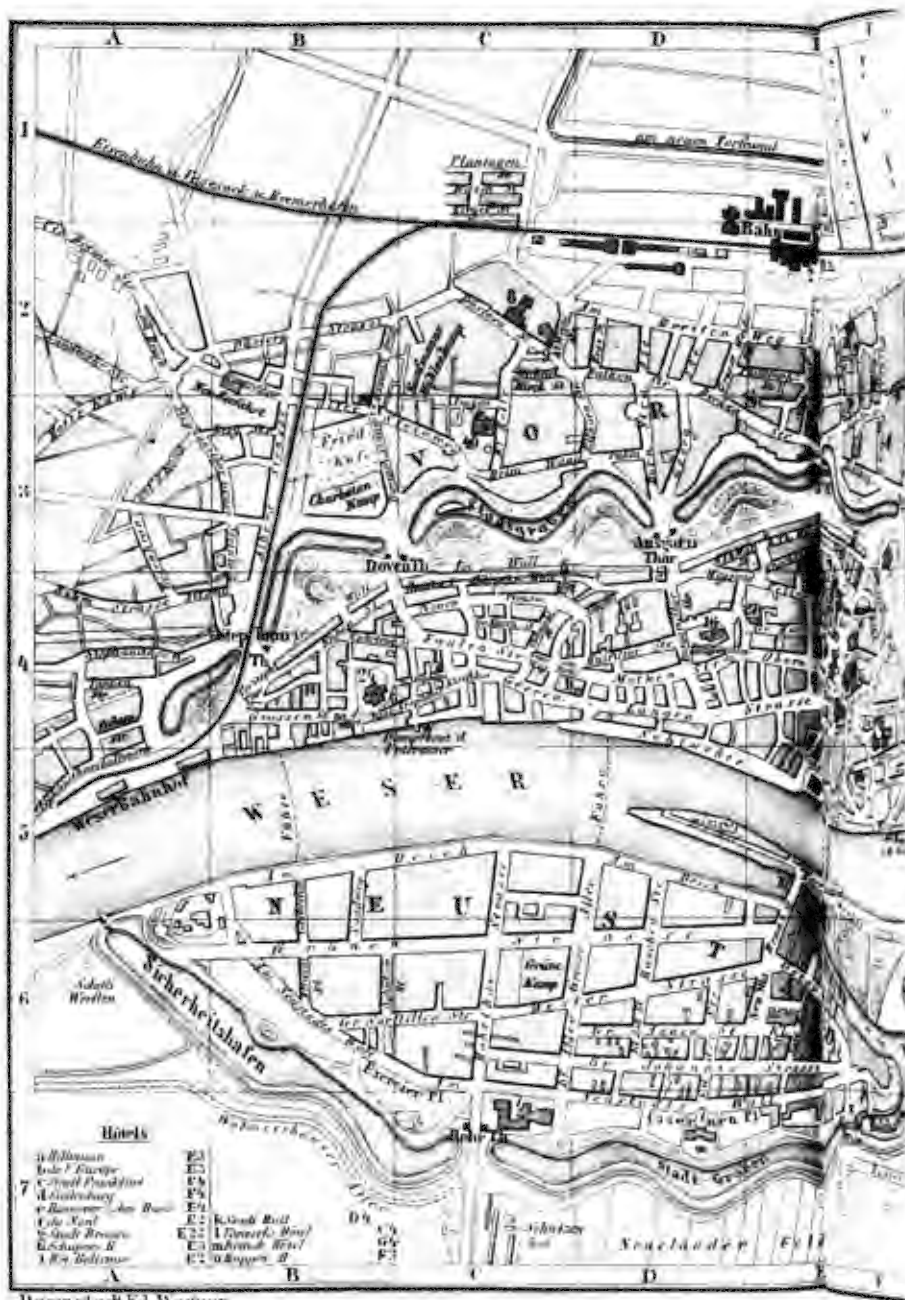
Post Office in the Town Hall, N. side.

Telegraph Office in the Exchange (p. 286).

Swimming Bath in the *Kleine Weser*, outside the *Werderthor*.

Steamboats to *London* (40 hrs.) and *Hull* (36 hrs.) once or twice weekly; to *New York* weekly in 15 days; travellers returning to England may avail themselves of the latter as far as *Southampton* (2 l. 5 s., incl. food), and thus become acquainted with a Transatlantic steamer. To *Bremerhafen* and *Norderney* see p. 287. — To *Heligoland* s. p. 301. — To *Oldenburg* see p. 288.

Bremen, a free Hanseatic city with 75,945 inhab. (4000 Rom. Cath.), is next to *Hamburg* the most important commercial place in N. Germany. Many well preserved buildings of mediæval origin indicate the former importance of the town, whilst the handsome structures of the present century entitle it to rank among the capitals of Europe. Its origin dates from the 8th cent., and Charlemagne founded an episcopal see here in 788. As early as 934 the town enjoyed a political constitution, and in 1284 became a member of the Hanseatic League. Bremen is chiefly indebted for its present prosperity to the foundation of *Bremerhafen* (p. 287), or 'harbour of Bremen', which is visited by 3–4000



EISENBAHN-BREMEN u. BREMER HAFEN

1:1 000 000



BREMEN.

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|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| 1. J. J. J. J. J. | F 25 | 21. St. Elisabeth & St. Paul | F 22 |
| 2. J. J. J. J. J. | F 26 | 22. St. Elisabeth | F 23 |
| 3. J. J. J. J. J. | F 27 | 23. St. Elisabeth | F 24 |
| 4. J. J. J. J. J. | F 28 | 24. St. Elisabeth | F 25 |
| 5. J. J. J. J. J. | F 29 | 25. St. Elisabeth | F 26 |
| 6. J. J. J. J. J. | F 30 | 26. St. Elisabeth | F 27 |
| 7. J. J. J. J. J. | F 31 | 27. St. Elisabeth | F 28 |
| 8. J. J. J. J. J. | F 32 | 28. St. Elisabeth | F 29 |
| 9. J. J. J. J. J. | F 33 | 29. St. Elisabeth | F 30 |
| 10. J. J. J. J. J. | F 34 | 30. St. Elisabeth | F 31 |
| 11. J. J. J. J. J. | F 35 | 31. St. Elisabeth | F 32 |
| 12. J. J. J. J. J. | F 36 | 32. St. Elisabeth | F 33 |
| 13. J. J. J. J. J. | F 37 | 33. St. Elisabeth | F 34 |
| 14. J. J. J. J. J. | F 38 | 34. St. Elisabeth | F 35 |
| 15. J. J. J. J. J. | F 39 | 35. St. Elisabeth | F 36 |
| 16. J. J. J. J. J. | F 40 | 36. St. Elisabeth | F 37 |
| 17. J. J. J. J. J. | F 41 | 37. St. Elisabeth | F 38 |
| 18. J. J. J. J. J. | F 42 | 38. St. Elisabeth | F 39 |
| 19. J. J. J. J. J. | F 43 | 39. St. Elisabeth | F 40 |
| 20. J. J. J. J. J. | F 44 | 40. St. Elisabeth | F 41 |
| 21. J. J. J. J. J. | F 45 | 41. St. Elisabeth | F 42 |
| 22. J. J. J. J. J. | F 46 | 42. St. Elisabeth | F 43 |
| 23. J. J. J. J. J. | F 47 | 43. St. Elisabeth | F 44 |
| 24. J. J. J. J. J. | F 48 | 44. St. Elisabeth | F 45 |

vessels annually. The average value of the imports amounts to 133¼ million, of the exports to 13 million pounds sterling per annum. Of the 293 vessels belonging to Bremen itself, 29 are sea-going steamers. Bremen is one of the principal starting-points of German emigrants, of whom nearly a million have quitted their 'Fatherland' by this port within the last 20 years.

The **Promenades* laid out on the former ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. The picturesque groups of trees, the broad surface of the moats, and the rich vegetation of the opposite bank, on which a number of handsome residences rise, present a succession of striking pictures. New pleasure-grounds, with a café etc., are about to be laid out on the *Altmannshöhe* on the Weser, at the upper extremity of the promenades.

Near the Osterthor is the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 14), containing a collection of modern pictures and a few sculptures.

On the Ground-Floor: on the l. *Leutze*, Washington crossing the Delaware; *Nicutowsky*, Retreat from the Battle of Leipzig; *Lairresse*, Bacchante; on the r. a number of sculptures and casts by *Steinhäuser*. — First Floor: in the middle *Saal*, Midnight sun in Norway; *Bamberger*, Gibraltar. — In the subdivisions: r. *Bamberger*, English coast near Hastings; *Calame*, Swiss Mts.; *H. Ritter*, The son's last letter; *Leu*, Norwegian landscape. — L. *Hermine Ronner*, 'Caught in the act'; Sea-pieces by *Gruyter* and *Koeckeok*; *Heilmeyer*, Tyrolese landscape; *Becker*, Evening in the Oberland; *Gudin*, Sea-piece. — Sculptures by *Steinhäuser*, Violin-player, Psyche, etc.

Near it is the *Union* (Pl. 41), a rendezvous of the younger merchants, with a well supplied reading-room. In the vicinity the **Statue of Olbers* (d. 1840), a physician and eminent astronomer, in Carrara marble, by *Steinhäuser*. Farther on, by the Bischofsthor, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 37). At the Heerdenthor is a Vase adorned with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the 'Kloster-ochsenzug', a procession which takes place annually in October.

The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 33), erected about 1410, handsome arcade and pediments added subsequently, is adorned on the S. side with statues of seven electors and the emperor. The great hall (always accessible) contains a **Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), burgo-master of Bremen, in Carrara marble, also by *Steinhäuser*. The *Güldenammer* is approached by a finely carved staircase. On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated *Rathskeller*, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively. It is open daily till 10 p. m., on Sundays not before 3 p. m. Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and sundry cold viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar. The magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important sessions near the former, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret.

In front of the Rathhaus stands the **Rolandssäule* (Pl. 34),

a colossal figure in stone, erected in 1412, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and royal jurisdiction, the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle; a naked sword in his right, and the head and hand of a criminal at his feet are emblematical of the extent of the municipal jurisdiction.

On the S. E. side of the market-place rises the **Exchange*, designed by H. Müller, and completed in 1867, an imposing edifice in the florid Gothic style. The W. Façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal, on the l. Fortune, on the r. Prudence. The handsome *Hall*, richly decorated with gilding, has aisles supported by 12 columns. Business-hour 1 o'clock; strangers admitted only when accompanied by a member of the Exchange.

W. of the Exchange opp. the Rathhaus. is the *Schütting* (Pl. 35), or *Chamber of Commerce*; N. W. the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 19), date 1160, recently restored on the side facing the market; N. E. the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 36) with the *Guard-House* and the *Post Office*.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 17), erected 12th cent., is the only interesting church of which Bremen boasts. The N. aisle, of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th cent. The interior has been restored and appropriately fitted up for a Protest. congregation. The organ, built 1848, is reputed the finest in Germany. Of the fine old screen the stone sculpturing in front of the organ is the sole remnant. Stained glass portraits of Luther and Melancthon recently executed at Nuremberg. Rococo pulpit presented by Queen Christina of Sweden. In the low S. aisle is a metallic font, said to be 900 years old. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (i. e. lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 60 years in this undecayed condition. The vault possesses the property of preventing decomposition, in proof of which poultry is frequently suspended in it. The custodian's dwelling is Domshaide 9.

The *Domshof*, an extensive 'Platz' on the N. side of the cathedral, is bounded on the N. by the Frankfurter Hof and the Lindenhof (formerly an hotel). Adjoining them, on the W., are the *Museum* (Pl. 25), dedicated to social and scientific purposes, and containing good nat. hist. and ethnograph. collections, and the *Börsenhalle* (Pl. 5, p. 284).

The **Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 11), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich, was destined for Gothenburg. The vessel in which it was conveyed was wrecked, and the statue rescued by boatmen of Heligoland. It was then purchased by merchants of Bremen, presented to their native city and erected here in 1856.

Opposite is the handsome Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association), dating from the 13th cent., now fitted up for social meetings, and containing concert-room, restaurant, etc. Strangers must be introduced by a member.

The *Ansgariiikirche* (Pl. 16), erected 1243, with tower 400 ft. in height, possesses an altar-piece by Tischbein: 'Suffer little children to come to Me'. The church has recently been restored, on which occasion some old frescoes were discovered. Modern stained glass windows.

Opposite to the church is the *Gewerbehaus*, or Commercial Hall, erected in 1619 as a guild-house of the cloth merchants, with well preserved façade in the Renaissance style. The interior has been restored.

The (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. John* (Pl. 18) has a vaulting 60 ft. in height, supported by 8 slender columns.

The Alt- and Neu-Stadt, on the r. and l. banks of the Weser respectively, are connected by means of two *Bridges*. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* crosses from the Wachtstrasse to the Werder (the large building on the l. bank is the *Workhouse*); a smaller bridge then crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. The former bridge commands a pleasing view of the town, the Weser, and the *Schlachte*, a wharf on the r. bank where the principal shipping traffic is carried on. — At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by a new *Railway Bridge* (p. 228), part of which can be opened to admit of the passage of vessels.

By the S. ramparts of the Neustadt are the *Barracks* (Pl. 7) and the exercising ground for the Prussian troops stationed here.

From Bremen to Norderney *via Bremerhafen*. Steamboat several times daily from Bremen to Bremerhafen (*Geestemünde*) in 5 hrs., fares 28, 19 Sgr. — Railway to Geestemünde in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fares 1 Thlr. 20, 1 Thlr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, 25 Sgr. — From Geestemünde to Norderney Steamboat three times weekly in 6—8 hrs., fare 4 Thlr. To *Spiekeroog* by the same boat in 4—5 hrs.; to *Wangeroog* irregularly. To *Heligoland* s. p. 301.

The banks of the Weser below Bremen are uninteresting, but many will prefer the steamboat-journey to the railway. R. *Vegeesack*, a flourishing place belonging to Bremen, pleasantly situated, possesses a number of villas of Bremen merchants. Below (l.) *Warfleth*, near (l.) *Elsfleth*, the *Hunte* (p. 288) falls into the Weser. L. *Brake*, in the Duchy of Oldenburg, is a frequent starting-point for emigrant ships. The estuary of the Weser gradually widens, and numerous sea-going craft are seen as the steamer approaches.

Bremerhafen (**Tietmeyer's Hôtel*. R. and L. 42. B. 15 Gr.; *Behrmann's; Steinhoff's*), the harbour of Bremen, situated on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, at the influx of the *Geeste* with the Weser. Popul. 9435. It is a place of great commercial importance, and possesses excellent docks, where some of the Transatlantic steamers may always be inspected. Good survey of the environs from the lighthouse (138 steps).

Geestemünde (*König v. Hannover*), at the mouth of the *Geeste*, the railway-terminus, with a fine new harbour, is almost contiguous to Bremerhafen.

The steamer to Norderney passes the Bremen light-ships and the *Bremer Bake*, a kind of tower. The coast gradually disappears, and the island of **Wangeroog** comes in sight. It is a small and inexpensive sea-bathing

place, belonging to Oldenburg, affording comfortable, although unpretending accommodation. Storms have washed away a large portion of the island, which annually diminishes in extent.

The steamer now passes through the *Watt*, the shallow between the islands and the mainland of E. Friesland, which at low tide may be crossed by carriage, or even on foot. S. on the mainland are *Carolinen-Siel*, with windmills, *Neuhartinger-Siel*, the distant church of *Wittmund*, near the slender tower of *Esens*, finally the lofty towerless church of *Norden*. N. are seen the islands of *Spikeroog* (small sea-bathing place), *Wangeroog* and *Baltrum*. The steamer finally stops off the S.W. coast of *Norderney*, see p. 292.

52. From Bremen to Oldenburg and Wilhelmshafen.

Railway from Bremen to *Oldenburg* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 Thlr. 1 Sgr., 19, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.); from Oldenburg to *Wilhelmshafen* in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fares 36, 22, 15 Sgr.); from Oldenburg to *Norden* diligence once or twice daily in 11 hrs. — Railway to *Leer*, see below. Steamer from Bremen to Oldenburg, on the Weser as far as *Elsfleth* (p. 287), then upon the *Hunte*, twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The train describes a long circuit round the town, intersects the promenades, crosses the Weser, and halts at *Bremen-Neustadt*. The district traversed, at first well cultivated, afterwards becomes barren, and unattractive. Several insignificant stations. At stat. *Hude* picturesque ruins of a monastery.

Oldenburg (*Hôtel de Russie*, R. 20, B. 10, D. 50, L. 5. A. 5 Sgr.; **Erbgrossherzog*, similar charges; *Neues Haus*, beer; *Buitjädinger Hof*), the capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 13,400 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues which have superseded the former ramparts. In the vicinity of the latter, as well as in the modern suburbs of the town, a number of handsome villas and dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, imparting a modern and prosperous aspect to the town. The grand-ducal *Palace* at the S. end of the town, erected in the 17th and 18th cent., contains some modern pictures (Greek landscapes by *Willers*, scenes from the *Iliad* by *Tischbein*, young Circassian girl by *Riedel*, Arabian and camel by *Kretzschmer*, etc.). — To the E., between the *Hunte* and the *Gartenstrasse* is situated the attractive *Palace Garden*. On the other bank of the river, in a straight direction, on the l., is the *Library*, containing 120,000 vols.; on the r. the *Augusteum*, a handsome edifice in the late Renaissance style, containing on the first floor the ducal picture-gallery of ancient masters (ground-floor used for temporary exhibitions of art etc.).

1a. *Fiesole*, Madonna; 1d. *Masaccio*, Portrait of himself; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 11. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist; 12. *Moretto*, Portrait; 13a. *Salaino*, Madonna; 11. *Solario*, Herodias; 13b. *Beltraffio*, Head of a girl; 21. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 27. *L. Giordano*, Entombment; 31a. *G. Reni*, St. James; 33. *G. Reni*, Angel of the Annunciation; 42. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait; 42b. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a boy; 45. *Moroni*, Venetian woman; 49b. *Veronese*, Lady in satin dress with Cupid; 54. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 53b. *Murillo*, St. Rosalia; 65. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 68. *Rubens*, Portrait; 69. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi; 70. *Rubens*, Marie de Medicis; * *Van Dyck*, Full-length portrait; 79. *Snyders*, Poultry; 83. *Jordaens*, St. Dominicus; 89.

Teniers, Rustic festivity; *97. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 114. *Wouwerman*, Alms; *122, *123. *Rembrandt*, Two old women; *126. *Rembrandt*, Landscape; 128, 128a. *F. Bol*, Man and woman; 140, 141. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight landscapes; 147. *Backhuysen*, Sea piece; 152a. *Honthorst*, Rustic concert; 154. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry; 161. *Berchem*, Landscape; 168. *Van der Poel*, Rustic tavern; 172. *Cuylen*, Old man; 175. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 175a. *De Heem*, Fruit-piece; 183. *L. Cranach*, Luther; 213. *Hackert*, Ital. landscape; 266. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 230. *Loutherbourg*, Storm at sea. — A room to the l. contains a small collection of casts from the antique etc.

The *Museum* (open to the public on Wed. and Sat., 11—1 o'clock, at other times by payment of a gratuity) in the *Hafenstrasse* contains valuable ornithological, geological, and botanical collections, many of the specimens in which are remarkably fine.

From Oldenburg to Wilhelmshafen. The district traversed by the railway is at first monotonous and barren. Stations *Rastede*, *Jaderberg*; then **Varel** (*Hôtel Eboli, Müller*), a cheerful little town (extensive cotton-mill at the station). At the N. W. angle of the Jade-Busen, 3 M. to the N., is the sea-bathing place *Dangast*, with 'Cursaal' etc. (living not expensive). A stat. *Ellenser-Damm* the line approaches the Jade-Deich, over which masts are seen in the distance. The scenery assumes the Frisian character, viz. that of interminable pastures intersected by canals, and enlivened by an occasional farm-house. Last stat. *Heppens*, whence the road leads in a straight direction (that to the l. goes to Heppens) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Wilhelmshafen** (**Hôtel Denninghof*, R. and B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 5 Sgr.; *Keese*; *Pfeifer*; *Janssens'* Restaurant), the naval depôt of Prussia on the N. Sea. The Jade-Busen, formed in 1528 by an inundation, is a basin upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, connected with the N. sea by a channel 2 M. in width. The dockyard lies on the W. side, and is accessible to vessels drawing 26 ft. of water. The *Entrance* to the harbour, protected by piers 126 yds. long, is shut off by a huge dock-gate from the *Outer Harbour*; a second gate and a canal then lead to the *Inner Harbour* (1200 ft. by 700 ft.). Connected with the latter are three dry docks and two slips for the construction of iron-clad vessels. This vast establishment, although still in an unfinished state, deserves a visit. The works are still progressing, and fortifications are being erected for their protection.

From Oldenburg to Leer by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 38, 23, 16 Sgr. — Uninteresting scenery, chiefly moor. Stations unimportant. At stat. *Augustveen* an extensive iron-work. The Prussian dominions are again entered, and the character of the landscape alters: rich meadows intersected by canals, and occasionally enlivened by sails. Stations *Stickhausen*, *Nordmoor*, *Leer* (p. 292).

53. From Hamm to Emden. Norderney.

Railway to Emden in 6—7½ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 28, 4 Thlr. 10, 2 Thlr. 27 Sgr. The first important place is

Stat. **Münster** (**König v. England*, R. 20, A. 5 Sgr.; *Rheinischer Hof*, **Moormann*, and **Westphäl. Hof* of the second cl.), capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia, popul. 25,452 (2000 Prot.), garrison 3300. like Osnabrück and Paderborn an episcopal see of great antiquity, having likewise been founded by Charlemagne. The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most marked in the 'Principal' and Roggen-Markt with their arcades and picturesque old gabled houses, and in the Ch. of St. Lambert on the one, and the Rathhaus on the other side. The residences of the wealthier nobility, in the palatial style of the 18th cent., also form a peculiar feature of Münster, e. g. the *Erbdrosten-Hof*, *Romberger Hof*, etc.

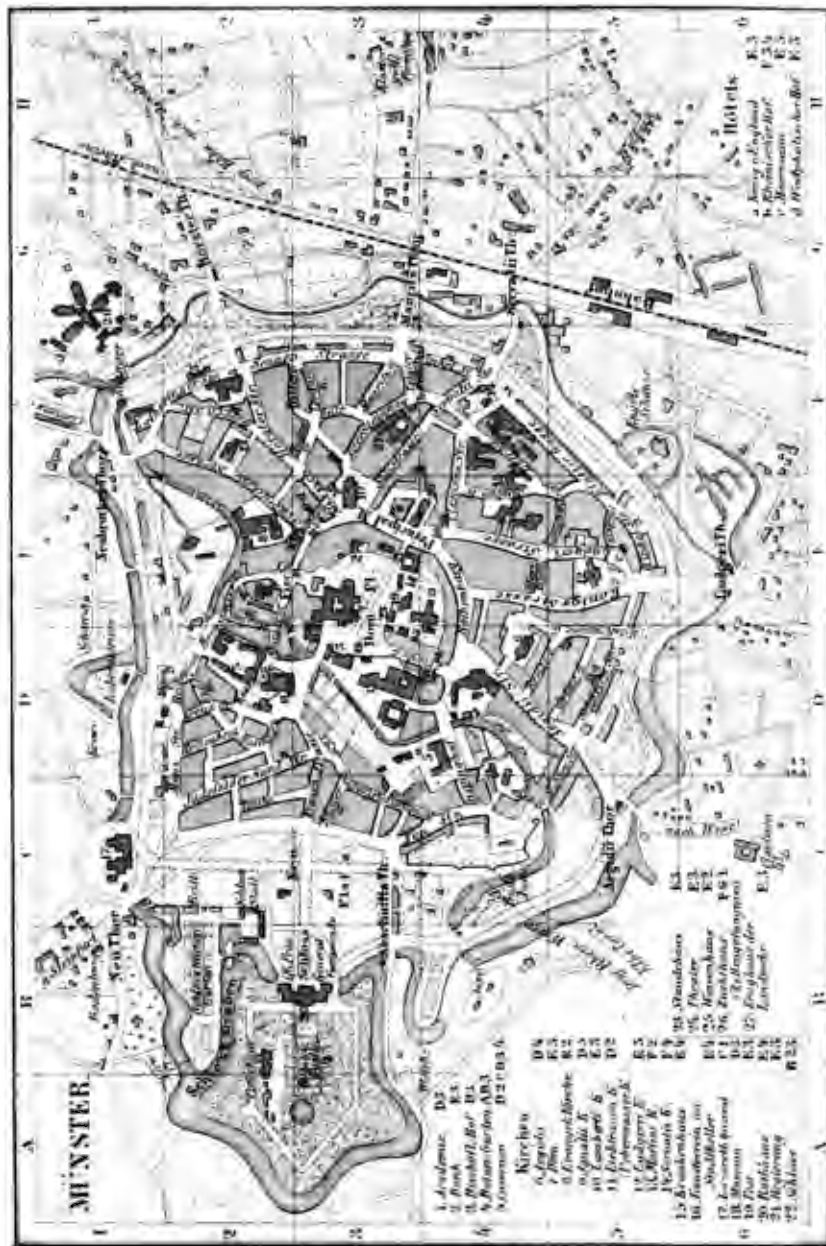
The most conspicuous object from the railway is the handsome Ch. of *St. Maurice*, a Romanesque structure of the 12th cent., with 3 towers and Goth. choir of 1451, restored and enlarged in 1859. The chapel on the W. side, erected 1371, contains the monument of the founder Bishop Erpho (1084—97). Near it the modern Goth. *Hospital*; then the monasteries 'Vom guten Hirten' and 'Kindlein Jesu'.

The next object of interest is (1.) the *Ludgerikirche* (Pl. 12). with *tower surmounted by a graceful lantern. The original Romanesque structure of 1170 was restored and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383, the whole judiciously restored 1856—60. The coloured decorations of the nave and choir, with carved altars, and the modern (Romanesque) pulpit should be inspected. The three principal windows are filled with fine modern stained glass. In the choir 8 statues, date 1600.

L., as the town is entered from the stat., is the Ch. of *St. Servatius* (Pl. 14), erected as a chapel in the Romanesque style in 1197, renewed in the 15th cent., and restored and decorated 1854—58.

Next the beautiful Gothic *Ch. of *St. Lambert* (Pl. 10) of the 14th cent. The choir contains a fine staircase of perforated work. Over the S. portal, externally, the genealogy of Christ is represented. From the S. side of the tower, which is considerably out of the perpendicular, are suspended the 3 iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics John of Leyden, Knipperdolling and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured to death in 1536 with red-hot pincers. Portraits of John of Leyden and his executioner are preserved in the library of the Academy.

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines.



One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Münzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of Mennonites, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Counsellor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now commenced, polygamy was introduced and many atrocities committed, whilst famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, the town was compelled to capitulate by the bishop and his army. and Bockhold, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were cruelly tortured and executed.

The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 20) of the 14th cent. has a beautiful Gothic façade. In the 'Friedenssaal' the Peace of Westphalia was signed on Oct. 24th, 1648; picturesque chimney-piece of 1577; portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, most of them by Terburg. Some of the cushions on which they sat are still in existence. Another chamber contains old armour etc., and the pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured previous to their execution.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 7), erected 13th—15th cent., has remarkably low aisles. The S. vestibule contains old Romanesque sculptures and columns. Several parts of the exterior exhibit a combination of Gothic and Romanesque.

The ancient decorations of the Interior were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists. In the W. choir, restored 1857, a **Pieta* by Achtermann of Rome, 1850. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opp. to it, over the N. portal, the remains of an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. The **Apostelgang* is a rich screen in the Flamboyant style, separating the choir from the nave, executed 1542. — Choir. Achtermann's **Descent from the Cross*, a fine group in marble. By the wall an astronomical clock, constructed 1400. Behind the high altar the chapel and monument of the warlike *Bishop Galen* (d. 1678), who for many years, especially during the war with France and the Netherlands, maintained an army of 42,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 200 artillery, and was the formidable opponent of his Dutch neighbours.

In the Domplatz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. 3); adjoining it the *Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Pl. 18); opp. the cathedral the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 24), or Chamber of the States, at the entrance the statues of *Arminius* and *Wittekind*.

The noble Gothic **Liebfrauen*, or *Ueberwasser-Kirche* (Pl. 11), possesses a fine tower, the summit of which was removed by the Anabaptists (1533—35), in order that 'everything exalted might be brought low!' The 12 Apostles and the Virgin over the W. portal are modern.

The *Ch. of St. Ignatius* (Pl. 9), belonging to the Jesuits, is a modern Goth. building (1857—58). Stained glass from Paris. in the style of the 16th cent., Goth. carved altars, etc.

The *Ch. of St. Martin* (Pl. 13), a fine Romanesque structure of the 12th cent., with subsequent additions, was judiciously restored in 1859.

In the rear of the *Schloss*, formerly the episcopal palace,

built 1767, are well kept grounds, a favourite place of resort, and the *Botan. Garden* (Pl. 4), property of the Academy. The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War. The *Academy*, comprising theological and philosophical faculties, is the remnant of a former university.

The *Stadtkeller*, at the corner of the Clemensstrasse, contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 16), or Art Union, where several interesting old pictures may be inspected.

The train traverses an uninteresting district between Münster and Stat. **Rheine** (**Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Schultze*, in the town), a flourishing commercial town on the *Ems*, with a handsome old Goth. church and a number of new buildings near the stat.; junction of the lines E. to O-nabrück and Hanover, W. to Holland (R. 45). Several unimportant stations; then

Stat. **Papenburg**, with 5000 inhab., and numerous sea-going vessels which ascend by the river *Ems*.

Sta. **Leer** (**Prinz v. Oranien*, R. and B. 22½ Sgr.; *Voogdt*), a busy mercantile place, popul. 8750, is situated on the *Leda*, at its union with the *Ems*, in the most fertile district of Ostfriesland. (Railway to Oldenburg see p. 289). Steamboats to Emden almost daily, also to Norderney (6—7 hrs., 2, 1½ Thlr.) and Borkum.

A dreary district is now traversed to

Emden (**Weisses Haus*; **Prinz v. Preussen*; *Gold. Sonne*), popul. 12,490, a free town of the Empire 1595—1744, then till 1804 Prussian, 1815—66 Hanoverian, again Prussian, formerly situated on the *Ems*, but now 1½ M. distant from it, a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, with navigable canals in the streets. Oats, butter, and cheese are largely exported. The town is now connected with the *Ems* by a canal, which at high tide admits craft drawing 12 ft. of water.

The **Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1575, resembling the town-halls of Belgium, contains a remarkable **Arsenal*, where a number of very curious old fire-arms are preserved. They are said to have been captured by natives of Emden, together with the vessel in which Count Mansfeld (d. 1628), a well-known general of the Thirty Years' War, was conveying his booty to England. The tower commands a good survey of the town and environs. Fee 5 Sgr.

The *Nat. Hist. Museum* contains a fine collection of specimens of amber.

Steamboats from Emden to Norderney almost daily in summer, in 4—5 hrs.; fares 2, 1½ Thlr.; to Borkum almost daily in 4 hrs., fare 1½ Thlr.

Norderney (i. e. 'northern island'; *ey*, *oye*, *oog* and the *Rhe-nish au* being all synonymous), an island about 9 M. long, 1½ broad, possesses no pier or harbour, and steamboat-passengers

are landed in small boats (6 Sgr. each pers.). Carriages are in waiting to convey visitors to the *Conversationshaus*. The services of a commissionaire may then be secured to facilitate the search for apartments (2½ Sgr. for each commission). Luggage meanwhile is deposited at the 'Lagerhaus', Marienstrasse, where it is afterwards reclaimed (transport thither from the beach 2—10 Sgr. each package). Post-office Louisen-Str. 8; Telegraph-office W. of the Grosses Logirhaus (see below). During the season, which lasts from June 15th to Sept. 30th, the island is visited by numerous guests from all parts of Europe.

The hotels of Meyer, Schmidt, and Schuchardt (D. 15, for subscribers 12½ Sgr.), often full in July and August, are only suitable for a short stay. Comfortable apartments at the Kleines and Grosses Logirhaus by the *Conversationshaus*. Rooms in private houses are also easily procured; they are generally clean and comfortable, although unpretending. Average weekly charges: bedroom 3—4, with sitting-room 5—7 Thlr.; 6—8 rooms with accommodation for servants, kitchen, etc. 30—40 Thlr. For attendance no fixed charge is made, but ½sth—1½sth of the rent paid is usually given. Almost everything in the island is regulated by *tariff* (sold for 2 Sgr.); thus 1 Thlr. for the serenade with which new visitors are usually greeted on the morning after their arrival. Physicians Dr. Riefkohl and Dr. Fromm.

The *Conversationshaus*, the rendezvous of the fashionable world, contains dining, ball, concert, billiard, reading rooms, etc. Table d'hôte at 1 o'cl. 15, at 3 o'cl. 25 Sgr.; number of diners often 300—400 daily; supper in the evening à la carte. Each guest pays a fee of 10 Sgr. weekly for service. Dinner supplied to persons in private apartments at 6¼—20 Sgr. each. Good wine, beer, and other refreshments. — Furniture of all kinds may be hired.

In the central part of the *Conversationshaus* are the offices of the establishment, of police etc.; on the upper floor the residence of the superintendent.

The *Warm Baths* (douche, sulphur, sea-water etc.) are in the W. prolongation of the *Conversationshaus*. Opp. the *Conversationshaus*, to the N., is the Grosses Logirhaus. A band plays in the adjacent grounds 4—5 p.m., also frequently during table d'hôte and on the beach; for this the following contributions are levied: for a family 2—5 Thlr., gentlemen 1½—3 Thlr. each, ladies 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr. N. of the *Conversationshaus* is the Kleines Logirhaus, adjoining it the *Bazaar*, the upper rooms of which are kept for the temporary use (1 Thlr. per diem) of persons in quest of private apartments.

The grounds in front of the bazaar form the market-place, between which and the Georgsstrasse are the promenades of the *Georggarten*; farther E. extends the Marienstrasse, commanding a view of the coast of E. Friesland, and the roads, where about 60 fishing-boats generally lie at anchor. At the back of the Marienstrasse a shady walk leads to the *Schanze*, an intrenchment thrown up by the French in 1811, now converted into pleasure-grounds. Hence N. W. a few min. walk to the *Bake*, a scaffolding erected

on an eminence, serving as a point of observation and a landmark to sailors; good survey of the island from this point. Farther E., $\frac{3}{4}$ M., is the 'Rupertsberger Kamp', a small grove of alders, encircling an eminence.

At the E. extremity of the island, about 3 M. farther, is the *Weisse Düne* (carr. 2 Thlr.), a hill of white sand affording an extensive prospect of the sea and islands.

In the rear of the Grosses Logirhaus is the 'Kleine Polder', or principal pasturage-ground in the island; adjoining it W. the rifle-practice ground. Hence following the ridge of the sand-hills to the W. the path leads past the gymnastic estab. to the *Marienhöhe*, with pavilion on the summit, then N. E. to the *Georgshöhe*, both good points of view.

Recent storms washed away so much of the W. coast of the island that the village itself was seriously endangered. Extensive bulwarks and dykes have accordingly been constructed to obviate the possibility of disaster. E. of the Georgshöhe commence the 'Ostdünen', where visitors are allowed to shoot rabbits and sea-fowl. Shooting on the S. and W. sides is prohibited.

Pleasure-boats may be hired in the vicinity (5 Sgr. each pers.). A seal-hunting or dolphin-fishing excursion (success not invariable!) may also be undertaken (3 Thlr.). Longer and bolder expeditions may be made with the seal-hunter Altmanns from the island of Juist.

The bathing-hours are between 5 a. m. and 2 p. m. Gentlemen are restricted to the 'Herrenstrand', or gentlemen's beach, ladies to the 'Damenstrand'. The highest tides, about the time of the new and the full moon, are generally about 10 o'clock, at the time of half-moon about 4 o'clock, and each following day about 50 min. later (tide-tables at the book-shop of the bazaar, 3 Sgr.). Everything is done by rule and tariff, and the system with all its formalities will naturally be irksome to the vigorous and practised sea-bather. Order, however, is admirably preserved. Inexperienced bathers should employ the services of a bath-attendant. Bathing-tickets (for the machines without horses $7\frac{1}{2}$, children 4 Sgr., with horse 10 Sgr.) are obtained from the Kellermeister at the Conversationshaus. Towels are distributed on the beach ($7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. weekly, also $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. for the attendant who washes and keeps them in readiness). The men who push the machines into the water are termed 'Blauhosen', the bath-attendants (appropriately called 'guides-baigneurs' by the French) 'Rothhosen'. Gentlemen are excluded from the 'Damenstrand' (to the W.) until after 2 p. m., but all other parts of the beach are accessible at any hour.

Baltrum, *Langeroog*, and *Juist* are other islands occasionally resorted to by bathers (gentlemen only), but the accommodation is of a very humble description. *Spikeroog* and *Wangeroog* (p. 288) are more frequented, so also

Borkum, at the mouth of the Ems, N. W. of Emden, $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Dutch coast. Tolerable apartments may be procured for 3—6 Thlr. per week; there are also two inns (**Bakker*; *Köhler*). Excellent beach for bathing, 1 M. from the village; 24 bathing-machines for ladies, 16 for gentlemen. Visitors bathe at high tide only (machine 4, tent 2 Sgr.; attendant 1 Thlr. per month).

HAMBURG.

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|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----|
| Apoll. Knecht | D 2 | 24. Bräutigam | 1 1 |
| 2. Balthasar (Garten) | D 2 | 25. Faust (Garten) der | |
| 3. Balthasar (Liedert) | 1 3 4 | „Scherer“ | A 2 |
| 4. Balth. | F 4 | 26. Hainrich von Bau | G 2 |
| 5. Balth. | F 4 | 27. Hainrich | F 5 |
| 6. Balthasar (Haid) | F 4 | 28. Hainrich (Fengel) | F 5 |
| 7. Balth. | F 4 | | |
| 8. Balthasar (Garten) | D 2 | | |
| 9. Balthasar | D 2 | | |
| Bekehrte | | | |
| 10. Adolph, aus | | 29. Hainrich von Bau | D 2 |
| „Hainrich“ | F 2 | 30. Hainrich von Bau | D 2 |
| 11. Hainrich | F 2 | 31. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 12. Hainrich | F 2 | 32. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 13. Hainrich | F 2 | 33. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 14. Hainrich | F 2 | 34. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 15. Hainrich | F 2 | 35. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 16. Hainrich | F 2 | 36. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 17. Hainrich | F 2 | 37. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 18. Hainrich | F 2 | 38. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 19. Hainrich | F 2 | 39. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 20. Hainrich | F 2 | 40. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 21. Hainrich | F 2 | 41. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 22. Hainrich | F 2 | 42. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 23. Hainrich | F 2 | 43. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 24. Hainrich | F 2 | 44. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 25. Hainrich | F 2 | 45. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 26. Hainrich | F 2 | 46. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 27. Hainrich | F 2 | 47. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 28. Hainrich | F 2 | 48. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 29. Hainrich | F 2 | 49. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 30. Hainrich | F 2 | 50. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 31. Hainrich | F 2 | 51. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 32. Hainrich | F 2 | 52. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 33. Hainrich | F 2 | 53. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 34. Hainrich | F 2 | 54. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 35. Hainrich | F 2 | 55. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 36. Hainrich | F 2 | 56. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 37. Hainrich | F 2 | 57. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 38. Hainrich | F 2 | 58. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 39. Hainrich | F 2 | 59. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 40. Hainrich | F 2 | 60. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 41. Hainrich | F 2 | 61. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 42. Hainrich | F 2 | 62. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 43. Hainrich | F 2 | 63. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 44. Hainrich | F 2 | 64. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 45. Hainrich | F 2 | 65. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 46. Hainrich | F 2 | 66. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 47. Hainrich | F 2 | 67. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 48. Hainrich | F 2 | 68. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 49. Hainrich | F 2 | 69. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 50. Hainrich | F 2 | 70. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 51. Hainrich | F 2 | 71. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 52. Hainrich | F 2 | 72. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 53. Hainrich | F 2 | 73. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 54. Hainrich | F 2 | 74. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 55. Hainrich | F 2 | 75. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 56. Hainrich | F 2 | 76. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 57. Hainrich | F 2 | 77. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 58. Hainrich | F 2 | 78. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 59. Hainrich | F 2 | 79. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 60. Hainrich | F 2 | 80. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 61. Hainrich | F 2 | 81. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 62. Hainrich | F 2 | 82. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 63. Hainrich | F 2 | 83. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 64. Hainrich | F 2 | 84. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 65. Hainrich | F 2 | 85. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 66. Hainrich | F 2 | 86. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 67. Hainrich | F 2 | 87. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 68. Hainrich | F 2 | 88. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 69. Hainrich | F 2 | 89. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 70. Hainrich | F 2 | 90. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 71. Hainrich | F 2 | 91. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 72. Hainrich | F 2 | 92. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 73. Hainrich | F 2 | 93. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 74. Hainrich | F 2 | 94. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 75. Hainrich | F 2 | 95. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 76. Hainrich | F 2 | 96. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 77. Hainrich | F 2 | 97. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 78. Hainrich | F 2 | 98. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 79. Hainrich | F 2 | 99. Hainrich | D 2 |
| 80. Hainrich | F 2 | 100. Hainrich | D 2 |

- | Hotels | |
|---------------------|----|
| 4, Street | 12 |
| 6 de l'Europe | 13 |
| 7, Victoria | 14 |
| 8 de St. Petersburg | 15 |
| 9, Scandinavia | 16 |
| 1, Russia | 17 |
| 2 de Russia | 18 |
| 3, Germania | 19 |
| 4 de America | 20 |
| 5, Europa N | 21 |
| 6, Europa S | 22 |





M. Abtmayer is the superintendent of the bathing arrangements. Steamer from Emden to Borkum daily during the season in 4 hrs., fare $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr.; comp. p. 292.

54. From Hanover to Hamburg.

Railway to Harburg in 4–5 hrs.; fares 4, 3, 2 Thlr.

At stat. *Lehrte* (p. 262) the line quits the railway to Brunswick. The first place of importance is

Stat. **Celle** (*Hannov. Hof*; *Sandkrug*; **Adler*) on the *Aller*, with 16,000 inhab. Old palace now restored, with interesting chapel. In the 'French Garden' a monument to Queen Caroline of Denmark (d. 1775), sister of George III. of England. — Near stat. *Uelzen* are several huge blocks of stone covered with a kind of roof, conjectured to be of Druidical or early Saxon origin. (7 M. W. is the agricultural school of *Ebstorf*.) Several more stations, beyond which the dreary *Lüneburger Heide* is traversed.

Stat. **Lüneburg** (**Wellenkamp's Hôtel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hoffnung*), an old town of some importance, with 15,916 inhab., resembles Brunswick in many respects. The **Rathhaus* contains carved wood of the 16th cent., old silver plate, and stained glass. The *Johanniskirche*, with double aisles, is of the 14th cent. Extensive salt-works. Fine view from the *Kalkberg*.

Branch Line to *Lauenburg*, *Büchen*, and *Lübeck* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Hanover to Lübeck $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.).

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes near *Bardewiek*, in ancient times the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain.

Harburg (**König v. Schweden*, R. 20, L. 4, A. 5 Sgr.; *Weisser Schwan*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a prosperous town with 14,168 inhab. The luggage of travellers coming from Hamburg is examined here. Hence to the steamboat-pier $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (cab 15 Sgr.), and across the Elbe to *Hamburg* in 1 hr.

55. Hamburg.

Money. 16 Schillings (s) = 1 Mark = 1 s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Engl.; 5 s = $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. English banknotes and sovereigns, as well as Prussian paper and silver are everywhere received at the full value: 3 s. = 1 Thlr. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ Marks.

Hotels. **Streit's Hôtel*, in the *Jungfernstieg*; **H. de l'Europe*, on the *Alsterdamm*; **Victoria*, *Jungfernstieg*; similar charges in all: R. 32, L. 16, B. 12, D. 32, A. 13 s. — **H. St. Petersbourg*, in the *Jungfernstieg*, R. 20, L. 12, B. 12, D. 32, A. 8 s.; *H. Belvedere* and *H. Alster*, *Alsterdamm*; *H. de Russie*. **Kronprinz*, *Jungfernstieg*. All the above command a fine view of the basin of the *Alster*. *Waterloo H.*, *Dammthor-Str.* 14. — *H. Royal*, *Grosse Bleichen* 12; *Scheller's H.*, *Dammthor-Str.* 16; *Wietzel's H.*, on the harbour, fine view; *H. de Bavière*, in the *Plan*; **Zingg's H.*, opp. the *Exchange*, R. 16, L. 12, D. 24, A. 8 s. — *Sonne*, *Neuenwall*; *Kaisershof*, *Ness* 10; **Weidenhof*, *Gr. Burstah*; *Bartel's H.*, *Post-Str.*; **Hoefer's H.*, at the *Berlin stat.* — Table d'hôte generally at 4.

Restaurants etc.: *Grube, Alter Jungfernstieg; *Wilkins, Bergstrasse; Bargstedt, Admiralitätsstrasse 2; Dürkoop, Zollbrücke 3; Wietzel, opp. the Harburg quay. — **Oyster-cellars**: *Ütesch, Alsterdamm; Iden, Zeppenfeld, Eckhoff, all in the Alter Jungfernstieg; Rheinische Weinstube, Bergstrasse 26; London Tavern and Neales, both in the St. Pauli suburb. — **Beer**: Himmelsleiter, Knochenhauerstrasse 10; Casematte, Alster-Arcaden 12; Mutzenbecher, Reiperbahn 100; Steinbach, Bergstrasse 22; Hantelmann & Zethner (Erlangen beer), Marienstrasse 32; Rötger's Bierhalle, Königs-Str.; Wolter's Biertunnel, Jungfernstieg, and many others. — *Wörner's Conventgarten (beer etc.), Fuhlenwiete 59, is a favourite place of resort (concerts frequent). — **Confectioners**: Giovanoli, Neuer Jungfernstieg; Waitz, Alsterdamm, etc.

Omnibus every 7 min. from the Schweinemarkt, traversing the town alternately in different directions, as far as the end of the Palmaille, fare 4 *ƒ.*; to Hamm and Horn every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Rathhausmarkt; to Wandsbeck horse-railway 3 *ƒ.*, in summer every 10, in winter every 20 min., from the Rathhausmarkt; to Barnbeck and Eimsbüttel every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Eppendorf (p. 297) and Lockstedt in summer every hr., in winter every 2 hrs., from Berg-Str. 19; to Blankenese (p. 303) from the Palmaille by the theatre at Altona every 2 hrs., 6 *ƒ.*; to Harburg three times daily from Schlüter, by the Ch. of St. Peter (14, with luggage 20 *ƒ.*).

Cabs: drive in the town for 1—2 pers. 8 *ƒ.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the town 10, 1 hr. 1 M.; 1 hr. outside the town 20, for 2 or more pers. 16 *ƒ.* each; to the Harburg steam-ferry 14, each box 4, smaller articles 2 *ƒ.*; rail. stat. at Altona 16, each box 4 *ƒ.*; from the Berlin stat. to that of Altona 16 *ƒ.*; to Flottbeck 36 *ƒ.*; suburb of St. Georg 10, Grasbrook 12, Wandsbeck 24 *ƒ.* — A tariff should be exhibited in every vehicle, but extortion is practised here not less frequently than in other large towns.

River Baths in the Elbe: John's, at the Grasbrook, 5 *ƒ.*; more frequented those of Donner, by the Lombardsbrücke, in the Aussen-Alster, 4 *ƒ.*; baths here of every description.

Warm Baths: Flamm, Königs-Str. 3; Glissmann, Schopenstehl 28; Vachez, Grosse Bleichen 36; Roman baths (1 Thlr.), Theaterstrasse 11. Bath-estab. for the poorer classes in the Schweinemarkt.

Theatres. Representations in winter in the Stadttheater (Pl. 44) at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.: stalls and front boxes 2 M. 8., reserved pit-seats 1 M. 8 *ƒ.* etc. The smaller theatre, Thalia (Pl. 45), especially for comedies, attracts numerous spectators; best places 1 M. 8 *ƒ.* — Schultze's theatre, St. Pauli, farces and comedies; good representations. — Tivoli (P. 46) is another theatre in St. Pauli. — Popular concerts and theatrical representations in the Conventgarten, Fuhlenwiete 59; Sagebiel's Estab., Gr. Drehbahn; Centralhalle and Odeon, both in St. Pauli.

Newspapers etc.: an abundant supply from all parts of the world in the Börsenhalle (Pl. 7); strangers introduced by a member are admitted gratis for a few days; monthly subscription 4 Marks. Harmonie, Grosse Bleichen 19, introduction necessary.

Post-Offices. The post-office of the N. German Confederation is in the Poststrasse (at its E. corner rises the disused *Telegraph-Tower*); another, chiefly for parcels, is in the former Prussian post-office buildings in the Gänsemarkt; a third is at the Klosterthor, adjacent to the Berlin station. — *Telegraph-Office* also at the new post-office in the Poststrasse.

Steamboats: to Amsterdam every 3 days in 32—36 hrs.; Antwerp once weekly in 40 hrs.; Christiania (touching at Christiansand, Arendal and Langsund) every alternate Saturd.; Drontheim (touching at Christiansand and harbours on the W. coast of Norway), every Frid.; Gothenburg, weekly; Grimsby, Tuesd. and Frid.; Havre, Saturd.; Hull, 4 times weekly, 36—40 hrs.; Leith, Tuesd. and Frid. in 50—53 hrs.; London, 4—5 times weekly, 40—50 hrs.; Newcastle, Tuesd. and Frid.; New-York, weekly via Southampton; Rotterdam, weekly; Southampton, weekly by the Transatlantic steamers, 4 l. incl. food. — *Buxtehude* daily, *Stade* 3 times daily, *Blankenese* daily in summer. To *Cuxhaven* and *Heligoland* see p. 301. Across the Elbe to Harburg 8 times daily in 1 hr., 7 *ƒ.*, luggage 4 *ƒ.* each package.

Pleasure Grounds. Pleasant walk along the Alster (or by steamboat) to the *Uhlenhorst* (Fährhaus, with frequent concerts, fireworks, etc.). Similar localities are the *Neue Rabe*, outside the *Dammthor*, and *Andreasbrunnen* at *Eppendorf*.

Excursion to *Altona* and '*Blankenese* see p. 303, to *Wandsbeck* and the *Rauhes Haus* at *Horn* p. 301. On the picturesque bank of the Alster to the *Uhlenhorst*, or to *Harvesthude* and *Eppendorf*. Screw-steamers ply constantly between the *Jungfernstieg* and *Uhlenhorst*, *Winterhude* etc. By rail. to '*Bergedorf*, *Reinbeck*, and *Friedrichsruhe* in and near the *Sachsenwald*, see p. 321.

English Church Service at the English Church.

Hamburg is by far the most important commercial city in Germany and one of the most considerable in Europe, its maritime traffic ranking next in extent to that of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Popul. of the town, incl. the suburbs, 222,231 (6000 Rom. Cath., 13,000 Jews); that of the entire republic 306,507, within an area of 140 sq. M. The *Elbe*, on which Hamburg lies, 69 M. from its mouth, is deep enough at high tide to admit vessels of the heaviest tonnage. Upwards of 5000 sea-going craft annually enter and quit the harbour, their aggregate tonnage being 2,359,000. Of these Hamburg itself possesses 500 only, 26 of which are large steam-vessels. Annual value of imports 55,000,000 *l.* (Liverpool 90 millions). The greater part of the traffic between England and N. Europe is via Hamburg. About 1200 vessels annually enter the port of Altona, about 700 that of Harburg. Upwards of 30,000 emigrants annually embark here.

Hamburg was founded by Charlemagne 803, became an episcopal see 823, and in the 13th cent. concluded an alliance with Lübeck, thus originating the powerful Hanseatic League. The town was fortunate enough to escape the calamities of the Thirty Years' War, but suffered severely under the French dominion (1810—14). A premature rising in 1813 was quelled and fiercely punished by Davoust. Since that period the town has steadily increased in extent and prosperity.

A fearful **Conflagration**, which lasted from the 5th to the 8th of May, 1842, destroyed nearly a fourth part of the city, causing a loss of property to the amount of between six and seven mill. pounds sterling. The handsome buildings erected to replace the old present a striking contrast to those which escaped destruction: e. g. in the *Breiten-Strasse*, near the Ch. of St. James (Pl. 21), where the S. side consists of confined, old-fashioned dwellings of the 17th and 18th cent., the N. side of lofty and spacious modern structures.

With the exception of the *Town Library* (p. 299), Hamburg does not boast of scientific or other collections commensurate with its wealth and antiquity, although it enjoys a certain literary reputation from having possessed the first theatre in Germany for comic operas (1678), and having been the residence of Lessing, Klopstock (for 30 years, 1774—1803), and other eminent men.

The ***Harbour**, to which new docks in the *Grasbrook* will

shortly be added, presents a most animated scene. The best general view is obtained from the opposite island of *Steinwärder* (ferry 2 *f.*), where a visit may be paid to the *Seemannsschule* (10—12 and 3—5 o'clock). A view of the busy river-traffic, the beautiful grounds in the rear, the harbour with its forest of masts, the Elbe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, with its numerous islands, the suburb of St. Pauli and Altona on the r., and on a height beyond the Sailors' Home (*Seemannshaus*), is obtained from the *Stintfang* (Elbhöhe, Pl. 14), above the landing-place of the Harburg steam-ferry.

St. Pauli, better known as the 'Hamburger Berg', a kind of Wapping, is principally frequented by sailors, to attract whom booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday afternoon is a highly characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. Another peculiar feature of the town is the extent to which the fraternity of hawkers, brokers, etc. appears to thrive, most of whom are of the Hebrew persuasion. Their densely thronged purlieus are chiefly in the Neuer and Alter Steinweg.

The ***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. 7) is the great focus of the commercial world. Here three or four thousand men of business congregate between 1 and 2 o'clock. The noisy crowd may best be surveyed from the gallery. The building itself, completed shortly before the great fire, escaped, whilst the surrounding houses were reduced to ashes. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle* (p. 296), with restaurant etc., much frequented before and after business-hours. The *Commercial Library* (40,000 vols.) contains a large assortment of works on geography, political economy, statistics, and history. Nearly opp. the Exchange is the *Bank*. The *Chamber of Commerce*, consisting of two lawyers as presidents, and 15 merchants and one lawyer as judges, holds its public sessions Mond., Wed., Thursd., Sat., beginning at 10 a. m., in the temporary Rathhaus in the Admiralitäts-Str. A new Rathhaus will shortly be erected in the rear of the Exchange.

Hamburg lies at the junction of the Elbe and the small river **Alster**, which here forms a vast basin outside the town (the *Aussen-Alster*), surrounded by meadows, gardens, pleasure-grounds and villas, and a smaller basin (the *Binnen-Alster*), upwards of 1 M. in circumference, within the town, which is skirted by the promenades of the Jungfernstieg, the Alsterdamm, and the rampart near the *Lombardsbrücke*. These fine sheets of water are rendered more picturesque by great numbers of swans, which have been domiciled in this neighbourhood for centuries, and are well taken care of during the winter, a bequest having been made by a wealthy old lady for the purpose. The Alster, which turns the *Stadt-Wassermühle* in the Poststrasse, flows through the town in two arms, connected by sluices with the numerous arms of the Elbe ('*Flethe*'), by which the lower parts of the town are traversed.

Hamburg is almost the only continental town which possesses the advantage of systematic underground drainage.

The churches are few in number in comparison with the extent of the population. The finest is the ***Ch. of St. Nicholas** (Pl. 25), occupying the site of one burned down in 1842, erected 1846—63 in the rich Gothic style of the 13th cent., from designs by Gilbert Scott. The principal tower, now 150 ft. only in height, will be 465 ft. high when completed. Entrance on the N. side; interior worthy of a visit (sacristan *Drawe*, Neueburg 28, 2nd floor). Massive altar, pulpit, and font in white marble, designed by G. Scott. The church is situated in the *Hopfenmarkt*, the busiest market-place in Hamburg, abundantly supplied with sea and river fish, excellent meat, vegetables, etc. The ***Ch. of St. Peter** (Pl. 26), which was also burned down in the great fire, has been re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. The trunk of the tower, which successfully resisted the action of the fire is also being re-constructed. The *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 24) possesses a beautiful new altar, and stained glass from drawings by Overbeck and Schwind. The spacious *Ch. of St. Michael* (Pl. 23), erected 1750—65 in the barock style, is surmounted by one of the loftiest towers in Europe (458 Hamburg ft. = 432 Engl. ft.), which commands an extensive view of the town, the Elbe, almost to its mouth, N. a portion of Holstein, S. a part of Hanover (sacristan *Appel*, Engl. Planke No. 2, near the W. portal). — In the vicinity is the *Kleine Michaelskirche* (Rom. Cath.).

The *Library and School Buildings* (Pl. 16), erected 1834 in the Ital. style, and known as the *Johanneum*, comprise a grammar and commercial school. The principal part of the structure contains the **Library** (Pl. 6) (Prof. Petersen, librarian), consisting of 250,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., as well as several valuable curiosities. On the ground-floor is the ***Nat. Hist. Museum** (Sund. 11—12, Mond., Tuesd. and Wed. 11—1 gratis; Thursd. 8 f.; Frid. and Sat. closed), which contains a comprehensive collection of skeletons, and one of the most complete cabinets of conchylia in Germany; also the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities*, where among other relics is preserved a curious old tombstone from the former cathedral (which once occupied this site), with the representation of an ass blowing a bagpipe, and the inscription: '*De Welt heft sick ummekehr, drum hebbe ich arme Esel pipen gelehrt*'.

The new ***Kunsthalle** on the Alsterhöhe, at the N. end of the Alsterdamm, erected in 1863—69 in the early Renaissance style, contains collections of sculptures and engravings on the ground floor, and on the upper floor the picture gallery of the city and a permanent exhibition of art (open gratis on Wed., Sat. and Sund., 11—4 o'clock; adm. at other times 8 f.).

The extensive **Hospital**, or *Krankenhaus* (Pl. 30) in the suburb of St. George, is an admirable institution. The chapel contains

a good picture by Overbeck, Christ on the Mt. of Olives. Hamburg possesses many other public charitable institutions. Of these the principal are the new *Work and Poor House* on the road to Barmbeck (1000 adults, 100 children); the *Orphan Asylum* on the Uhlenhorst; the *Lunatic Asylum* of *Friedrichsberg*, between Barmbeck and Wandsbeck; the new '*Gasthaus*' for the poor in St. Georg; the *Schröderstift* outside the Dammthor; the *Oberaltenstift* at the Mühlendamm. In the suburb St. Pauli the *Jewish Hospital* and the admirably organized *Sailors' Home* (Pl. 45).

The most beautiful and striking feature of Hamburg consists of the *environs of the Binnen-Alster, the *Alter* and *Neuer Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, which with their succession of palatial edifices present an *ensemble* unsurpassed in any other European city. The arm of the Alster is here covered by the *Reesendamsbrücke*, a bridge 120 ft. in breadth. On the Alter Jungfernstieg is the **Bazaar* (Pl. 5), a glass-covered arcade with shops, adorned with marble and sculptures.

The former fortifications are converted into charming **Promenades*, the most attractive portion of which is between the rampart separating the Aussen from the Binnen Alster and the Berlin station. On the rampart rises an *Obelisk* (Pl. 11) to the memory of the eminent author Prof. Büsch (d. 1800), the view whence is particularly fine. Then the bronze *Statue of Schiller*, erected 1866. Opposite is the new *Kunsthalle* (p. 299), a sumptuous Renaissance edifice. A few hundred paces farther, between the Alster and the Steinthor, is an iron *Monument* (Pl. 10), erected 1821 to the memory of Count Adolf IV., 1224—39, founder of the civic privileges of the town and (it is believed) of the convents of *St. John* and *St. Mary Magdalene*, both near the Steinthor, re-erected 1839.

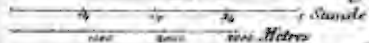
Beyond the Berlin stat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Deichthor, are the **Water-Works* by which the whole city is supplied (visitors admitted gratis). The *view from the platform (379 steps) embraces the entire city and the numerous islands of the Elbe.

To the l. outside the Dammthor is situated the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 8) (adm. daily), one of the most richly stocked in Germany, with *Victoria Regia* House (l. of the entrance) etc. A short distance farther is the **Zoolog. Garden* (adm. 12 s.; *aquarium 4 s.), very extensive and admirably arranged; grounds tastefully laid out. — Opposite are the *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens. A sarcophagus on the N. side, opp. the cemetery of St. Peter's, commemorates the melancholy fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, who, 'banished by Marshal Davoust from the city in the depth of the severe winter 1813—14, with many thousands of their fellow-citizens, fell victims to starvation and contagious diseases'.

Pursuing the same direction in the promenades, the traveller passes the new *Holstenthor*, the *School of Navigation* with observatory, and the *Millerthor*, and reaches the *Elbhöhe* (Pl. 14).

UMGEBUNG VON **HAMBURG.**

Environs de Hambourg.





The **Raues Haus** at **Horn**, 3 M.E., on the road to Bergedorf (cab 24 *ſ.*), is an extensive and well-conducted establishment for the education and reformation of neglected children, as well as for other charitable objects. Dr. Wichern, the founder, is still the director.

56. From Hamburg to Heligoland.

Steamer to Cuxhaven in 4–6 hrs.; to Heligoland from June 15th to July 14th, and from Sept. 1st to 30th twice, from July 15th to Aug. 31st 3 times weekly in 7–8 hrs.; fare 5 Thlr., there and back 8 Thlr. — From *Bremerhafen-Geestemünde* (p. 287) to Heligoland steamer from June 30th to July 13th and from Sept. 15th to Oct. 5th twice, from July 14th to Sept. 14th 3 times weekly in 3½–4 hrs.; fare 4 Thlr., there and back 6 Thlr.

A steamboat-trip on the Lower Elbe is one of the pleasantest excursions in N. Germany. The vessel slowly extricates itself from the crowded harbour, and as it steams down the river commands a fine retrospect of the imposing city.

The *Hamburger Berg* (p. 298), the sailors' quarter, extends to the water's edge; then *Altona*, almost a suburb of Hamburg. Numerous villas situated on the hills peep from the midst of parks and pleasure-grounds, which extend far below *Blankenese* (p. 303). Inland to the l. is seen the town and fortress of **Stade**, connected with the Elbe by a canal; then on the r. bank *Glückstadt* (p. 303) in Holstein. The banks now recede, the steamer steers in a W. direction and approaches the open sea.

Cuxhaven (*Belvedere*; *Bellevue*), frequented by Hamburgers as a sea-bathing place, is situated in the small Hamburg bailiwick of *Ritzbüttel*, the castle of which, once strongly fortified, is visible from the Elbe. (Dilig. daily to Bremerhafen; carr. 6 Thlr.). The steamer next passes the island of *Neuwerk* with its light-house, originally erected in 1290 as a protection against pirates.

At the mouth of the Elbe two light-ships, and between them the *Pilot-ship* are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage is only 3–4 hrs.

At **Heligoland** passengers are landed in boats and scrutinized, as they pass, by numbers of the visitors who assemble to see the arrival. Disembarkation 12 *ſ.*; luggage is conveyed to the Conversationshaus; thence to the Unterland for each package 2 *ſ.*, to the Oberland 4 *ſ.* for each porter.

Hotels. *City of London, *Queen of England, and *Belvedere* in the Oberland; *Mohr and Kruss (no food supplied in the former) in the Unterland. Table d'hôte in the two first and in the Conversationshaus in the Oberland at 3 p. m., 32 *ſ.* (for subscribers 30 *ſ.*); à la carte at the *Deutscher Hof and *Fremdenwillkomm in the Unterland, also at the Restaurant on the Düne. *Café*: the Pavilion on the beach. *Beer* at Maier's, Leuchthurm-Str., at Jansen's, next the church in the Oberland, and in the Erholung in the Unterland, by the steps. Apartments on the Fähr in the Oberland with view are the most expensive (12–15 Marks per week), less so in the Unterland, whilst those in the side-streets of the Oberland are the cheapest (about 8 Marks). At the hotels about 30 Marks (36 s.) weekly is charged for board and lodging. Rain collected in

cisterns is used as drinking-water; good spring-water is obtained at the Brewery (4 f. weekly). The bathing-place is on a small sandy island, 10 min. S. E.; ferry there and back 6 f. ; bath 11 f. The hours for bathing are not dependent here on the state of the tide (difference between flood and ebb 6 ft.), but on the wind and weather, which occasionally render the passage impracticable. — Distances: Hamburg 106, Cuxhaven 41, Norderney 37, Wangeroog 27½ M. — Tariff of boats: Small boat, for 4 pers. 2 M. 8 f. , for 8 pers. 5 M., larger boat 7 M. 8 f. ; for a fishing-voyage, with tackle 10 M. Excursion round the island 1–2 pers. 2 M., 3–4 pers. 2 M. 8 f.

Heligoland, which formerly appertained to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, and still continues under English supremacy. During the blockade of 1812 it was a great resort of smugglers. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea, forming a long and narrow triangle about 1 M. in length, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in breadth. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*, on which a Bath-house, Conversations-haus (reading room, access gratis; games of hazard), chemist's shop, restaurant etc. are situated. At the extremity of the street (the '*Bindfadenallee*') is the '*Rothe Meer*', a bathing-place deriving its name from the colour with which the red clay tinges the waves, and is resorted to when the passage to the bathing-island is impracticable.

From the *Unterland* an easy flight of 190 wooden steps ascends the rock to the *Oberland*, a table-land planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the '*Kartoffelallee*'; the pastures afford nourishment to goats and about 500 sheep only. The village contains a population of 2000 (North Frisians), whose habits and costume are in many respects very peculiar. They speak a Frisian dialect, but German is the language employed in the schools and church. The bathing-season and sea-fishing are their sources of gain, the yield of the latter being generally disposed of at Hamburg or Bremen. The *Lighthouse*, in the construction of which all combustible materials have been scrupulously avoided, merits a visit (fee 2 f.). An *excursion round the island (in 1 hr.) is very interesting. The boat skirts indented rocks, caverns, archways, etc., some of which have received such names as Nun, Monk, Pastor.

The luminous appearance of the sea at night is more frequently observed at Heligoland than elsewhere. Sultry weather, with S. wind and a clouded sky, is the most favourable for seeing it. When the water is struck by the hand each particle resembles a fire-fly or glow-worm. This phenomenon, as is well known, is occasioned by innumerable mollusca, almost invisible to the naked eye, which emit a phosphorescent light when moving or when touched.

57. From Hamburg to Kiel and Flensburg.

Railway from Altona to Kiel in 2½–3 hrs., fares 2 Thlr. 24, 2 Thlr., 1 Thlr. 12 Sgr.; Altona to Flensburg in 5–7 hrs., fares 5. 11½, 3. 27, 2. 17. A line connecting the Berlin station with that of Altona, with several stations (the most convenient at the Dammthor) describes a circuit round Hamburg. At Altona a halt of ¼ hr. Omnibus from Hamburg to Altona

see p. 296; cab from the Alster 1 Mark, box 4 f. Examination of luggage at the custom-house at the Altona station. The current coin in the duchies is that of Hamburg, of late rapidly superseded by Prussian money; Danish pieces, too, especially of 4 Skillings = $1\frac{1}{4}$ f. and 15 Sk. = 5 f. are frequently met with.

A quadruple avenue leads from the Millernthor at Hamburg, past the suburb *St. Pauli* to the Nobis Gate (so called from the inscription: '*Nobis bene, nemini male*') at Altona; $\frac{3}{4}$ M., thence to the stat. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. more.

Altona (*Holsteinisches Haus*; **Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 20, D. 10 Sgr., also a restaurant and café: *Stricker's Hôtel* near the stat.), on the N. bank of the Elbe, popul. 67,350, was entirely burned down by the Swedes in 1713, in consequence of which it now presents the aspect of a well-built modern town. Like Hamburg it is a free port and a prosperous commercial place, but of course very inferior in importance and animation. The situation on the lofty bank of the Elbe, encircled with gardens and villas, is charming, especially when viewed from the river. The *Palmaille*, planted with lime-trees, affords picturesque glimpses of the Elbe. It is adorned with a statue of *Count Blücher*, for many years (1808—45) burgomaster of Altona.

Near the stat., N. of Altona and adjacent to the town, is the village of **Ottensen**, in the churchyard of which Klopstock (d. 1803) and his two wives are interred; their grave is shaded by an old lime-tree, a few paces from the church-door. At Ottensen Duke Ch. Wm. Ferdinand of Brunswick died (1806) of the wounds he received at the disastrous battle of Auerstädt (or Jena). His remains were deposited in the vault of the Guelphs beneath the cathedral of Brunswick.

Farther down the river to Blankenese (about 8 M. from Hamburg; railway in 1 hr., $13\frac{1}{2}$, 9 and 6 Sgr.). The road along the bank of the Elbe (9 M.), which is covered with villas and gardens, also affords a pleasant walk; fiacres and omnibuses see p. 296. At the end of the pleasant village of Neumühlen rises the castellated villa of the Consul M. Schiller. Booth's gardens at Flottbeck should be visited by horticulturists, so also the extensive park and hothouses of the Hamburg Senator Jenisch. Farther distant, on the abrupt bank of the Elbe, rises the residence of the Senator Godefroy, in the style of a Rhenish castle. The most imposing view of the Elbe is enjoyed from the *Süllberg* (249 ft.), one of the range of hills among which the fishing-village of Blankenese lies (on the summit a restaurant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station). Baur's garden at Blankenese with its delightful grounds, affords (from the height) an admirable survey of the Elbe. All these grounds are open to the public. Cab from Altona to Blankenese 2 M. 8 f. ; route thither by land recommended, return-route by water. View of the hills of Blankenese from the Elbe very striking. *Fährhaus*, a restaurant at Blankenese, prettily situated, but unpretending; that of *Jacob* in Nienstädten is better, but dear (D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

Stat. *Pinneberg*; near it (r.) is *Rellingen*, with one of the finest country-churches in Holstein. At stat. *Uetersen* is a species of secular convent for daughters of the Schleswig-Holstein nobility. Stat. *Elmshorn* (4501 inhab.), a wealthy town in a fertile district, on the *Krückau*, is junction for Glückstadt and Itzehoe.

Glückstadt (*Stadt Hamburg*), which the train reaches in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from

Elmshorn, a dull place with 5533 inhab., was fortified by Christian IV. in 1620, and regarded as the key of Holstein. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenson in 1643; 1814 handed over to the Allies, 1815 dismantled. Harbour neglected. — In 38 min. more the train reaches

Itzehoe (Helmund's Inn) on the *Stoer*, popul. 8336, founded as early as the 9th cent., and place of assembly of the Holstein Estates, is the most ancient town in the Duchy. Ch. of St. Lawrence of the 12th cent.

The fertile fen-district, extending 20 M. to the N.W., from Gluckstadt on the N. Sea as far as the Eider, is the land of the Ditmarsch Peasants, celebrated for their fierce and intrepid struggles against the supremacy of the Dukes of Holstein, who in 1559 at length succeeded in gaining the mastery. Niebuhr, the traveller, and his son, the historian, were natives of *Meldorf*, one of the principal places in this district.

Beyond Elmshorn the country is uninteresting. Stat. *Neumünster* (*Harm's Hôtel), popul. 9045, with considerable cloth-manufactories, is the junction of the lines to Kiel, to Ploen and Neustadt, and to Rendsburg, Schleswig, etc.

Next stat. on the line to Kiel is *Bordesholm*, once a richly endowed monastery, charmingly situated on the lake of that name. The church contains some interesting monuments: cenotaph of Fred. I. of Denmark (d. 1533) and his Queen Anna; sarcophagus of the Duke Christ. Fred. of Holstein-Gottorp, ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia etc. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eiderthal* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible.

Kiel. Rail. Hotel; Copenhagen; Marsily; Stadt Hamburg; Muhl's Inn and Landhaus unpretending. — *Hotel Bellevue at Düsternbrook, 1½ M. from the stat., see below. — Fiacre 6/-. to Bellevue 12, Neumühlen 24, Holtenau 20, Knoop 24, each additional pers. 12, luggage, each package 2/-.; 1 hr. 12, without the town 16, each additional pers. 4/-. — Boat to Wilhelmshöhe 1, Ellerbeck 2/-. each pers. Small steamers also ply in all directions at very moderate fares; also by Bellevue, Schrevenborn, Möltenort, and Friedrichsort to Laboe twice daily.

Kiel, one of the most ancient towns in Holstein, in the 14th cent. a member of the Hanseatic League, is one of the best harbours in Europe, and the principal naval station of Prussia: popul. 24,216. Extensive docks and strong fortifications are in process of construction.

The *University* (Pl. 23), founded 1665 (250 stud.), possesses collections of considerable merit, especially that of *Antiquities* in the Flämische Strasse and the *Mineralog. Museum*. The **Museum of Art*, in the palace (Pl. 20), open Sat. and Sund. 12½—4½ o'clock, contains casts of the Elgin Marbles, of several smaller works by Thorwaldsen, of the Farnese Bull, Laocoon, etc. The hall of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 15) contains some good modern pictures.

The extensive **Harbour* of Kiel, admitting vessels of the heaviest tonnage, presents a busy scene. The traffic carried on by small vessels between the Danish islands and the mainland is the most animated. The environs of the harbour are very picturesque; excursion by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* recommended. Charming walk along the W. side of the harbour,

KIEL.

1. London Museum
2. London Hospital
3. Rathaus
4. Röhre
5. Brückengraben
6. Altonaer Krankenhaus
7. Karverehaus
8. Deutsche Schule
9. Robinsons Lust

Kirchen.

10. Böttcherstr. h.
11. St. Georgstr. h.
12. Kirchhof h.
13. St. Nikolai h.
14. Kloster
15. Bartholomäus
16. Wilhelms Hospital
17. Museum u. Physik. Museum

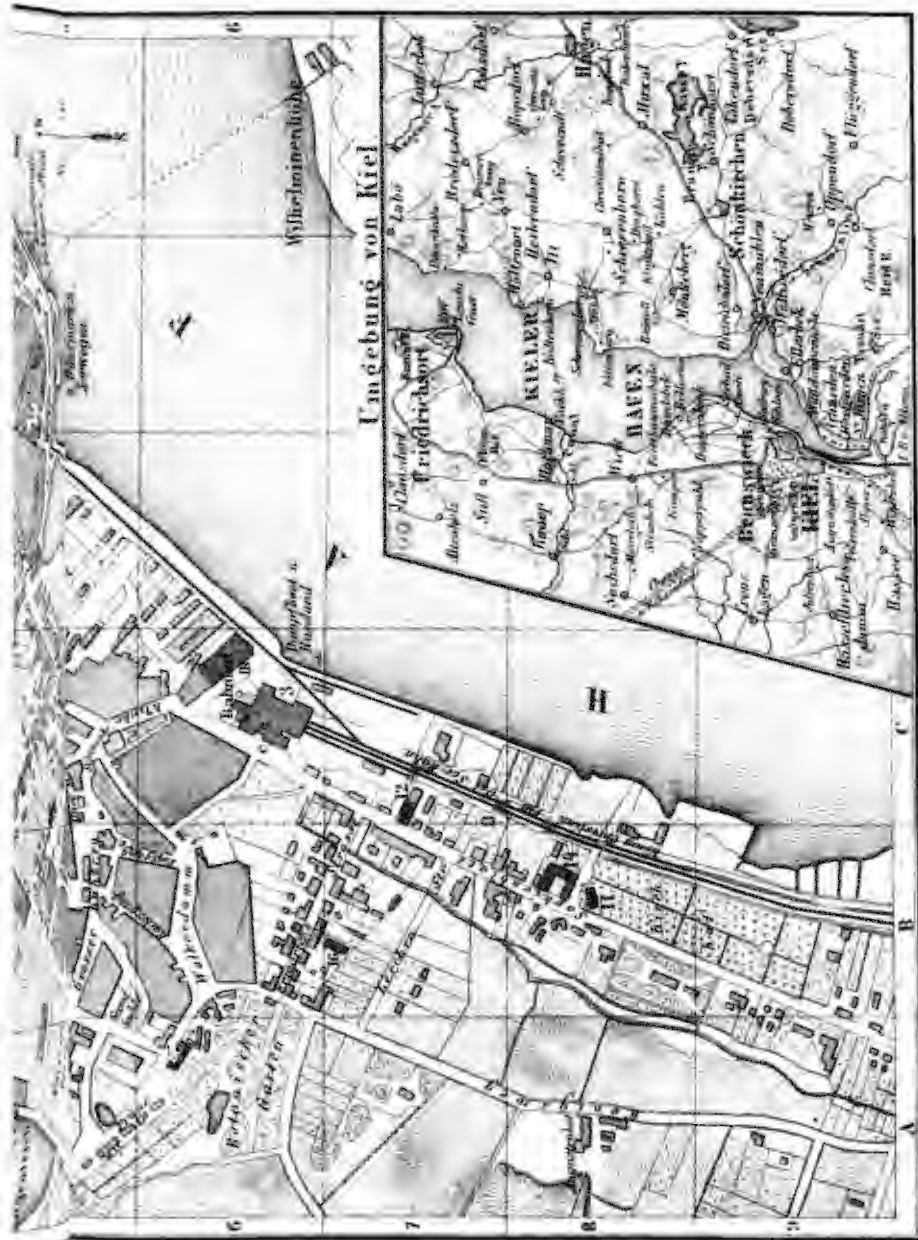
18. Post
19. Rathaus
20. Schloss
21. Synagoge
22. Theater
23. Kaiserhof
24. Krankenhaus
25. Zeughaus

Hôtel's.

- a. Moorstr.
- b. North Capenhaven
- c. Rathaus u. Mittel

- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5
- g. 6
- h. 7
- i. 8
- j. 9
- k. 10
- l. 11
- m. 12
- n. 13
- o. 14
- p. 15
- q. 16
- r. 17
- s. 18
- t. 19
- u. 20
- v. 21
- w. 22
- x. 23
- y. 24
- z. 25





through the *Düsternbrook* wood, to the **Hôtel Bellevue*, commanding an extensive prospect ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Concerts are frequently given here. The hotels and lodgings in this locality are much frequented in summer for the sake of the sea-bathing in the vicinity (R. at the Bellevue in the season 9—10 Thlr. per week, table d'hôte 5 Thlr. per week). The traveller may continue his walk hence along the coast, by the village of *Wiek*, to *Holtenau*, at the mouth of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, constructed 1777—84, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, connecting the Baltic with the N. Sea by means of the Eider, but navigable for vessels of small tonnage only. A delightful walk hence is by the canal and the Holtenau Lock to the park of *Knoop* (good rustic inn at the second lock). Distance from Kiel to Holtenau 3 M., thence to Knoop $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; direct route back to Kiel 3 M. (fiacres, p. 304). *Friedrichsort*, a small fortress 3 M. farther, and the opposite batteries of *Möllenort* and *Laboe* command the entrance to the harbour. Steamers see p. 304; carriages there and back 3 Thlr., fee included.

The E. shore of the harbour is also attractive. The *Wilhelminenhöhe* (or *Sandkrug*), then the fishing-village of *Ellerbeck*, whence a charming walk over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen*, at the mouth of the *Schwentine*. Farther distant, the *Schrevenborn* wood, and, between the villages of *Möllenort* and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording most agreeable wood-excursions on the slopes of the coast. Laboe belongs to the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district, 42 sq. M. in area, appertaining to the monastery of *Preetz*, where primitive habits and costumes are still to some extent prevalent.

From Kiel to Eutin and its environs (rail. in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), the most beautiful part of Holstein, an excursion strongly recommended, see p. 313. From Eutin the traveller may proceed by dilig. to Lübeck in 4 hrs.

From Kiel to Copenhagen. Steamer to *Korsör* (Hôtel Store Belt), on the S.W. coast of Zealand, every evening on the arrival of the last train from Hamburg, in 8 hrs., fare 4 Rixdollars, 16 Skilling Danish. *Korsör* to *Kopenhagen* rail. in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 Rd. 24 Sk., 3. 16, 2. 12), uninteresting. — Steamer to *Kopenhagen* direct every 4 days in 14 hrs.; fare 6 Rd. 16 Sk. — Also steamers to *Sonderburg*, *Stettin*, and *Christiania*.

The traveller proceeding to Flensburg returns to the Neumünster junction. The train twice crosses the *Eider* at

Stat. **Redsburg** (**Stadt Hamburg and Lübeck*, in the Altstadt; **Pahl's Hôtel*, in the Neuwerk; *Nord. Löwe*, unpretending), a fortified town with 12,460 inhab. The fortress formerly consisted of three works separated by the Eider, the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* S., and the *Kronwerk* N. The first and last of these were dismantled by the Danes in 1854. The Eider falls into the N. Sea at *Tönning*, and is also connected with the Baltic by means of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal.

At stat. *Klosterkrug* passengers for Schleswig change carriages.

As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the Schlei and the town itself.

The *Danewerk* (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently restored and greatly extended and strengthened by the Danes, so that in 1864 they constituted a barrier from the mouth of the Schlei to Friedrichstadt, a distance of 46 M., which might easily have been defended, had the Danish army been sufficiently numerous. Their forces were, however, totally unequal to the task. The result was inevitable. The united troops of Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding the intrepid bravery of their enemy, stormed the advanced positions in rapid succession, whilst a Prussian division proceeded to force the passage of the Schlei, in order to attack the Danes in the rear. The Danish General de Meza, seeing the impossibility of preventing this, at once abandoned his position and retreated rapidly in order to save his army from total annihilation. — The intrenchments have since been entirely levelled.

Schleswig (*Raven's Hotel*, in the Altstadt, R. and L. 24 *f.*, A. 6 *f.*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Stehn's Hotel*, near the stat.; omnibus to the town 4, with luggage 6 *f.*), with 19,390 inhab., consisting of Friedrichsberg, Lollfuss, and Altstadt, and forming a single street $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, extending round the *Schlei* (an arm of the sea), offers little to detain the traveller beyond its beautiful situation (finest *view from the *Erdbeerenberg* on the S. W. side, which may be visited from the stat.) and its ancient

Dom (sacristan opp. the principal entrance, 15 *f.*), dating from the 10th cent., but frequently restored. Exterior unprepossessing. The **altar-piece, a work in carved oak by Brüggemann, 1521, represents the history of the Passion in 14 compartments. It was formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm (p. 304), where, according to a groundless tradition, the monks deprived the artist of sight, in order to prevent him from again executing so fine a work for others. This is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. L. in the choir is a font of 1480, r. the tombstone of king Fred. I. The church also contains monuments of the Dukes of Gottorp and other illustrious families.

Near the stat. is the castle of *Gottorp*, once the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig, now that of the commander of the forces in Schleswig-Holstein and various civil officials. The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island near the town, is densely covered with sea-fowl, which regularly take possession of it on March 12th, spreading over the entire surface like a white mantle, and quit it again in the autumn. They are shot in July, when grand 'battues' take place, in which great numbers of the surrounding population take part.

The *Harmonie*, a club in the Faulstrasse, contains an excellent *Reading Room*. Strangers introduced by a member are admitted gratis during four weeks.

The unique **Collection of Schleswig-Holstein Wood-carving*, the property of Prof. Thaulow (strangers readily admitted), is

well worthy of a visit. (Photographs of the specimens by Brandt in Flensburg, 95 in number, price 40 Thlr.)

Steamboat twice daily, except Sund., in 3½ hrs. to Cappel (Rohrer's Inn), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be undertaken in a small boat. At *Missunde*, the narrowest point of the *Schlei*, commanded by 7 Danish intrenchments, an engagement took place on Feb. 2nd, 1864, between the Danes and the Prussians, after which the latter effected the passage of the bay at *Arnis*. The result of this was the abandonment of the *Danewerk* by the Danes (see above). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*.

The train then proceeds from the *Klosterkrug* junction past two unimportant stations to *Oster-Orstedt*, junction for *Husum* (p. 309).

From Schleswig a diligence runs twice daily to Eckernförde (*Gölze*), where an action took place in 1849 between the Schleswig-Holstein coast-batteries and the Danish fleet. One of the vessels was destroyed, and another captured. — The small watering-place *Borby* in the immediate vicinity attracts a number of visitors from Hamburg.

Several small stations; then the *Nordschleswig'sche Weiche*, whence a branch line (the main line goes on to Denmark) conveys the traveller to

Flensburg (**Stadt Hamburg*, in the *Südermarkt*; **Rasch's Hôtel*, in the *Nordermarkt*; **Bahnhofs Hôtel*, R. 20, L. 8, B. 10, A. 5 f.), a flourishing commercial town with 21,999 inhab., beautifully situated on the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply indented bays ('fjords') which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. Fine view from the *Bellevue*, on an eminence to the W., near the windmills. — Steamboat via *Sonderburg* to *Korsør* 3 times weekly in 9—10 hrs., in correspondence with the last train to Copenhagen. The Cemetery, prettily situated on the height, near the windmills, contains a number of monuments to those who fell in the German-Danish wars. The '*Lion of Flensburg*', placed here by the Danes to commemorate the victory of *Istedt*, was removed to Berlin in 1864.

At *Oeversee*, 6 M. to the S. of Flensburg, on the road to Schleswig, a fierce conflict took place between the rearguard of the retreating Danish army and the pursuing Austrians in 1849. The Duke of Württemberg was wounded among others. A monument has been erected on the scene of the action, E. of the road leading to Flensburg.

Farther to the S., 3 M. to the N. of Schleswig, is the village of *Istedt*, where the Danes gained a victory over the Schleswig-Holstein army in 1850.

The *Sundewitt*, interesting as the scene of the principal events of the German-Danish war of 1864, and at the same time the most beautiful part of Schleswig, may be visited from Flensburg. Steamboats from Flensburg 4—5 times daily to *Nübel* and *Sonderburg*, stopping at several places on the Fjord. One of the most attractive excursions is to the château of *Glücksburg*, erected in the 16th cent., and recently restored with questionable taste. It contains the burial-vault of the Glücksburg line, which became extinct in 1799. Frederick VII. of Denmark died here in 1863. The village of *Düppel* (or *Dybbøl*) is, by the high road, about 13 M. from Flensburg. On the heights beyond it, some of them 300 ft. above the sea, rose the *In-*

trenchments of Düppel. They consisted of 10 bastions connected together, enclosing the promontory of the Sundewitt, opp. Sonderburg, in a semi-circle, which extended from the *Alsen-Sund* to the *Wenningbund*. They were taken by storm by the Prussians on April 18th, after a siege of two months. The Sonderburg tête-de-pont fell at the same time. Düppel and Sonderburg have since been fortified by the Prussians. The *Mill of Düppel*, which was destroyed during the war, commands an extensive and magnificent prospect: E. the island of *Alsen*; S. beyond the *Wenningbund*, the peninsula of *Broacker*; then the fertile hills of the Sundewitt; N. the distant sea.

The island of *Alsen*, 105 sq. M. in area, with 22,000 inhab., is separated from the Sundewitt by the *Alsen-Sund*. The capital is *Sonderburg* (**Stadt Hamburg*; **Holstein'sches Haus*), a pleasant little town, with 5558 inhab., situated on the Alsen Sund, and connected with the mainland by a bridge of boats. An excursion may be made hence by *Ulkebüll* to (4½ M.) *Augustenburg*, ancestral seat of the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, situated on the long *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Adzerballig*, 3 M. farther, rises the *Hüge Berg* (256 ft.), a fine point of view.

From Hamburg to Copenhagen through Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland, and Fühnen. This is the quickest route, and is recommended to those who object to a sea-voyage. Direct train daily in 14½ hrs. From Hamburg to Stockholm by the same route in 38 hrs.

From Hamburg to Flensburg see p. 309. At stat. *Nordschleswigsche Weiche* (p. 307) the Flensburg branch-line diverges. The main line now traverses an uninteresting tract. Stat. *Tingteff* (branch-line to *Tondern*, see below); then *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line conveys travellers in ¼ hr. to *Apenrade* (Rail. Hotel; De Vos), charmingly situated on the Fjord of that name, and carrying on a considerable trade in ship-building. From the next stat. *Woyens* another branch line (in 24 min.) to *Hadersleben* (8000 inhab.), a town on the Fjord of the same name. Stat. *Vamdrup* is the seat of the Danish custom-house (luggage examined); *Kolding*, with the imposing ruins of a château; *Fredericia*, now an insignificant place, surrounded by extensive, but dilapidated fortifications (fine monument here erected to commemorate the victory of the Danes over their Schleswig-Holstein besiegers in 1849). From this point the *Little Belt* is crossed to *Strib*, in Fühnen, near *Middelfart*. Next stat. *Odense* (Postgaard), capital (15,000 inhab.) of the fertile island of Fühnen. The old church of St. Canute contains the tombs of the kings John and Christian II. Stat. *Nyborg*, then across the *Great Belt* to *Korsør* (comp. p. 314).

58. The Frisian Islands in the N. Sea.

W. Schleswig.

The islands of Föhr and Sylt are generally visited from *Husum* (steam-boat in summer nearly every day, to Wyck in 3–7 hrs., thence to Sylt in 3 hrs.; fares from Husum to Wyck 4 M. 12 f. , to Sylt 7 M. 8 f. ; return-tickets, available for 4 days, at a reduced rate). The 'Nord-Friesland' is considered the best vessel. Hours of departure regulated by the tide; the entire journey may occasionally be accomplished from Altona in one day (direct tickets at the rail. station; no charge for luggage). Information as to this route may be obtained of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, 14. Gr. Johannisstrasse, Hamburg. — From *Dagebüll* (reached by carr. from Husum viâ *Bredstedt* in 6–7 hrs.; fare 6 Thlr.) a sailing-boat (carrying the mails) crosses to Wyck in 1 hr., fare 1 M. — The shortest crossing to Sylt is from *Hoyer* by the steamer 'King William' (once daily in ½ hr., fare 25 or 20 Sgr.). The boat conveys passengers to *Munkmarsch*, whence *Westerland* is reached by carr. in ½ hr. (Direct communication by diligence between Flensburg and Dagebüll. Hoyer is 5¼ M. distant from *Tondern*, to which a branch-line runs from stat. *Tingteff*, mentioned above. Dilig. and omnibus between Tondern and Hoyer).

Wyck in the Island of Föhr, and *Westerland* in Sylt are pleasant and inexpensive sea-bathing places, chiefly resorted to by families from N.





Germany. Bathing is here practicable at all states of the tide. The sea at Sylt is much rougher and more exposed than at Wyck, but the water is saltier at the latter. Bath at Wyck 12½ *ſ.*, at Sylt 7½ *ſ.*

The Husum line diverges to the l. from the Flensburg line at *Oster-Orstedt* (p. 307). Stat. *Schwesing*.

Husum (*Thoma's Hotel*; *Holsteinisches Haus*; *Wachsmuth*, not expensive), situated on the *Husumer Au*, which her empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a dull place. Towards the S. extends the marshy district of *Eiderstedt*, with excellent pastures, whence cattle are largely exported to London.

The steamboat traverses the islands and the mainland, and threads its intricate passage between numerous islands and sandbanks. Some of the latter, termed '*Halligen*', although covered by the highest tides, are inhabited, the buildings being erected on embankments of earth. On the l. the large island of *Nordstrand*, in front of it *Pohnshallig*, then *Nordstrandisch Moor*. The steamer now turns to the l.; on the r. *Hamburgerhallig*, then l. the island of *Pelworm*; on the r., close to the navigable channel, are *Habel*, *Gröde*, and *Appelland*; to the l. is *Behnshallig*; farther on, *Hooge*. The vessel next steers between the 'Halligen' of *Langeness* on the l. and *Oland* on the r.; the large island of *Föhr* soon comes in view, and the steamer stops at the pier of

Wyck (**Redlefsen*, with view of the sea, pension 10 Thlr. per week; **Hansen*, well situated, moderate; *Conversationshaus*, a restaurant only; *Villa*; *Victoria Hôtel*. Priv. apartments from 4 Thlr. per week, incl. attendance). The town was almost entirely burned down in 1857, but has since been rebuilt. The principal street is the *Sandwall*, parallel with the sea, with its double avenue of trees, where the steamboat-pier, the *Conversationshaus*, and the best houses are situated. (Music here in the evening.) At the upper end of the street is the *Harbour*, beyond which is the *Königsgarten* with well-kept grounds; ¾ M. farther, *Boldixum*. Excursion (2 hrs.) to the *Vogelkojen*, where as many as 30,000 wild ducks are sometimes captured annually.

Föhr is well situated for sailing excursions (*Jessen* recommended as a boatman). One of the 'Halligen', of which *Oland* is the most remarkable, should be visited.

The steamer proceeds hence in 2 hrs. to the larger island of **Sylt** (32 sq. M., the largest of the Frisian islands), and stops at the *Nösse*, its E. extremity (no fee for disembarcation). From the *Nösse* travellers cross the island by carr. (in 2 hrs., 1 Thlr. 27 Sgr.) to

Westerland (*Strandhôtel*; *Dünenhalle*; *Steffensen*, near the beach; priv. apartments from 3 Thlr. per week), a straggling village, frequented as a sea-bathing place since 1858. Pleasant walk along the beach. No boating here, as there is no landing-place on the W. side of the island. Excursion to the hand-

some village of *Keitum* (where M. Hansen possesses a valuable collection of fossils) on the E. side of the island, and to the *Morsum-Kliff*; to the N. to the lighthouse at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wenningstedt*, commanding an extensive view (fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 M.); 1 M. farther is the *Rothe Kliff*, a range of sandhills; by carr. (in 3 hrs., 3 Thlr. 24 Sgr.), past the *Vogelkoje* (see above) and across pleasant downs, to *List*, a poor village (*inn), at the N. end of the island. The highest of the downs commands a fine panorama. View from the lighthouses on the *Ellenbogen* promontory less extensive. The *Königshafen*, once an excellent harbour for vessels of war, enclosed by the district of *List*, is now filled with sand. — *Hörnum*, the S. extremity of the island, also consists of a succession of bleak downs.

From Husum the railway leads S. to *Friedrichsstadt* and *Tönning*.

Friedrichsstadt (*Holstein. Haus*), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway, is a Dutch looking place with broad streets and brick pavements, intersected by canals. It is a fortified town, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1850.

Tönning (*Hôtel Victoria*) is situated at the influx of the *Eider*, which here forms a good harbour, into the N. Sea. The former fortifications were dismantled by the Danes in 1714.

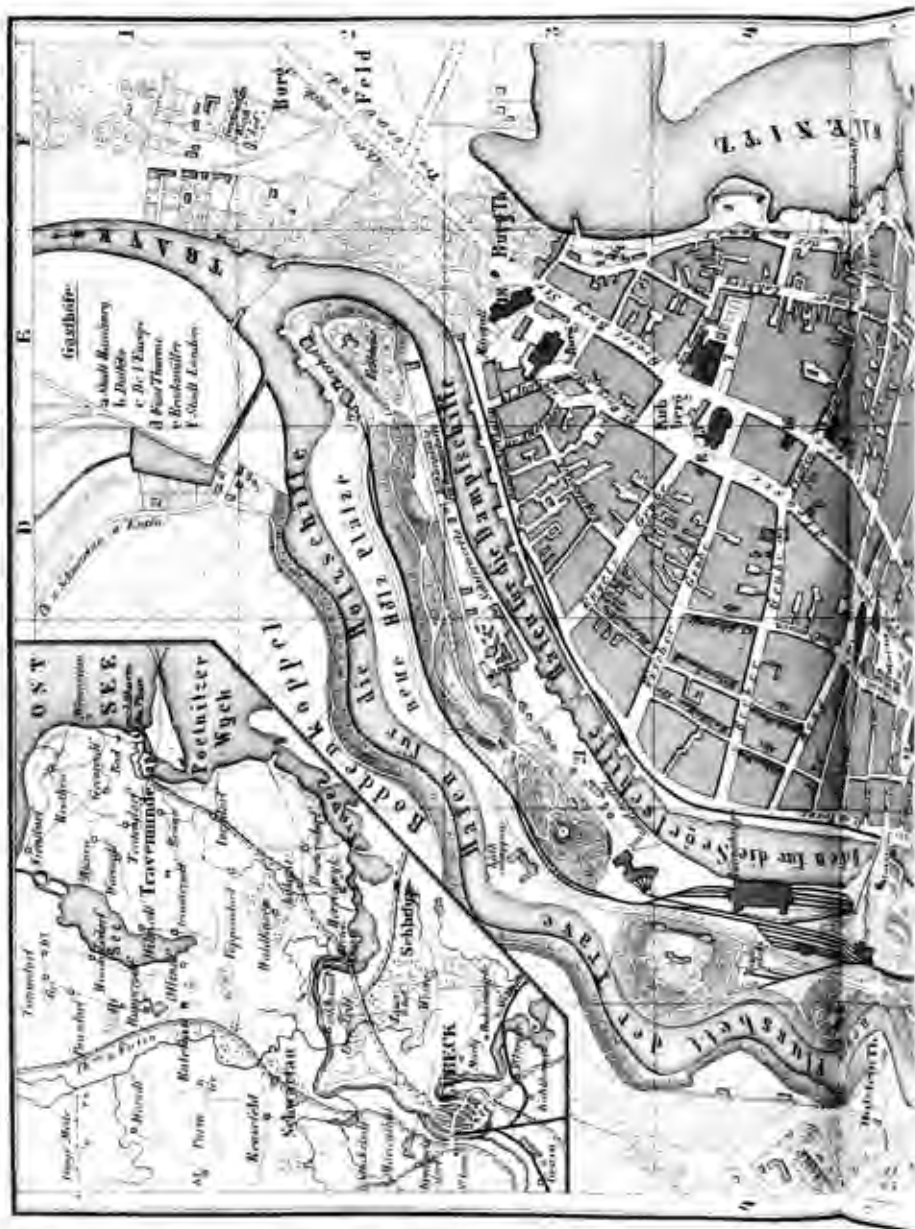
The traveller who wishes to explore the *Ditmarschen* (p. 304) should proceed from *Friedrichsstadt* to *Heide*, *Meldorf* (p. 304), and *Glücksstadt*, a long day's journey in summer. Road very bad in winter.

59. From Hamburg to Lübeck.

Railway in 1 hr. 40 min.; fares 1 Thlr. $20\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Thlr. $7\frac{1}{2}$, $25\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.; return-tickets at one fare and a half, available for one day only.

The journey presents few objects of interest. Stat. *Oldesloe* is a picturesquely situated watering-place with saline baths. Beyond stat. *Reinfeld* the ancient and imposing Lübeck becomes visible. The railway-traveller enters the town by the handsome **Holstenthor*, completed 1477, a good specimen of an ancient structure of this description.

Lübeck (**Stadt Hamburg*; **Düffke's Hôtel*; *Holm's Hôtel*; *Fünf Thürme*; **Brockmüller's Hôtel*; *Stadt London*; *Restaur. Cordes*, *Breite-Str.* — Cab from the stat. to the town 8, per drive 6, per hr. 16/., on the *Trave* (popul. 36,998), the first free Hanseatic town, still partially surrounded by ramparts, has externally preserved many indications of its importance in the middle ages, when the powerful Hanseatic League was conducted hence (1260—1669), and its fleet lay at anchor under the walls. The picturesque towers and pinnacles, the ancient gabled houses, the fortified gates, the Gothic churches, and the venerable *Rathhaus* are reminiscences of that period. The decline of the League began when the bold project of the Burgomaster Jürgen Wullenweber, of establishing a democratic supremacy over the Scandinavian kingdoms, failed (1531—35). From that time the prosperity of the city diminished, and the population gradually dwindled down to one-third of its former extent.





LÜBECK.

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The Hanseatic League, which derives its name from the old Germ. 'Hansa', i. e. association, was a confederation of German towns, especially of those in the North, formed for the purpose of protecting their property against freebooters, and extending their commercial sphere. It was originated in the 13th cent. by an alliance between Lübeck and Hamburg, and gradually increased till it embraced 85 towns, which were divided into four sections, the capitals being Lübeck, Danzig, Brunswick, and Cologne. The principal foreign settlements of the league were at London, Bruges, Bergen, and Nowgorod. So great was its power that the confederation repeatedly and successfully waged war with Denmark, Sweden, etc., but its object was at length defeated by the great revolution occasioned in the commercial world by the discovery of America and India, as well as by the increasing power of the states over which it once held supremacy. The league was finally dissolved by the events of the Thirty Years' War, and the three independent Hanseatic towns of the present day, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, retain nothing in common with the ancient confederation except the name.

The most interesting edifice at Lübeck is the **Ch. of St. Mary* (Pl. 15), open 10—1 o'clock (sacristan, opp. the church, Meng-Str. 4), one of the most admirable specimens of the grave Gothic style peculiar to the shores of the Baltic, constructed of brick. It was completed in 1304. The nave is of unusual height (134 ft.). The spires 430 ft. high.

At the W. Portal is the '*Briefcapelle*' (chapel of letters), so termed from indulgences having once been sold there, a lofty porch supported by two slender monoliths.

L. of the Briefcapelle, opp. the choir, is a font of 1337. Behind it is the chapel of the Bergenfahrer, with the 'Mass of St. Gregory' (in distemper). Then an altar-casket, with representations from the life of the Virgin, and altar-piece with Descent from the Cross and Saints. The Dance of Death, in a closed chapel on the l., is erroneously attributed to Holbein. In the following chapel the *Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted at Rome by F. Overbeck (born at Lübeck 1789). The Sacristy contains good carving from former altars. Farther on, against a pillar on the l., hangs an admirable old picture in three divisions, on the exterior Adam and Eve, on the interior the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to Jan Mostaert. The stained glass behind it was executed by a Florentine in 1436. The Clock at the back of the high altar, dating from 1405, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side, always attracts numerous spectators; beneath it an astronomical dial, repaired in 1860, which gives eclipses of the sun and moon and various other data down to the year 1999. In the chapel behind it is Overbeck's Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted 1824. Among the reliefs beside the clock is the civic device of Lübeck: a black mouse gnawing the roots of a trunk of oak. High altar of 1697, beside it the graceful Gothic sacrament-house of 1479. Some wood-carving and several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent. are also worthy of notice. §.

Near the church, in the market-place, rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 20), completed 1517, a grotesque structure of red and black glazed bricks, with five peculiar pinnacles and gilded vanes. Within its walls the assemblies were held to which 85 German towns, members of the Hanseatic League, despatched their deputies; here the Hanseatic settlements and factories in foreign countries, at Bruges, London, Bergen in Norway, and Nowgorod in Russia, were organized, and here treaties with many powerful kingdoms were concluded. The Hall of the Hansa is now subdivided into smaller apartments, and the old *Rathskeller*, dating

from 1443, has been converted into a modern restaurant (oysters, good wines &c.), of which however the grand vaulting is well preserved. The chimney-piece in the apartment in which nuptial festivities were wont to be celebrated bears the curious inscription: 'Mannich Man lude synghet, wenn man em de Brudt bringet: wiste he wat man em bröchte, dat he veel lever wenen möchte' [many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he would far rather weep]. The 'admiral's table' is said to be made from a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570).

The *Ch. of St. Peter* (Pl. 17; sacristan, Petrikirchhof 307), originally built 1170, was re-erected about 1300 in the simple Gothic style, with double aisles; a few round arches are remnants of the older structure. The monumental brass of the burgomaster Joh. Klingenberg, a work executed in the Netherlands in 1356, deserves notice.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 12; sacristan, Hartengrube 743), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, re-erected 1276, was completed in 1334; towers 416 ft. high. E. Portal of the 13th cent.

Font of 1445. Brazen lamp of the 15th cent. An elegant railing surrounding the pulpit is attributed by tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. In the choir the recumbent bronze figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. High altar of 1696; in front of it the tombstone of Gerold, the first bishop of Lübeck (d. 1163). The archiepiscopal chapel contains sarcophagi of the last archbishops. In the next chapel the monument of the bishops v. Serken and v. Mull, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent. The Greveraden-Capelle contains the finest work of art in Lübeck, an altar-piece bearing the date 1491, and probably rightly attributed to Memling: on the external shutters the Annunciation, in grisaille, on the inner shutters SS. Blasius, Egidius with the deer, John the Baptist, Jerome with the lion; in the interior the history of the Passion in 23 scenes, from the Mt. of Olives to the Ascension; the Crucifixion forms the great central scene.

The now disused **Ch. of St. Catharine* (Pl. 11) possesses an elegant choir supported by columns, which now serves as a receptacle for a valuable collection of curiosities of art. The buildings of the monastery are occupied by a grammar-school (*Gymnasium*) and Library, containing several historical treasures. — A private society, Breite-Strasse 786, also possesses a collection of Lübeck antiquities (adm. Mond., Wed., Frid. 12—1).

The *Hospital Zum Heiligen Geist* (Pl. 7), an admirably conducted charitable institution, dating from the 13th cent., is a graceful structure, and possesses some valuable wood-carving. The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 13) contains several fine pictures, especially in the *Brömsen-Capelle. Opp. the church is the house of the *Schiffergesellschaft*, with handsome façade, interior little altered, an interesting example of the old guild-houses. The house of the *Kaufleute-Compagnie* (Pl. 8), Breitestrasse 800, contains a room with admirable wood-carving (open Thursd. 1—2; at other times adm. by application at Engelsgrube 536).

Newspapers at the *Casino* (Beckergrube 160), to which strangers have free access.

Interesting walk on the *Ramparts*, where the 'Chimborasso', a wooden tower $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat., commands a fine *survey; the harbour also affords a beautiful view. The picturesque *Holsten-thor*, see p. 310.

After the disastrous battle of Jena Blücher retreated to Lübeck with the wreck of the Prussian army, pursued by marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. The Burgthor (interesting brick structure of 1444) was the scene of several fierce conflicts on Nov. 6th, 1806, after which the Prussians were soon dislodged, and the town pillaged during three days.

N. E. of Lübeck (steamer twice daily) lies ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Travemünde* (*Hôtel de Russie*; *Stadt Lübeck*; *Stadt Hamburg*, etc.), a sea-bathing place and formerly the port of Lübeck, as the Trave only admitted vessels drawing 14 ft. The river has however been so deepened that ships of the heaviest tonnage ascend to the town. — Steamboats to *Copenhagen* in 14–15 hrs., in summer 3 times weekly; to *Christiania* in 52 hrs., twice weekly; to *Gothenburg* in 46 hrs., 4 times weekly; to *Stockholm* in 50 hrs., twice weekly; to *St. Petersburg* in 54–60 hrs., once weekly.

From Lübeck to Kiel. Dilig. to Eutin twice daily in 4 hrs., rail. from Eutin to Kiel in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Or an excursion from *Kiel* to Eutin and its environs and back should be undertaken by travellers who do not wish to proceed thence to Lübeck).

Eutin (**Stadt Hamburg*), pleasantly situated on a lake, now belongs with its castle to the Duke of Oldenburg. C. M. v. Weber (d. 1826), the great composer, was born here. The Schlossgarten on the lake affords pleasant walks. — N. of Eutin the picturesque **Kellersee*, which the railway passes; 3 M. farther N., the charming **Ukleisee*, a walk round which occupies 1 hr. — Another delightful spot is **Gremsmühlen* (rail. stat.), a mill (refreshm.) in a very beautiful situation, 3 M. from Eutin, 4 M. from the Ukleisee. Agreeable footpath by the *Dieksee* to *Ploen*, 3 hrs. — N. E. ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) from Eutin rises the *Bungsberg* (570 ft.), highest point in the district. Thence 12 M. to *Lütjenburg* (*Stadt Hamburg*), from which the charmingly situated watering-place of **Hassberg* (not expensive) is 3 M. distant. Thence in 2 hrs. by the *Stöss* farm and the N. bank of the *Selenter See* to *Panker*, seat of the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel. Near it the **Pielsberg* (448 ft.), with the tower of *Hessenstein*, which commands one of the most extensive prospects in N. Germany. — The small sea-port and watering-place *Neustadt* may also be visited from Eutin by rail. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Ploen (*Stadt Hamburg*; *Prinz*), next stat. towards Kiel, is very picturesquely situated between two lakes. Royal Danish château, now a Pruss. military school. — Stat. *Ascheberg*, junction of lines to Neumünster (p. 304) and to Kiel. On the latter, next stat. **Preetz** (*Stadt Hamburg*; *Bracker*); hence $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk to *Rasdorf*, with beautiful park in the valley of the *Schwentine*, which forms the outlet of the Ploener See and the other Holstein lakes; then in 2 hrs. up the valley by *Oppendorf* to the **Rasdorf Paper-mill*, one of the finest points in the Duchy.

Kiel, see p. 304.

60. Copenhagen.

Travellers in N. Germany, whose time permits, should not omit to pay a short visit to the interesting capital of Denmark, which is easily accomplished from Hamburg, Lübeck, Kiel, Flensburg (also from Stralsund, Stettin, and Königsberg). Next to the Danish language itself, a knowledge of German will be found very useful at Copenhagen. English and French are also spoken at the principal hotels and shops. The following words are of

constant recurrence: *Gade*, street; *Vei*, way; *Torv*, market; *Nytorv*, new market; *Gammeltorv*, old market; *Halmtorv*, straw-market; *Kultorv*, coal-market; *Port*, gate; *Bro*, bridge, embankment; *Højbro*, high bridge; *Vester, Nørre, and Øster-Bro*, the W., N. and E. suburbs; *Holm*, island; *Have*, garden; *Havn*, haven; *Kjøbenhavn*, Copenhagen or merchants' haven; *København, King, Dronning*, queen.

Money. Rix-dollars, marks, and skillings are the current coins of Denmark; 1 dol. = 6 m. = 16 sk.; 1 doll. = 2 s. 3 d., 1 m. = 4½ d.; 3½ sk. = 1 d., nearly. Prussian money is favourably received: 1 Thlr. = 8 m.

Hotels: *Angleterre (Pl. c), R. 5, L. 2, D. 5, B 2½ m. in the Kongens Nytorv 34; *H. Royal (Pl. a), opp. the Christiansborg; *Phoenix (R. 6), Bredgade 37, similar charges. — Scandinav. Hotel (Pl. d); Prinz Karl. Store Kongensgade; King of Denmark, Gammelholm 15. — Second cl.: *Kronprindsen (Pl. e); Flensborg; Lauenborg (Pl. g); Stockholm (Pl. f).

Restaurants: *Toldbod Viinhuus, near the quay; Vincent, Kongens Nytorv 21; *Schwalbe, Kongens Nytorv 17; Gravesen, Beckmann, Vimmelskaftet 27 and 31; Ginderup, Vimmelskaftet 38, etc. — **Wine:** Petersen, Store Kongensgade 61; Münster, Kongens Nytorv 23; Lorentzen, Nytorv 5. — *Beer (Øl*, pron. as in the French *seul*): Thors-halle, concert every evening, in the Vesterbrogade; *Baierisk-Ølhalle, Østergade 13; Svanholm, Gammel Kongevei.

Confectioners (Cafés). *A Porta et Co., Kongens Nytorv 17, also restaurant; Grandjean, Strandstræde 3; Gianelli, Schucani, Café Suisse, all in the Kongens Nytorv; Cloetta, Amagerterv 4. 1st floor; A Porta, Nytorv 3.

Cabs (for 2 pers. only) and **Fiacres**: drive within the town 1 m. 8 sk.; to Christianshavn, Tivoli, and the rail. stat. 2 m. (and fee of 4 sk.). — *A Horse-railway* and several *Omnibuses* also traverse the city in different directions.

Omnibus to Frederiksberg, every ¼ hr. from Amagerterv 12, 8 s.; to Nørre- and Østerbro from Amagerterv 8, 8 s.; to Bellevue (Dyrehave) from Kongens-Nytorv 8, 24 s.; to Lingby from Kongens Nytorv 14, 24 s.

Baths. *Seabaths* on the Strandpromenade, N. of the town, at Engelbrecht's and Beck's; on the W. side at Ryssensteen's. — *Warm baths* in the Hôtel du Nord, Kongens Nytorv.

Post-Office, Kjøbmagergade 33. Offices also at the rail. stat. and the custom-house.

Theatre (Pl. 36): closed in summer; acting and ballet particularly good.

***Tivoli** (Pl. 39; adm. 1 m.), a very extensive and interesting locality for amusements of all descriptions (concerts, theatres, panoramas, fireworks etc.). — *Sommerlyst and Alhambra are similar establishments, both in the Frederiksberg Allée.

Steamboats to Helsingør, Helsingborg, and Malmoe 4 times daily. To Flensburg, Kiel, Lübeck, Stettin twice weekly; also to Leith, Hull, etc.

Railway from Copenhagen to Korsør (S. W. coast of Zealand) in 4 hrs., by *Roeskilde* (p. 305), *Ringsted* (Rail. Restaurant, dear), *Sorø*, charmingly situated, and *Slagelse*. From *Korsør* steamboat to Kiel every evening in 6–8 hrs., see p. 305. From *Korsør* to Flensburg on Mond., Wed., and Frid. at 10. 30 a. m., in 9–10 hrs., a pleasant voyage. The steamer crosses the *Great Belt*, passing numerous islands, reaches *Skendborg* in 3 hrs., enters the *Little Belt*, steers round part of the island of Alsén, touches at *Sonderburg*, and finally reaches *Flensburg* about 8 p. m. — From Copenhagen to Hamburg by land via *Korsør*, *Fühnen*, and *Fredericia* in 15 hrs., see p. 308. — From Copenhagen to Helsingør (p. 320) by railway 3 times daily in 2 hrs.; stations *Lingby*, *Hillerød* (*Frederiksborg*), *Fredensborg*. — Railway to *Klampenborg* (Dyrehave) see p. 319; on Sundays every half hour.

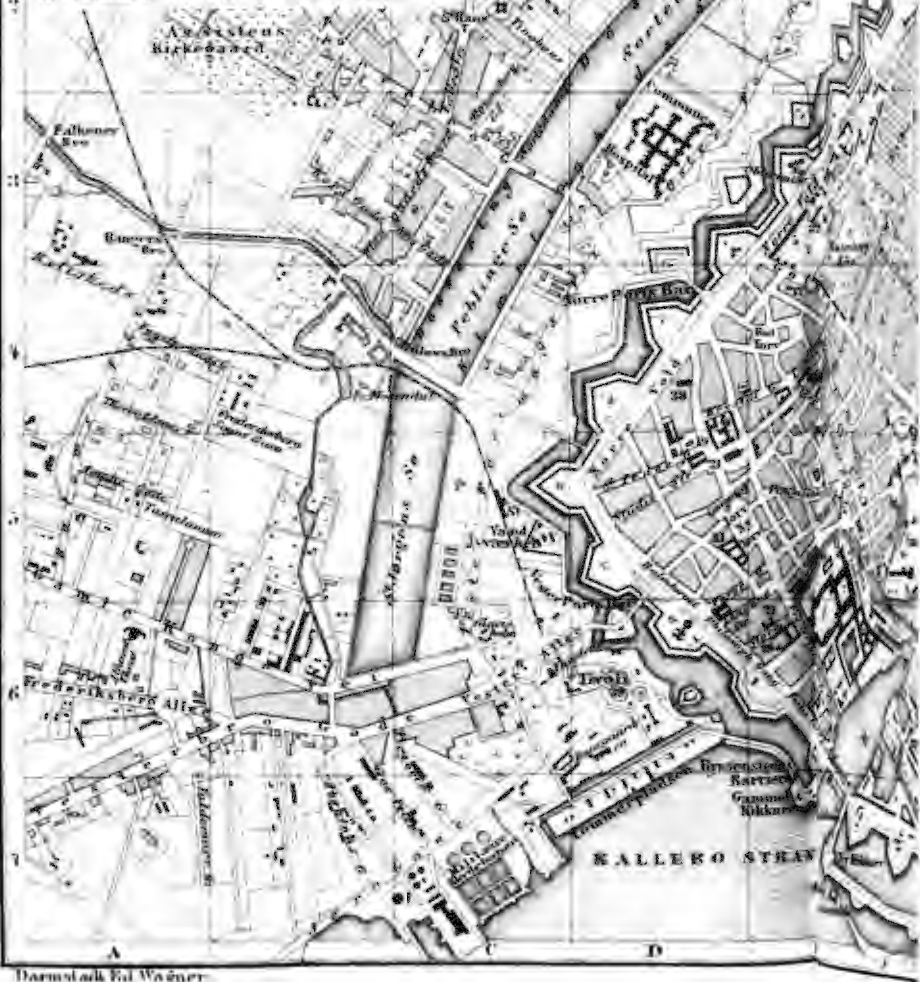
Views very fine from the citadel of Frederikshavn, and from the promenade between the citadel and harbour.

English Church Service by a resident chaplain.

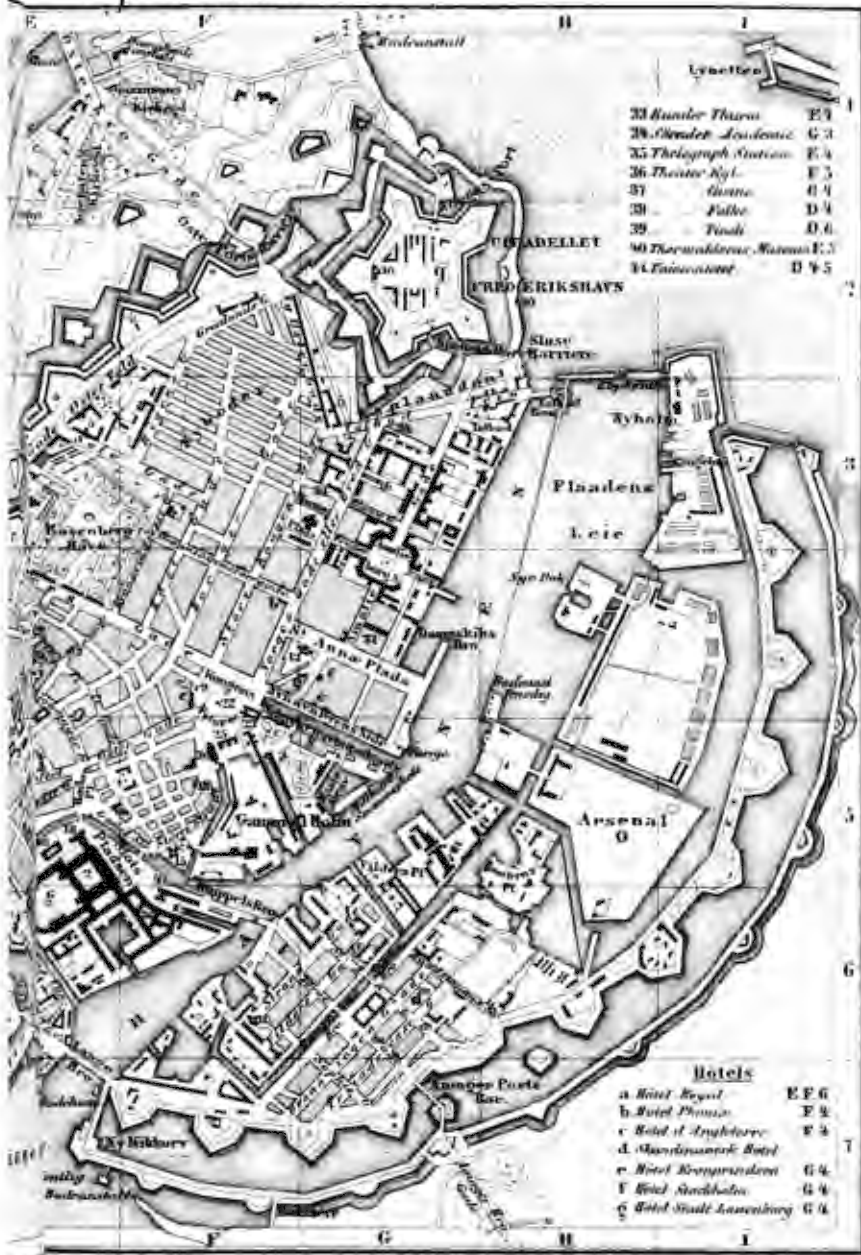
Diary (comp. the 'Erindringsliste' in the *Dagbladet*). hours of adm. frequently changed. Sund. Picture Gall. 12–2, Thorwaldsen's Museum

Copenhagen, Denmark

A	B	C	D
1 Annenbürg	G 3 4	17 French Kirch Kap.	F 5
2 Böhmbisch Hyl	E 5 6	18 Heiliggast K.	E 5
3 Botschick Bane	F 6 5	19 Botschick K.	F 5
4 Burs	F 6	20 Katholisch Kap.	F 6
5 Ganssen	E 3 6 5 3	21 Reformirt K.	G 4
6 Christiansburg	E 5 6	22 St. Peter K.	F 5
7 Karmelit Chur	F 3 4	23 St. Peter K. (Katholik)	D 5
8 Frölich-Kathol	G 6	24 St. Friderich K.	G 6
9 Marienbürg	F 6	25 St. Peter K.	D 5
Kirchen		26 Kapellen-Kirche	F 4
10 St. Nikola	G 2	27 St. Nikolaus-Kirche	F 4
11 Friedrich K. (Katholik)	F 6	28 Landwehr-Kirche	G 3
12 Karmelit K.	G 4	29 St. Nikolaus-Kirche	F 5



Nyöbenhaen?



11-2. Nat. Hist. Museum 11-1. Mon. North. antiquities 5-7, cab. of coins in the Rosenborg 12-2. Tuesd. Pictures 3-7, Thorwaldsen's Museum 11-2. nat. hist. Museum 11-1. engravings 11-2, Cab. of antiquities 12-2. Wednesd. Ethnogr. Museum 5-7, Round tower 12-1, Moltke's picture-gallery 12-2, Arsenal 1-3. Thursd. Northern antiq. 11-1, botan. Garden 8-2. 4-7; nat. hist. Museum 11-1. Frid. Picture gall. 11-1, engravings 11-2, Thorw. Museum 11-12. Saturd. Ethnogr. Museum 11-2, Round tower 12-2, Physiolog. collection 9-11, anatom. collection 9-11, museum of art 12-2.

Copenhagen, capital of the kingdom of Denmark and residence of the king, has a popul. of 170,000 (800 Rom. Cath., 3000 Jews).

Copenhagen suffered severely from two well-known events at the commencement of the present century: the naval battle of April 2nd, 1801, and the bombardment of the city and capture of the fleet by the English, Sept. 2nd-5th. 1807. The occasion of the former was the alliance concluded by Denmark with Sweden and Russia, of the latter the necessity of preventing the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of the French.

As a commercial place (*Kjöbenhavn* = merchants' harbour) it is a town of some importance, visited by upwards of 6000 vessels (of moderate tonnage) annually. Corn and train-oil are the chief articles of commerce; the products of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland are also shipped here. The wharves and warehouses are at *Christianshafen* (on the island of Amager), the E. quarter of the city, separated from the other quarters by the harbour. In this neighbourhood too is the *Royal Dockyard*, which may be visited with the aid of a valet-de-place. The fortifications were carefully maintained until the war of 1864, but are now partially dismantled.

The dull streets leading from the custom-house to the Kongens Nytorv are chiefly inhabited by the nobility, ambassadors, and other persons of high rank. The Amalia street expands into the octagonal Frederiksplads, adorned by an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick V.* (d. 1766), erected by the Asiatic commercial company in 1771. The four buildings which enclose the Plads, termed the *Amalienborg* (Pl. 8), are occupied by King Christian IX., the queen dowager, the crown-prince, and the minister for foreign affairs respectively. In the vicinity is the Rom. Cath. chapel (Pl. 31). In the same street is the *Frederiks-Hospital*, a well conducted establishment. where strangers are received on moderate terms.

The principal market-place is the ***Kongens Nytorv** ('king's new market'), from which 13 streets, comprising the busiest in the town, diverge. The theatre, the military school (*Militär-Høiskole*), the palace of Charlottenborg, the chief guard-house, and the principal hotels are situated here. In the centre rises the *Equestrian Statue of Christian V.* (d. 1699), cast in lead. Adjoining the Charlottenborg is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 3), with palm-houses etc., accessible to the public on Thursdays only, 2-4 and 4-7 o'clock, to professional men daily (entrance from the Nyhavn). The *Nyhavn* ('new haven') bounds the Kongens Nytorv on the E.; from the W. side run the long Gothersgade,

terminating at the ramparts, the *Ostergade*, the *Höibroplads*, the vegetable and fish market etc., with numerous shops.

At the extremity of this W. line of streets lies the *Gammel og Nytorv* ('old and new market'). In the corner to the l. is the *Town-Hall* (Pl. 15), erected in 1815, with a portico; in the tympanum are the words with which the *Jutland Code* of 1240 begins: '*Med Lov skall man Land bygge*' ('with law one shall establish the land').

Turning hence again to the r., the traveller passes a fountain, and soon reaches the ***Fruekirk** ('Church of Our Lady') (Pl. 21), the metropolitan (Prot.) church of the Danish dominions, a simple but impressive structure, replacing one which was destroyed in 1807. Fine view from the tower. (Sacristan *Zweidorff*, *Stuðiestræde* 7; for a party 3 m.)

The sole ornament of the interior consists of the exquisite marble groups designed and partially executed by *Thorwaldsen*. A Risen Christ and Twelve Apostles, over life-size; Kneeling Angel of striking beauty, with shell as a font; over the altar and in the two chapels, reliefs of the Bearing of the Cross, Baptism, and Last Supper; above the alms-basins the Guardian Angel and Charity. Of the apostles, St. Paul, with the sword, was entirely executed by the great master himself; St. John, James, and Matthew are the next in point of excellence. Over the entrance-door the Entry into Jerusalem, a relief in plaster; in the pediment on the exterior John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, in terra cotta, both also by *Thorwaldsen*. All these plastic works form a cycle of Scripture history, commencing with John the Baptist, and terminating with the Risen Saviour.

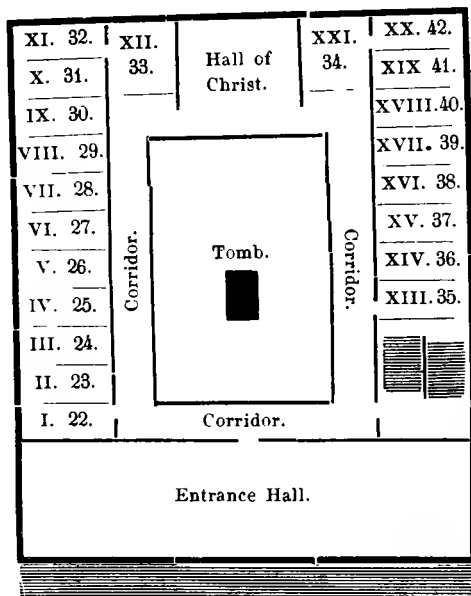
Opp. the church is the **University** (Pl. 41), founded 1479 (burned down 1807), attended by 1000 students, more than half of whom are students of theology. In the vestibule, by the entrance, Apollo and Minerva in marble; above, *frescoes by *Hansen*. Next door is the *University Library* (300,000 vols.) and the new *Nat. Hist. Museum*. The *Royal Library*, adjoining the Christiansborg, contains 450,000 vols.

Between the university and the Fruekirk are monuments to the naturalist *Schouw* (d. 1852) and the organist *Weyse* (d. 1842).

One of the greatest attractions of Copenhagen is the ***Thorwaldsen Museum** (Pl. 40, adm. see p. 314; over the principal entrance is a goddess of victory in a quadriga, in bronze), at the N. W. side of the Christiansborg, a singular looking modern edifice, in a half Egyptian, half Pompeian style, in the centre of which *Thorwaldsen* (d. 1844) is interred. Copenhagen is justly proud of this highly talented sculptor, to whom indeed it is almost exclusively indebted for its importance in the history of art. His works are met with everywhere in his native city, although generally in casts only.

Vestibule: 142—145. Monument for Pius VII., 123. Equest. statue of Poniatowsky, 114—116. Gutenberg, 156. Duke of Leuchtenberg, 503. Alexander's entry into Babylon. Corridor: 55, 56. Caryatides, 119. Dying lion; in the corridor l. John and the Evangelists, r. busts, reliefs and Alexander's procession. Each of the 21 rooms on the Ground Floor contain one of the larger works of *Thorwaldsen*, some in marble, others in casts; 1. 1st Room, Ganymede, 2. Cupid and Psyche, 3. Graces and Cupid, 4. Venus,

5. Jason, 6. Hebe, 7. Mars and Cupid, 8. Hope, 9. Vulcan, 10. Mercury, 11. Countess Ostermann, 12. Poniatowsky. In the Hall of Christ models of the sculptures in the Frue Kirk. Then



I.—XXI. Ground Floor. 22.—42. First Floor.

21st R. Christian IV., 20. Thorwaldsen leaning on Hope, 19. Shepherd Boy, 18. Graces, 17. Adonis, 16. Triumphant Cupid, 15. Prince Wladimir Potocki, 14. Ganymede, 13. Recumbent lion, Byron. — On the staircase to the upper apartments a Hercules. — Upper Floor: 22nd — 34th Rooms. Thorwaldsen's paintings and sketches, with some by other masters; also sculptures; 42. Unfinished works and other pictures, 41. Library, 40. Greek and Etruscan vases, 39. Ancient statues, busts etc., 38. Coins, 37. Antique gems and imitations, 36. Etrus., Greek, and Rom. antiquities. 35. Egypt. antiquities.

By the Museum rises the **Christiansborg** (Pl. 6),

an extensive royal palace, situated on the *Christiansholm*. On the façade four reliefs by Thorwaldsen: Minerva and Prometheus, Hercules and Hebe. Jupiter and Nemesis, Æsculapius and Hygeia; in the niches large bronze figures by Thorwaldsen and Bissen: Wisdom, Strength, Justice, Health. The **Picture Gallery** (*Malerie-Samling*; open Sund. 12—2, Tuesd. 3—7, Frid. 11—3), is entered from the principal portal (staircase on the l., at the very top). Danish catalogue 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, French 3 M.

Towards the palace-yard. 1st Saloon: 20. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar; 65. *Salv. Rosa*, The prophet Jonah. 2nd Saloon: 258. *Jordaens*, Hercules. 3rd Saloon: 456. *Utevael*, St. John preaching to modern soldiers; 382. *Rubens*, Solomon's Judgment. Passing through the 2nd Saloon, the visitor enters a suite of nine rooms looking towards the front of the palace. In the last of the three towards the r., which we shall call Room I.: 306, 307. *Mierevelt*, Man and Wife; 370. *Rembrandt*, Christ at Emmaus; 116. *Bloemart*, Niobe protecting her children from the arrow of Apollo and Diana; 179. *Everdingen*, Waterfall. — Room II.: 419. *Stingeland*, Dutch girl with parrot; 123. *F. Bol*, An angel shows the women the Saviour's tomb; 388. *Ruisdael*, Torrent. — R. III., that by which this suite has been entered: 352. *v. Veen*, allegorical picture, progress of voluptuousness; 81. *P. Aertsen*, Larder; 189. *F. Floris*, Cain and Abel; 251. *Huysum*, Flower-piece. — R. IV.: 366. *Paul Potter*, Cows [at milking time];

473. *G. Victors*, The dying David, and Solomon; 168. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. — R. V.: 311, 312. *Mierevelt*, Man and Wife; 383. *Rubens*, Portrait of the abbot Iselius; 418. *Stingeland*, Family picture; 124, 125. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a lady, Admiral de Ruyter; 167. *Van Dyck*, Mary with the Child and Joseph; 161. *G. Dow*, Urine doctor; 387. *Rubens*, Portrait of an old man. — R. VI.: nothing worthy of note. — R. VII.: 409. *Schaubrück*, Village. — R. VIII., the last of the suite immediately connected with those just enumerated: 19. *Cignani*, Holy Family; 79. *Leonardo da Vinci*, St. Catharine. Beyond the 8th Room a dark corridor is entered, whence in a straight direction the visitor reaches the 9th Room (or to the l. a suite of six other rooms with pictures of the Danish school). — R. IX.: 35, 36. *Giordano Luca*, Cain slays Abel, Adam and Eva mourning over him. Most of the pictures in the other six rooms are modern; in the 2nd. 604. *Köbke*, Coast of Capri by morning light; in the 6th, 564. *Gurlitt*, View of Skanderborg; 565. *Gurlitt*, District in Jutland.

A wing of the Christiansborg contains the *Royal Stables*; on the N. side is the *Palace Church*. The *Arsenal* is open to the public on Wednesdays 1—3 o'clock.

The ***Museum of Northern Antiquities** (Mond. 5—7, Thursd. 11—1) in the Prindsen Palais (Pl. 29), at the back of the palace, on the farther side of the bridge, an extensive and admirably arranged collection, is probably the most important of its kind in the world, especially in illustration of the history of culture in Scandinavia. It consists of two sections, the heathen and the Christian, comprising in all upwards of 20,000 objects. A collection of *American Antiquities* has been added to the museum.

The ***Ethnograph. Museum** (Wed. 5—7, Sat. 12—2) in the same building is also a very valuable and extensive collection, consisting of: 1st. Weapons, clothing, ornaments &c. of nations ignorant of the art of working in metal; 2nd. Similar objects of nations acquainted with metals, but possessing no independent literature; 3rd. Objects of nations who combine both these qualifications. Curiosities from Greenland and E. India are the most numerous.

The *Museum of Art, Cabinet of Antiquities*, and *Collection of Engravings* in the same building are of minor importance.

The **Exchange** (Pl. 4), on the harbour, E. of the palace, is an extensive edifice in the transition style from Gothic to barock, erected 1615. Opp. the entrance a statue of Christian IV. by Thorwaldsen. Shops on the ground-floor.

The royal palace of **Rosenborg** (Pl. 32), at the extremity of the Gothersgade, in some respects resembles the Green Vault at Dresden. It contains a great number of valuable curiosities, jewels, weapons, ivory carving, furniture &c. (6—12 pers. 3 Rdrl., entr. from the Osterwall). E. of the palace is the *Rosenborg-Have*, a pleasant park with cafés etc., to the S. of the *Esplanade*. On the Osterwall, opposite the Rosenborg, rises the new *Observatory*, superseding that formerly established on the summit of the ***Round Tower** (Pl. 33, adm. see p. 315), which pertains to the Trinity Church, and commands an admirable survey of

the city and environs. The tower is ascended by means of a broad and winding causeway of brick.

The remarkable tower (288 ft.) of the **Vor Frelzers Kirk** (Pl. 20) (Church of the Redeemer), erected 1749, also deserves a visit. Sacristan (*Graver*), Dronningensgade 67, 1—4 pers. (6 M.). It is ascended by a winding staircase on the exterior. Magnificent prospect.

The **Church of the Holy Ghost** (Pl. 14) contains a good picture by Müller, an artist of Copenhagen, of Luther at the Diet of Worms. The **Holmenskirk** (Pl. 15), erected at the beginning of the 17th cent., and subsequently restored, situated opposite the Christiansborg, contains the tombs of several Danish naval heroes, Niels Juul (d. 1687), Peter Tordenskjold (d. 1720) etc. In the vicinity is the *Tower of St. Nicholas*, the remains of a large church burned down in 1785. The large new Hospital outside the W. Gate is a well organized establishment.

The palace of ***Frederiksberg**, one of the numerous royal residences in and near Copenhagen, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the former West Gate, where carriages are always to be found. It is situated on an eminence, and commands a *view of the environs from the platform. (An open space outside the W. Gate is adorned with the *Frihedsstøtten*, or 'Column of Liberty', a monument of reddish granite, erected to commemorate the abolition of serfdom in 1778.) — In a beautiful park beyond the palace is the large basin whence Copenhagen is supplied with water. In the vicinity is the *Zoological Garden*. The Frederiksberg avenue with its numerous cafés is a very popular resort, especially on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The **Frederiksborg**, 20 M. N. (rail. in 1 hr.), was burned down in 1859, and its valuable works of art and other curiosities were destroyed. It is now re-erected in the ancient style. The palace-church merits a visit.

The **Fredensborg**, another royal château in the vicinity, was erected to commemorate the peace concluded between Denmark and Sweden in 1720. It is situated on the bank of a lake, on a wooded height to the l. on the route between Hillerød and Helsingør. The park, with its magnificent beech-trees, is adorned with numerous statues; adjoining it is the picturesque lake of *Esrom*.

The most popular resort near Copenhagen is the ***Dyrehave**, or deer-park, 6 M. N. of the town, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, reached by rail. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or by steamer from the Nyhavn. This beautiful forest of oaks and beeches is frequented in summer by the citizens and great numbers of visitors from the surrounding district. Costumes of the peasantry very picturesque. In the neighbourhood are the royal châteaux of *Charlottenslund*,

residence of the Landgrave of Hessen, and *Bernstorff*, autumn-residence of the royal family, and formerly a favourite resort of the Princess of Wales.

Lyngby, with its numerous summer-residences, 7 M. to the N.W. of Copenhagen (railway), is much visited on account of the beauty of its environs (especially *Dronninggaard* on the *Fuur-Sjö*). Royal palace of *Sorgenfri*, with garden, celebrated for its roses.

Roeskilde, a small town $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Copenhagen (rail. in 1 hr.), down to the beginning of the 16th cent. a royal and episcopal residence, possesses a fine old cathedral of the 11th cent., with the burial-vaults of the Danish kings.

A leisure day should be devoted to an excursion to *Helsingör*. Railway see p. 314. Steamboat several times daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 314), skirting the beech-clad coast, and passing a number of pretty villages and country-residences. The steamer touches at *Bellevue*, *Taarbek*, *Skodsborg*, *Vedbek*, passes the Swedihs island of *Hveen* (r.); then *Rungsted*, *Humblebek*, and **Helsingör** (*Hôtel d'Öresund*; *Hôtel du Nord*), a small commercial town (8442 inhab.), where the Sound-dues were levied by the Danes till the abolition in 1857.

The imposing fortress of **Kronborg**, erected 1577—85, is not, without the co-operation of the opposite Swedish battery at *Helsingborg*, sufficient to command the passage of the Sound, as was twice proved by the Engl. fleet at the beginning of the century. The flag-battery commands a charming view of the Sound, the island of *Hveen*, and the long range of Swedish hills (more extensive panorama from the lighthouse). Here the ghost in 'Hamlet' is represented by Shakspeare as having appeared to the sentinels. The *Chapel* contains a carved pulpit, choir-stalls &c.

Marienlyst, formerly a royal château (now bath-establ. and restaurant), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the steamboat-quay, affords a fine view of Sweden and *Helsingör*. A column here without inscription is pointed out as marking Hamlet's grave.

Sweden may easily be visited from this point by those who have a day at command. The *Helsingör* steamboat also conveys passengers to **Helsingborg** (*Hôtel de Munthe*), a small Swedish seaport. An old watch-tower on the height once belonged to a castle of the Hanseatic League. *Ramlösa*, a watering-place with mineral springs, lies $4\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.

The pleasantest excursion from *Helsingborg* is to the **Kullen**, a range of hills about 14 M. to the N. (carr. to Kullagaard, 3 M. from the lighthouse, about 12 Dan. (24 Swed.) dollars). The *Kullen*, which consist of gneiss, granite, and greenstone, extend for about 10 M. from N.W. to S.E., and after an interruption are prolonged in the same direction. Their greatest height is 700 ft., at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the N.W. extremity. The interest of this chain of hills consists in their resemblance to the abrupt and picturesque Norwegian coast-scenery. The lighthouse stands at a height of 200 ft. near the extremity of the promontory. Between *Helsingborg* and the *Kullen* are situated the coal-mines and brick-works of *Höganäs*, with an admirably organized colony of workmen, and schools, church, hospital, etc.

Malmö (*Gustav Adolph*; *Svea Hotel*), an important Swedish seaport

with 20,978 inhab., is reached by steamboat from Copenhagen in 13¹/₄ hr. (from Malmö to Stockholm by rail. in 11¹/₂ day, the night being spent at Jönköping). *Lund*, a town 9 M. to the N. (by rail. in 21–41 min.), possesses a university of some repute, founded in 1666, where the poet Tegnér (d. 1846) was professor. It is also an episcopal see, with a celebrated old cathedral in the Romanesque style. — Steamer from Malmö to Stralsund in Prussia 8–9 hrs., 3 times weekly; fare 12 Swed. dollars.

61. From Hamburg to Berlin.

Railway in 7–10 hrs.; fares by express 25 Marks, 17 M. 8 *ſ.*; ordinary 18 M. 12, 14 M. 3, 10 M. 7 *ſ.*

Custom-house formalities at the Hamburg station. Stat. **Bergedorf**, where the peasant-women wear a peculiar and picturesque costume, belongs to Hamburg and Lübeck in common. *Reinbeck* and *Friedrichsruh*, in the Sachsenwald, are very favourite resorts of the Hamburgers. At stat. *Büchen* a line to Lübeck diverges. Stat. *Hagenow* is junction for Schwerin and Rostock (R. 62).

Stat. **Ludwigslust** (*Hôtel de Weimar*) is a residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The château contains some good Dutch pictures and a collection of Slavonic antiquities. About 5 M. N., at *Wöbbelin* on the road to Schwerin, is the grave of *Theodore Körner* (d. 1813).

At stat. *Wittenberge* (*Rail. Restaurant) on the Elbe, the Magdeburg line (p. 386) diverges. Stat. *Wilsnack* possesses the most ancient church in this district. At *Neustadt* (r. the extensive building of the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm' stud) the *Dosse* is crossed. Stat. *Friesack* is 9¹/₂ M. from *Fehrbellin* (E.), where the Great Elector of Brandenburg with 5000 cavalry defeated 11,000 Swedes, 1675.

At stat. **Spandau** (*Adler*), a strong fortress, the *Havel* is crossed, near its union with the Spree. The Ch. of St. Nicholas, a fine edifice of the 16th cent., contains some remarkable monuments and a very ancient metallic font. Near the park of *Charlottenburg* the line crosses the Spree.

Berlin, see p. 229.

62. From Hamburg to Stettin by Schwerin and Strasburg.

Railway in 11³/₄ hrs.; fares 10 Thlr. 16¹/₂, 7 Thlr. 20, 5 Thlr. 18 Sgr. — The Mecklenburg 'schilling' is worth ³/₄ d.; 48 sch. = 1 Pruss. Thlr.

From Hamburg to Hagenow see above. The Mecklenburg line begins here. Stat. *Zachun*.

Schwerin (**Hôtel du Nord*; **Stern's Hôtel*, both of the first class; *Eisenbahnhôtel*, **Louisenhof*, both at the station, R. 20, D. 20 sch. — Restaurants of *Cohen*, Königstrasse, and *Fröhleke*, Salzstrasse. *Cabs* 8 sch. per drive), with 25,053 inhab., capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is a handsome modern

town, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad).

The **Cathedral*, a fine edifice in the Baltic Goth. style, completed in 1430 (choir dates from 1357), has recently been re-tored.

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*' at the back of the high altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained glass windows, representing the Ascension, with seven figures of apostles and evangelists, were designed by Cornelius. *Altar-piece*, executed under the directions of Cornelius. By one of the S. pillars is an *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helene (d. 1524), executed in bronze by the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. The four remarkable monumental Brasses, 15 ft. in height, date from 1473. The N. aisle contains a *Monument* of Duke Christopher (d. 1595).

The grand-ducal *Picture Gallery* (Alexandrin-Str., 1025), containing about 800 pictures, is open daily 11—12 o'clock, Tues. and Sat. excepted; engravings and sculptures in the same building, accessible on Sund. only, 12—2 o'clock.

1st Room: *Mantegna*, Christ triumphant; *Ferrari*, Christ bearing his Cross; *Murillo*, Blind and lame persons. — 2nd R.: *Fr. Floris*, Jan of Leyden and his wife; *Cranach*, Judith; *Holbein*, Two portraits; *Teniers*, Portrait of himself; *Mierevelt*, Two portraits; *Ravenstein*, Portrait of the wife of Grotius. — 3rd R.: *Rembrandt*, Saul and David, Prophet Zacharias; *Lievens*, Portrait of an old man; *Van Dyck*, Catharine de Medicis, the "two daughters of the painter; **Potter*, Two cows; **Dow*, Dentist. — 4th R.: *Bol*, Old man; *Terburg*, Lady reading a letter. — 5th R.: nothing of special interest. — 6th R.: **Hamilton*, Dead fox. — 7th and 8th R.: Thirty-eight animal-pieces by *Oudry*, a French painter (d. 1755); **wolf* in the trap, the best. — 9th R.: Eight portraits by *Denner*. — 10th R.: modern pictures. *Pommerenke*, Wounded Prussian bandaged by his betrothed; *Begas*, Girl on the mountain; *Rabe*, Generals of Frederick the Great disturbed in the midst of a carousal.

The *Antiquarium* (Amts-Str., 167) contains an admirably arranged collection of the Mecklenburg archæological society.

The grand-ducal **Palace*, erected in 1845—57 on an island in the Lake of Schwerin, is an imposing structure, occupying the site of an old palace founded in the 12th cent. and restored by Wallenstein in 1629 (adm. 10 Sgr.). The adjoining **Grounds* afford pleasant promenades. The *Esplanade* at the back of the palace garden is embellished with an obelisk in granite to the memory of Mecklenburg soldiers who fell in the revolution of 1848.

Between the palace and the theatre rises a *Bronze Statue* to Paul Friedrich, erected in 1849. The insignificant house at the corner is the residence of the dowager Grand-Duchess (a Prussian princess).

The *Arsenal*, on the way from the station to the old town, is a handsome modern building. The new ducal **Stables* are worthy of inspection. The *Artillery Barracks* on the Ostdorfer See, and the small Goth. **Church of St. Paul* are also fine edifices.

At Schwerin the railway quits the lake, which it again reaches at *Kleinen*.

Branch-line hence (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to *Wismar* (*Stadt Hamburg*), a Mecklenburg town with 13,130 inhab., and an excellent harbour. It possesses three

fine churches; that of St. Mary dates from 1339. The *Fürstenhof*, formerly a ducal palace, is now the seat of the municipal authorities. — **Boltenhagen** (*Grossherzog v. Mecklenburg; Hôtel Wichmann*), a village between Wismar and Travemünde, is much frequented as a sea-bathing place (board and lodging from 8 Thlr. per week).

The next stations beyond Kleinen are *Blankenberg* and *Bützow* (*Erbgrossherzog*), the latter a town of some importance (near it the large penitentiary of *Dreibergen*).

From Bützow to Rostock by railway in 50 min., viâ stat. *Schwan*, first on the r., afterwards on the l. bank of the *Warnow*.

Rostock (**Hôtel de Russie; Sonne; *Stadt Hamburg*; restaurants of *Friedmann, Friedrich Franz Str., and Ahrens, Hopfenmarkt; Tivoli*, a place of popular resort, with summer-theatre; *fiacre* 8 sch. per drive), on the *Warnow*, with 28,860 inhab., is the most important place in the Duchy, possessing the most considerable commercial fleet on the Baltic. The astronomer Kepler once taught at the University here (founded 1419; 120 stud.), having been appointed professor by Wallenstein during his brief supremacy in 1629. The *Marienkirche*, a fine edifice of the 13th cent., as well as many antiquated houses, recall to the traveller the similar structures at Lübeck. A stone in the church marks the spot where the learned Grotius, who died here in 1645 on his way as Swedish ambassador to the French Court, was buried; his body was afterwards removed to Delft in Holland. The lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (420 ft.) serves as a landmark to mariners. The *Blücherplatz* is adorned with a bronze statue of Blücher, who was born in the *Altbettelmönch-Strasse*.

(*Gebhard Lebrecht v. Blücher*, born 1742 at Rostock, first entered the Swedish, then the Prussian military service. When captain of cavalry in 1772 he applied for and obtained his discharge (in the characteristic words of Fred. the Great: 'Der Rittmeister v. Blücher soll sich zum Teufel scheeren', i. e. may betake himself to . . . etc.), in consequence of a delay in his promotion. After Frederick's death he re-entered the service as major in 1787, distinguished himself against the French in 1793, and in 1806 became general of the advanced guard of the army. After the disastrous battle of Jena he retreated to Lübeck, where after a determined resistance he was at length compelled to capitulate. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army (40,000 Prussians and Russians), defeated the French at the *Katzbach* (p. 341), and paved the way for the victory of Leipzig by the battle of *Möckern*, Oct. 16th and 18th. On New Year's Day, 1814, he crossed the Rhine at *Caub*, defeated Napoleon on Feb. 1st at *La Rothière*, and on March 31st took the *Montmartre* at Paris by storm. At Paris Blücher was created marshal and Prince of *Wahlstadt* by the King of Prussia, and afterwards accompanied him to England, where among other marks of distinction the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. After Napoleon's return in 1815 Blücher commanded the Prussian army of 115,000 men, and was repulsed by the French at *Ligny* on June 16th. He succeeded, however, in rallying his army with wonderful rapidity, and on the memorable 18th, arriving on the field of *Waterloo* at 4. 30 p. m., decided the victory. On the termination of the war Blücher retired to his estates in Silesia, where he died Sept. 12th, 1819.]

Warnemünde on the Baltic, 9 M. N. of Rostock, is a busy sea-port (700 vessels annually) and sea-bathing place (4000 visitors). Steamboat thither several times daily.

Dobberan (*Logierhaus; Lindenhof*), 7 M. W. of Rostock, was a very fashionable watering-place under the last duke. The palace with park and the Goth. church are the principal buildings. The bathing-place is at the *Heilgendam*, 2 M. distant, delightfully situated.

The Mecklenburg line ('*Friedrich-Franz Railway*') proceeds from Bützow E. to *Güstrow* (*Erbprinz*), a busy town with 10,931 inhab., and the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Mecklenburg-

Güstrow, whose palace is now employed as a work-house. The old Goth. cathedral is worthy of inspection. Then past stat. *Lalendorf* and *Teterow* to **Malchin** (5000 inhab.), with a fine church of the 14th cent., situated between the lakes of *Cummerow* and *Malchin*. The picturesque environs of the latter are sometimes termed the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland'.

Stat. **Neubrandenburg**, the next place of importance, a manufacturing town with 6912 inhab., in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, possessing four recently restored Gothic *gateways, is situated at the N. extremity of the *Tollenser See*, a lake $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length (on the bank of which lies the ducal château of *Belvedere*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, commanding a pleasing view). Wool is here the staple commodity.

Diligence 3 times daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to **Neu-Strelitz** (*British Hotel*; *Stadt Hamburg*), the capital of the grand-duchy, pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the *Zierker See*. The handsome palace is surrounded with well-kept grounds. The market-place is adorned with a statue of the Grand Duke George (d. 1860), in bronze.

Next stations *Oertzenhof*, *Strasburg* (first Pruss. stat.), *Blumenhagen*, *Pasewalk* (p. 226), *Löcknitz*, *Grambow*, **Stettin** (see below).

63. From Berlin to Stettin.

Railway, express in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fares 4 Thlr. 15, 3 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; ord. trains in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 4, 3, 2 Thlr.

Neustadt-Eberswalde (*Rail. Restaurant), the first important station, on the *Finow Canal*, is the seat of the Prussian Foresters' Academy.

Branch line (in 40 min.; 17, 13, 8 Sgr.) by stat. *Falkenberg* to **Freyenwalde** (*König von Preussen*; *Adler*), a small watering-place, situated in the most beautiful part of the Province of Brandenburg. Fine views of the valley of the Oder from the heights. Interesting excursions to the *Baa See*, *Alaunwerk*, *Köthen*, and *Falkenberg*.

Beyond *Neustadt* the *Finow Canal* is crossed. To the r. the picturesquely situated old monastery of *Chorin*, now employed as a farm, soon becomes visible. Near *Angermünde*, an ancient town with a lofty church, the line skirts the *Paarsteiner See*. The line to *Stralsund* diverges here.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and intersects extensive and well-cultivated fields of beet, from which sugar is largely manufactured. As *Stettin* is approached, views of the expansive *Damm'sche See* are occasionally obtained to the r.

Stettin. *Hôtel de Prusse, R. 20, B. $7\frac{1}{2}$, D. $17\frac{1}{2}$, L. 5, A. 6 Sgr.; *Hôtel du Nord; *Trois Couronnes; Petersburg; Blücher; *Deutsches Haus. — Restaurant below the Hôtel de Prusse. Good wines at the Ostender Keller, in the Grosse Domstrasse; Rhine wines at Herbing's, Reifschlägerstrasse 18, 19. Bavarian Beer at Arndt's, Breitestrasse 39; Rathhauskeller, etc. Fine *view from the Wallbrauerei near the station. — Baths: Moritz's on the r. bank of the Oder; also at the military Swimming-school. — Cabs 1—2 pers. 5, 3—4 pers. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.

Stettin, a fortress of the first class and capital of the Pro-

vince of Pomerania, with a popul. of 73,714 and a garrison of 5749, is a commercial town of great importance, situated on the l. bank of the *Oder*, and connected with the suburb of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') by four bridges.

The *Quay*, extending from the station to the steamboat-pier, presents an animated scene, the water being sufficiently deep (16 ft.) for vessels of considerable size. Stettin possesses 200 sea-going craft; the chief exports are corn, wood, spirit, and zinc; imports dyes, train-oil, and colonial wares. Value of the former about 8,400,000 *l.* annually, of the latter 4,600,000 *l.* Average number of vessels trading with this port 2000. — By the Westphalian peace (1648) Stettin was adjudged to Sweden, by that of Stockholm (1740) to Prussia.

The town contains little to interest the traveller. The most attractive quarter is the *Neustadt*, where the *Friedrich Wilhelms-Schule* contains a small collection of modern pictures (open Wed. 12—2, at other times fee 5 Sgr.). The old *Castle*, erected in 1575, once the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, the last of whom died in 1673, is now occupied by courts of judicature and government-office. The church contains the burial-vault of the former dukes. The whimsical face of the clock in the tower of the S. wing turns its eyes at each stroke of the pendulum. The number in the mouth is the day of the month. The tower commands the finest view of the town and environs.

The *Town Hall* contains a collection of Russian medals dating from the time of Catharine II. (1729) and Maria Feodorowna (1759), consort of the Emp. Paul, both of whom were born at Stettin. Their fathers (Princes of Anhalt and of Würtemberg respectively) were Prussian governors of the town. The new *Exchange* (open 12¹/₂—2) is opposite to the town-hall.

The *Königsplatz* is adorned with a fine marble *Statue of Frederick the Great* by Schadow, erected in 1793. In front of the new *Theatre*, also situated in this Platz, stands the marble *Statue of Frederick William III.* by Drake. The Königs and Berliner Thor, adorned with warlike emblems, erected under Frederick William I., are among the finest fortification-gates in Germany.

The *Church of St. James*, situated on an eminence in the centre of the town, is an important-looking structure. The oldest portion dates from the 13th cent.; the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677, during which the upper part of the tower was destroyed. The interior exhibits the degraded taste of the last century. The altar-piece, a *Descent from the Cross* by Lengerich, alone deserves mention. — *SS. Peter and Paul*, the most ancient Christian church of Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816. The modern stained glass was presented by the last and the present king.

The *Logengarten*, 1 M. beyond the Königsthör, a fashionable promenade in the afternoon, commands a pleasant view.

Steamboats to Swinemünde, see below; to Copenhagen, once weekly in 21—22 hrs.; to Königsberg, Memel, and St. Petersburg twice weekly in 3 days; to Leith, Hull, and London several times per month in 3—4 days.

From Stettin to Swinemünde steamboat daily except Sundays in 4 hrs. (fares 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr., 1 Thlr.), pleasant trip on the animated *Oder* and the *Grosse Haff*. As soon as the boat has quitted the shore, *Frauentdorf*, a place of popular resort, is visible among the trees on the L. The boat next passes the *Damm'sche See*, enters the broader *Papenwasser*, and then the *Grosse Haff*, 2 hrs. from Stettin. From this extensive basin, 75 M. in circumference, the *Oder* empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, *Swine*, and *Dievenow*. Two large islands are thus formed, *Usedom* with the town of Swinemünde, where Gustavus Adolphus landed in 1630 with an army of 17,000 men, and *Wollin* with the town of that name, visible from the steamer. On the latter is the watering-place *Misdroy* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Herzberg*), picturesquely situated and possessing well organized bathing-arrangements. The steamer now enters the *Swine*; r. the *Lebbiner Sandberge* with their wooded slopes.

Swinemünde (**Drei Kronen*; *Hôtel de Prusse*), with 6970 inhab., a modern place, is the fortified harbour of Stettin, where the larger vessels lie, and also a watering-place, with a number of well built edifices. The bathing place, 1 M. N. W. of the town, is reached by shaded walks. The **Lighthouse* (204 ft.) commands a fine prospect (permission from the commandant necessary).

Heringsdorf (*Ruskow's Hôtel*), 3 M. N. W., another watering-place, is pleasantly situated in the midst of beech-plantations. The water here is purer, and the situation more retired than at Swinemünde. The road to it leads through the fishing-village of *Ahlbeck* (herrings and sturgeon caught here). — Beautiful view from the *Streckelberg*, 1½ hr. N. W. of Heringsdorf. (**Karstädt's inn* at *Koserow*, near the *Streckelberg*).

Vineta, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wend settlers on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the *Streckelberg*, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. The imaginative may still distinguish its vast towers and palaces far beneath the surface of the water.

64. From Berlin to Stralsund. Rügen.

By Railway, express in 5¾, ord. trains in 7 hrs.; fares 6 Thlr. 16, 4 Thlr. 27, 3 Thlr. 8 Sgr.

The route is the same as the preceding as far as *Angermünde*.

Prenzlau (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Deutsches Haus*), on the Ucker, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 14,931 inhab., lies at the N. extremity of the *Uckersee*, a lake 2¼ M. in length and of nearly equal breadth. The Gothic Church of *St. Mary*, dating from 1340, and regarded as the finest structure in this district, possesses a good altar-piece by Rhode. Handsome town-gate.

Pasewalk (**Stuthmann's Hotel*) is the junction of the lines to *Stettin* and to *Schwerin* (see above).

Anclam (**Traube*; *Böhmer*), with 11,504 inhab., lies on the *Peene*, which is here navigable for small sea-vessels, and was formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden. It contains several picturesque old houses. The tower of the *Steinthor* is especially

worthy of inspection. The *Hohe Stein*, 2 M. from the gate, is one of the ancient watch-towers which were erected to protect the town against the Counts of Schwerin.

Züssow is the junction for *Wolgast*, a busy commercial town on the *Peene*, and seat of the ancient Dukes of Pomerania.

Greifswald (Deutsches Haus), with a university founded in 1456 (300 students, and 17,380 inhab.), possesses several picturesque gabled houses, especially in the market. The *Monument* in the *Universitätsplatz* commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the university. — In the vicinity are salt-works of considerable extent. Greifswald is connected by means of the small river *Rick* or *Hylde* with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant. Near the influx of the river are situated the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Eldena*, destroyed by the Swedes, and the buildings of an agricultural educational establishment of the same name. — Steamboat in summer daily (except Sundays) in 2 hrs. to Lauterbach (Putbus, p. 329); fare 30, 20 Sgr.

Stat. *Miltzow*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. of Stahlbrode and the Glewitz Ferry (p. 329). The line then traverses a flat agricultural district, and soon reaches

Stralsund (*Goldner Löwe*; **Hôtel de Brandebourg*; *Hôtel du Nord*; *Menkow*), with 27,593 inhab., founded in 1209, and in the 14th cent. one of the most important towns of the Hanseatic League. In 1648 it was adjudged to Sweden by the Peace of Westphalia, since 1815 it has been Prussian. A few traces of Swedish customs are still perceptible.

Stralsund is entirely surrounded by water and connected by means of three bridges with the mainland. A stone built into the wall near the Frankenthor bears the inscription: '*Sveriges konung Carl den XII. hade här sit wanliga nattläger da Stralsund belägrades af 3 kunningar från den 19. Octob. til den 22. Dec. 1715*, [Sweden's king Charles XII. had here (i. e. on this stone!) his usual night-quarters when Stralsund was besieged by three kings (Prussia, Poland, Denmark)].

The *Strela-Sund*, a strait $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, separates Stralsund from the island of Rügen, to which steamboats cross every hour (in 10 min.). The fortified island of *Dänholm*, about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in diameter, rising about 330 yds. from the *Reiferbahn* on the Frankendamm, contains the Prussian marine-depôt, with harbour for 20 gunboats, magazines, laboratory, barracks, &c.

The churches of *St. Nicholas* of the 13th and *St. Mary* of the 14th cent. are interesting to architects, but destitute of good monuments and pictures. The tower of the latter affords a fine *view of the picture-quely situated Stralsund, a large portion of the island of Rügen and of the Duchy of Mecklenburg.

The handsome *Town Hall* was erected in 1316, and extended

in the 18th cent. The *Monastery of St. John* (poor-house), founded at the commencement of the 13th cent., resembles the Beguinages of Belgium.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, Major *Ferdinand v. Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort was however premature and met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fahrstrasse (opposite the house A. No. 67). His head was preserved in spirit at Leyden till 1837, when it was finally interred at Brunswick. His body reposes in the *Kneiper Cemetery*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate or that name. The grave, in the N. E. angle, was originally marked by a simple iron slab without name, bearing the inscription, partly from Virgil (*Æn.* II. 557):

Magna voluisse magnum.

Occubuit fato: 'jacet ingens litore truncus,

Avolsumque caput: tamen haud sine nomine corpus.'

A handsome monument has since been erected to the memory of the intrepid soldier.

Wallenstein's victorious career was checked at Stralsund, which he had sworn to take 'although it were fastened by chains to heaven.' The realisation of his vow was, however, effectually frustrated by the gallant defence of the townspeople, aided by the naval forces of the Swedes and Danes. After a loss of 12,000 men he was compelled to raise the siege (1628) and retreat.

Steamer to Malmoe in Sweden 3 times weekly in 8—9 hrs., thence railway via *Jönköping* and *Falköping* to *Stockholm* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ day.

Rügen.

Excursion of two days (comprising all the finest points): From *Stralsund* by steamboat (see below) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Polchow* (see below), thence on foot (or by carr., which must be ordered the day before) by a rough cart-road (the last 2 M. through beautiful wood) to (8 M.) *Stubbenkammer*, where the night is spent. On the following morning (after a glimpse at the *Herthasce*) on foot to (5 M.) *Sassnitz* (p. 330), or by sailing-boat; thence on foot to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mucran* (poor inn), and across the *Schmale Heide* to *Binz* and the *Jagdschloss* (9 M. from Mucran) (or in fine weater by boat from *Sassnitz* to *Binz*). On the way from *Binz* to the *Jagdschloss*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the former stands an incorrect sign-post, where the pedestrian should proceed in a straight direction up the hill, and not turn to the r. From the *Jagdschloss* to *Putbus* 6 M.; then by steamboat to *Greifswald* (p. 327); or from *Putbus* through the woods to (6 M.) *Bergen*, and thence to (14 M.) *Stralsund*. — The environs of *Stubbenkammer* and the walk thence to *Sassnitz* are strikingly beautiful, and can be explored by pedestrians only. All the other parts of the tour may be accomplished by carr., or partly by sailing-boat. Most of the roads on the island are very bad.

Three days: The traveller should proceed on the previous day to *Bergen* (ascent of the Rugard), which is assumed as the starting-point. 1. By *Patzig*, *Tribbewitz*, and *Neuenkirchen* (ascent of the *Hochhilgord*) to *Vieregge* in 5 hrs., ferry to *Cammin*, and in 4 hrs. to *Arcona* (or by boat from *Neuenkirchen* (1 Thr.) across the *Breeger Bodden* to *Breege*, and thence a walk of 3 hrs. to *Arcona*). Quarters for the night in the lighthouse. — 2. Sailing-boat (3 Thr.) across the *Tromper Wick* in 3—4 hrs. to *Stubbenkammer*; *Herthahain* and *Herthasce* in the afternoon. — 3. Either the short voyage mentioned above, or entirely on foot to *Mucran* in 3 hrs., thence by *Binz* and the *Jagdschloss* to *Putbus* in 6 hrs.; or from *Stubbenkammer* in 2

THE ISLAND OF
RÜGEN

1 : 200 000

English Miles



hrs. to *Sagard*, by carr. (3 Thlr.) to the Jagdschloss (a walk of 5 hrs.) and finally on foot in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Putbus.

The following is another route of three days: From *Stralsund* (*Alte-fähre*) by carr. to the *Jagdschloss* and *Stubbenkammer* (where the carr. is dismissed), or only as far as *Sassnitz* and thence on foot to *Stubbenkammer* through the beautiful wood. Night at *Stubbenkammer*, whence the sunset and sunrise may be witnessed, then a visit to *Herthahain* and *Herthasee*; in the forenoon on foot to *Lohme*; thence by sailing-boat (2–3 Thlr.) across the *Tromper Wieck* to *Vitte* at the foot of *Arcona*; night at the light-house (good accommodation), very extensive view from the platform. Those about to return to *Stralsund* should start at 5 a. m. for *Breege* (on the *Breeger Bodden*); thence by steamboat to *Stralsund* (arr. betw. 10 and 11 a. m.); or the traveller may cross the *Breeger Bodden* by boat to *Vieregge* and proceed thence by carr. by *Tribbewitz* and *Putzig* to *Bergen* and *Putbus*.

Carriages (two-horse about 4 Thlr. a day) at Putbus, Bergen, Alte Fähr, Polchow (if ordered previously). Drive from Putbus to the Jagdschloss $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., thence to *Stubbenkammer* $4\frac{1}{2}$, *Stubbenkammer* to *Arcona* $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from the *Alte Fähr* to *Bergen* 2 hrs., from Putbus to *Bergen* $1\frac{1}{4}$, from *Bergen* to *Sagard* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Sagard* to *Stubbenkammer* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Steamboats. From *Greifswald* to *Putbus* see p. 327. — From *Stralsund* daily, except *Sund*. about noon (hour varies according to season), to *Schaprode*, the *Wittower Ferry* (p. 332), *Vieregge* (p. 332), *Breege* (for *Arcona*, p. 332), *Polchow* (for *Stubbenkammer*, see above), and *Ralswiek* (3 M. from *Bergen*), in $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs.; returning to *Stralsund* at 7 or 8 a. m.

Ferries. Steamboat between *Stralsund* and the *Alte Fähr* in 10 min.; sailing-boat between *Stahlbrode* ($4\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of *Miltzow*, p. 327), and *Glewitz* in 30–40 min. (10 Sgr., carr. 20 Sgr.); between *Greifswald* and *Lauterbach* (Putbus) see p. 327.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (440 sq. M.) is separated from the mainland on the S. by a strait, which at the narrowest part is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. From 1648 to 1813 it belonged to Sweden, and has since been ceded to Prussia. Odoacer and the barbarian hordes who overthrew the Roman empire in 476 are said to have been natives of Rügen and the vicinity. Here, too, the old Saxon goddess *Hertha* was worshipped in ancient times. These associations, as well as the natural features of the island, part of which is beautifully clothed with beech forests and indented by picturesque bays, attract numerous visitors, through at present scenes more readily accessible by railway are often preferred. *Stubbenkammer*, however, is a most beautiful point, which will always amply repay the traveller.

Putbus (**Fürstenhof*; **Bellevue*; **Hôtel du Nord*; charges in all R. 20, L. 6, A. 5, B. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.; *Adler*, unpretending) is a handsome modern watering-place, founded by the proprietor, the Prince of Putbus, in 1810. An obelisk commemorates the foundation of Putbus by Prince *Malte* (d. 1854) in 1810. The *Palace* of the prince, burned down in 1865, is almost entirely rebuilt. In front of it rises a **Statue* to the late prince, by *Drake*. The park, with its beautiful walks, contains the handsome mausoleum of the princely family. The bathing-places are $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant (after $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. the road to the l. must be followed), near *Lauterbach* (**Victoria Hôtel*). Omnibus thither 5–6 times daily (3 Sgr.). The beautiful island of *Vilm* (boat 10–15 Sgr.), with its magnificent oaks and beeches, should be visited.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S. of Putbus, is a *Monument* to the 'Great Elector', erected on the spot where he landed in 1678 with an army for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes. — At *Gross-Stresow*, 3 M. to the E. of Putbus, there is a monument to Fred. William I. of Prussia. *Vilmnitz*, halfway to Stresow, possesses the oldest church in Rügen, a handsome edifice, containing tombs of the princes and old sculpturing in stone.

The **Jagdschloss**, situated in the *Granitz* (a park well stocked with deer), about 6 M. to the E. of Putbus, contains several good modern pictures by *Kolbe* and *Eibel*, and a collection of Rügen antiquities. The platform, to which an iron staircase ascends, commands a fine *view (fee 7½ Sgr., for a party 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr.). The forester keeps a small inn (R. 10, B. 6 Sgr.). The *Kieköwer*, a promontory 1½ M. to the E., affords a more limited view. The rugged peninsula of **Mönchgut** may be visited from Putbus by boat; view from the **Grosse Pehrd*, the E. extremity of the peninsula, 7 M. from the Jagdschloss; also from the Bakenberg in *Gross-Zicker*, whence the curious indentations of Mönchgut are best observed, and from *Thiessow* on the S. extremity.

From the Jagdschloss a road descends to the N. (r.) to (1¼ M.) *Binz*; to the r., on the coast of the *Prorer Wieck*, lies *Aalbeck*, a small sea-bathing place (whence in fine weather a boat had better be taken to Sassnitz, 3 Thlr.). The road next passes the picturesque *Schmachter See*, bounded on the W. side by wooded hills, and pursues a N. direction along the *Schmale Heide* isthmus, as far as the point where it reaches the carriage-road from Putbus to Sagard, not far from the forester's house of *Prora*. About ½ M. from this point, in the direction of Putbus, a foot-path diverges by an oak to the W., ascending in 5 min. to the ***Schanzenberg**, an open spot in the middle of the wood, commanding an extensive view of the *Jasmunder Bodden*, the *Prorer Wieck*, the Jagdschloss, Putbus, Bergen, etc. The traveller coming from the Jagdschloss, and desiring to visit this point of view without retracing his steps, should proceed to the l. immediately beyond the *Schmachter See* to *Dollahn* and *Lubkow*, reaching the carriage-road at a point nearer Putbus than that where the path diverges (to the l.). From the *Prora* the road next leads to (¼ M.) *Neu-Mucran* (poor inn) and (¼ M.), **Sagard** (*Fürstenkrone*), the principal village in the peninsula of *Jasmund*. In the vicinity is the *Dubberworth*, a mound 170 yds. in circumference, the largest 'giant's grave' in Rügen. From Sagard to Stubbenkammer by *Volksitz*, *Hochselow*, and *Hagen* ½ M., an uninteresting road.

A far preferable route is from *Mucran* to *Crampas* and (¼ M.) **Sassnitz** (**Fahrenberg*; *Küster*), a sea-bathing place of moderate

pretensions, prettily situated at the mouth of a valley. Then by a strikingly beautiful *path through the wood to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Stubbenkammer* (see below). No carriage-road this way. Those who cannot walk may take a boat (3 Thlr.) from Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer, which will enable them to view the picturesque indentations of the coast.

The E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with a magnificent beech-forest, the *Stubbenitz*, which with its deep ravines extends along the coast from S. to N. for a distance of 12 M. In this grove, which the primitive inhabitants (Rugii) regarded as sacred, they are said to have worshipped Hertha (or Nerthus), goddess of the earth. The *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 250 yds. in diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Stubbenkammer, and the *Herthaburg* on the W. coast, a semicircular rampart, 50 ft. in height, are memorials of these ancient rites. Three granite blocks in the wood, 100 paces to the r. of the second sign-post on the road from Stubbenkammer to Putbus, and not far from the lake, are believed to have been employed as altars.

On an island in the ocean there is a sacred grove (*castum nemus*) and in it a chariot dedicated to her (Hertha) covered with a robe. The priest alone is permitted to touch it. He becomes aware that the Goddess arrives at her shrine and attends her with much awe whilst drawn about by cows. Joyful then are the days and gay the places which she thinks worthy of approaching and visiting. They enter upon no wars, they never take up arms, all weapons are laid aside. The same priest brings back to the temple the Goddess satisfied with her intercourse with mortals. Presently the chariot, the robe and the goddess herself are washed in a lonely lake. She is attended by slaves, whom the same lake immediately after swallows up.

Tacitus, Germ. c. 40.

***Stubbenkammer** (Hotel, R. 15, L. 5, B. $7\frac{1}{2}$, D. 20 Sgr., often crowded on Sundays; everything according to a fixed tariff; illumination of the rocks $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. for each pers. — In case of necessity tolerable quarters may be obtained at *Eichstädt's* inn at *Nipmerow*, 2 M. from Stubbenkammer), a rugged chalk promontory (Sclavon. *stopien* = steps, *kamien* = rock) rising 400 ft. perpendicularly from the sea, commands an unbounded prospect from its summit, the *Königsstuhl*, so called from Charles XII. of Sweden having from this spot witnessed a naval contest between Danes and Swedes. An easy winding path descends by the *Golcha-Quelle*, a clear spring surrounded by lofty beeches, to the foot of the Stubbenkammer, where an imposing view of the precipice is obtained. Red-hot charcoal is precipitated from the summit every evening for the entertainment of visitors. An illumination of the cliff by means of Bengal fire, which however rarely takes place, produces a still more striking effect. — The *Kleine Stubbenkammer*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Königsstuhl* (on leaving which the traveller turns to the l.), also deserves a visit.

A fatiguing, sandy road leads from Stubbenkammer to (20 M.) Arcona by *Bisdamitz*. The somewhat longer route by Quoltitz, Bobbin, and Spyker is less uninteresting. At *Quoltitz* are numerous 'heathens' graves', consisting of large stones placed in cir-

cles and covered with blocks of granite, somewhat resembling Druidical remains. On the hill to the E. of the villages lies the *Opferstein*, or sacrificial stone, a groove on which is said to have carried off the blood of the victims. The château of *Spyker* was erected by Gen. Wrangel after the Thirty Years' War. The steam-boat-station *Polchow* (p. 328) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Bobbin.

The **Schaabe**, a sandy isthmus, $\frac{5}{8}$ M. in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, connects the promontories of *Jasmund* and *Wittow*. At the N. extremity, i. of the path, is the dilapidated villa *Juliusruhe* (refreshments). The direct road to Arcona now proceeds inland by *Altenkirchen*, but that by the sea, by *Goor* and *Vitte*, is far preferable. At Vitte the pastor of Altenkirchen preaches during eight consecutive Sundays at the time of the herring-fishery to the fishermen assembled on the beach by their boats. A figure immured in the wall of the church is said to be that of the idol Swantevit. (Travellers proceeding from Stubbenkammer to Arcona should go by the fishing-village of *Lohme*, on the Tromper Wieck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stubbenkammer, or to *Glowe*, at the S. extremity of the Schaabe, whence a boat may be taken to Arcona: with 3 rowers 2—3 Thlr.).

The promontory of **Arcona**, the most N. point of Rügen, 173 ft. above the sea, is surmounted by a lighthouse (good accommodation). The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the island of Hiddensöe, and the Danish island of Møen in the distance. Here the ancient stronghold of the Wends once stood, consisting of a circular intrenchment 30—40 ft. in height. Within it was the temple of their four-headed idol Swantevit, which was taken and destroyed by the Danes under Waldemar I. in 1168. The treasures were carried to Denmark, and christianity promulgated on the island.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona as follows: by carriage ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) from Arcona to *Breege*, a large fishing-village on the N. shore of the Breeger Bodden; thence, if wind and weather be favourable, by the ordinary ferry from *Cammin* (3 M. from Breege) to *Vieregge* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Between Vieregge and *Neuenkirchen* (*Inn), a village $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, rise the *Hochhilgord* hills, doubtless employed in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence an extensive view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. The traveller who has driven to Breege or Cammin should send his vehicle round (7 M.) by the Wittower Ferry (that of Cammin is for passengers only) to meet him at Neuenkirchen, from which Bergen is 9 M. distant. The regular carriage-road from Arcona to Bergen by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), *Wieck*, the *Wittower Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting. Those who have leisure may take a boat from Wieck to the neighbouring island of *Hiddensöe*, a barren spot occupied by poor fishermen, whence an extensive view is obtained.

Bergen (**Prinz von Preussen*; **Rathskeller*) is the principal town of the island, with 3536 inhab. To the E. in the immediate vicinity rises the *Rugard*, the highest point in the island, crowned by an intrenchment, the sole vestige of a stronghold destroyed in 1316. The view is very extensive and strikingly picturesque. The entire island, with its deeply indented coast, its promontories, wooded heights and extensive bays, lies like a relief-map at the spectator's feet. Stralsund, Greifswald, Wolgast and the island of Usedom with its sombre pine-forests are also visible. The chalk-cliff of Arcona is conspicuous to the N., the Jagdschloss to the S.E.

Good roads lead from Bergen to Putbus (6 M.), and to Stralsund (14 M.). Diligence between Bergen and Stralsund twice daily. (Steamboat from Ralswiek to Stralsund see p. 329.) At *Samtens*, halfway to Stralsund, a road diverges to *Garz* (Henke, tolerable inn), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168. A well-preserved circular wall here is a remnant of heathen times.

65. From Berlin to (Dantzig and) Königsberg.

Express in 13¼ hrs., fares 17 Thlr. 28, 13 Thlr. 24 Sgr.; ordinary train in 17 hrs., fares 16 Thlr. 17, 12 Thlr. 13, 8 Thlr. 29 Sgr.

Cüstrin (*Kronprinz*; *Adler*) is a strongly fortified town at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*, pop. 10,013. Fred. the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where the Prince was confined, his friend Lieut. v. Katte was beheaded Nov. 6th, 1730, it having been discovered that he was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England.

At *Zorndorf*, 4½ M. N., Fred. the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, Aug. 25th, 1758.

Landsberg (*König von Preussen*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 18,341 inhab., is a prosperous town, picturesquely situated on the *Warthe*, which is here navigable. At stat. *Zantoch* the *Netze* falls into the *Warthe*. An attempt to cultivate the vine is made on the sandhills near stat. *Driesen*. At stat. *Kreuz* the lines to Stettin (N.W.) (p. 334) and Posen (S.E.) diverge.

Posen (**Hôtel de Dresde*; **H. de Rome*; *H. de France*; **H. de l'Europe*; **H. du Nord*; *Bazar*), Pol. *Poznań*, at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*, was till 1296 the residence of the Polish kings, in the middle ages a Hanseatic town, since 1815 capital of the province of the same name and fortress of the first class. Popul. 53,392 (7000 soldiers), more than half Germ. (12,000 Prot., nearly as many Jews). The oldest building is the *Rathhaus*, 1512–30, in the round-arch style. The *Dom*, or Cathedral, on the r. bank of the *Warthe*, re-erected 1775, contains several treasures of art: on four pillars four **Brasas* of the 15th cent., among them that of the Woywoda, or governor, Gurka (d. 1472); *Monuments* of bishops; the sumptuous **Golden Chapel*, erected by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics and fine gilded bronze statues of the two first Christian Pol.

Kings, by Rauch; monument in the chapel, adjoining the latter on the r., of the Powodowski family, 1585. In the *Domplatz* is the *Archiepisc. Palace*. **Fort Winiary*, citadel of the fortifications, affords the best survey of the environs (cards of adm. at the office of the commandant, *Wilhelmsplatz*).

From Stettin to Posen by express train in 5¾ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 29, 4 Thlr. 17, 3 Thlr. 6 Sgr. — Near Stettin the line crosses the *Oder*, and near Damm the *Reglitz*, an arm of the *Oder* which falls into the *Lake of Danum*. Beyond stat. *Carolinehorst* the train passes the *Madü-See*, the largest of the Pomeranian lakes, celebrated for its lampreys.

Stargard (**Prinz von Preussen*), the principal town in *Hinterpommern*, with 16,692 inhab., on the navigable *Jhna*, is surrounded by a well-preserved old wall with handsome towers and gates. The *Ch. of St. Mary*, dating from the 14th and 15th cent., is remarkable for its imposing interior and richly decorated exterior. The *Rathhaus*, of the 16th cent., also merits inspection.

Kreuz, the fifth station from Stargard, is the junction of the lines from Stettin and Berlin to Posen (p. 333).

From Posen to Breslau in 5 hrs., an uninteresting journey; passing a number of unimportant stations.

Bromberg (*Hôtel Moritz; Engl. Haus; *Rios; Schwarzer Adler*), on the *Brahe*, with 26,662 inhab. (3000 R. Cath., 2050 soldiers), is seat of the government of this district. The town owes its commercial importance to Fred. the Great, who caused a canal to be constructed from the *Brahe* to the *Netze*. The former falls into the *Vistula* 4½ M. E. of Bromberg, whilst the latter is an affluent of the *Oder*. Communication between these two great rivers was thus opened. A monument was erected to his memory in the market place in 1861.

From Bromberg to Thorn by railway in 1¾ hr.; fares 40. 30. 20, 10 Sgr. — **Thorn** (**Hôtel Saussouci*), with 17,000 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance on the *Vistula*. The handsome *Rathhaus* of the 14th and 16th cent., the *Krumme Thurm* (i. e. crooked, or overhanging tower), the *Kulmer Thor* (with the ancient insignia of the town, a cook with a spoon), the old *Schloss* (erected in 1260, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420), and the *Katzenschwanz*, a handsome watch-tower, are all worthy of inspection. The *Ch. of St. John* contains a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn in 1473.

From Thorn to Warsaw express in 7¼ hrs.: Prussian frontier-stat. *Ottoczyn*, Russian *Alexandrowo*.

The line now follows the course of the *Vistula*, at a distance of 4—6 M. from it; stations *Terespol*, *Warlubien*, *Czerwinsk*.

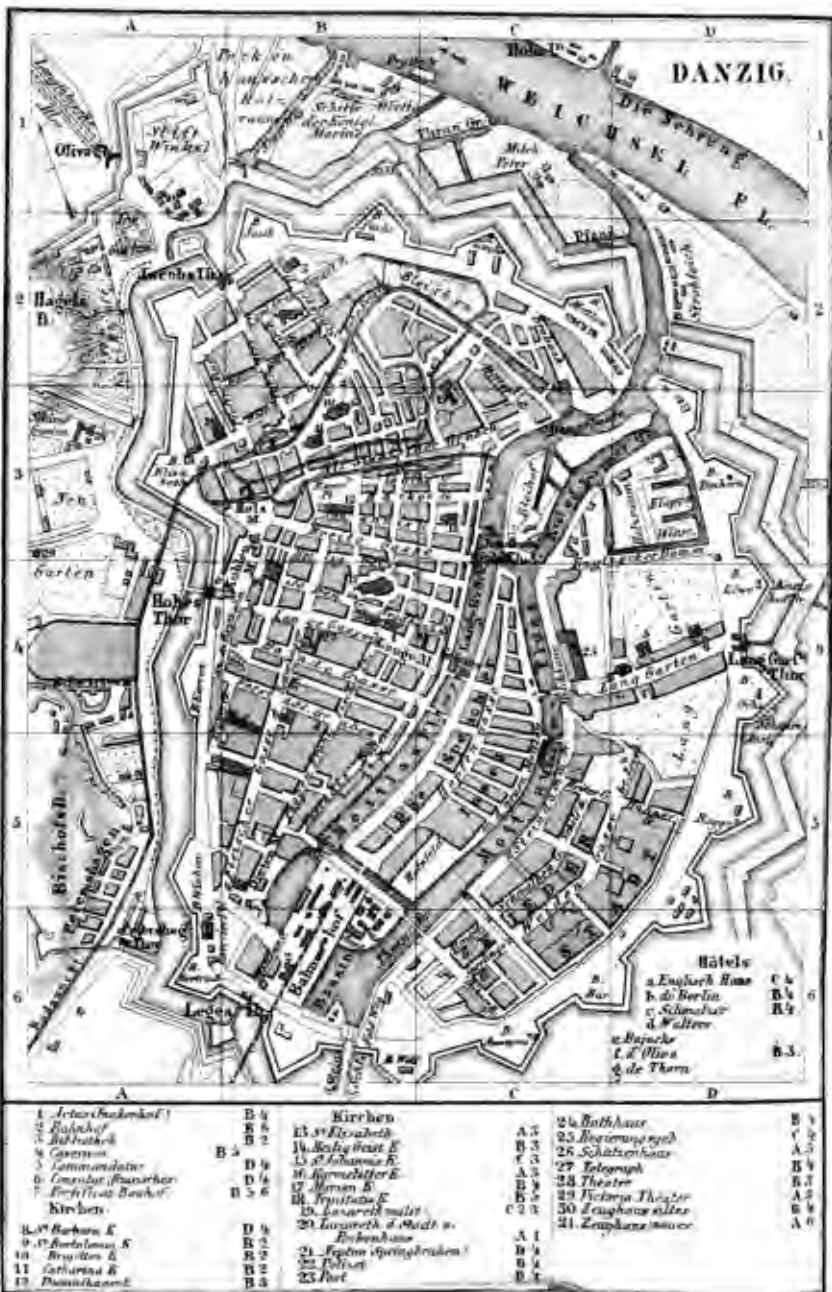
Schwetz, 2 M. from stat. *Terespol*, a town with lofty watch-tower and extensive Lunatic Asylum. Very striking view from the *Teufelsberg*; in the distance the town of *Culm* (*Schwarzer Adler*) on the opp. bank.

Graudenz (*Gold. Löwe*), a strong fortress picturesquely situated on the r. bank of the *Vistula*. 9½ M. E. of stat. *Warlubien*, successfully resisted the French in 1807.

Marienwerder (**Heltzer*), seat of government of the district and of a public stud (100 stallions), 12 M. E. of stat. *Czerwinsk*. possesses a *Cathedral* of 1348, and a *Schloss*, founded 1233, with two remarkable projecting towers.

Stat. *Pelplin* boasts of a fine cathedral.

Dirschau (*Kronprinz; Herzog Sumbor*), where the passage of the *Vistula* in winter was formerly often attended with great difficulty, now possesses a handsome **Rail. Bridge*, completed 1857; length ½ M., height above the highest level attained by



the river 12 ft. Junction for Dantzic, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by train. Comfortable waiting-rooms.

Dantzic (*Engl. Haus, once hall of English cloth-makers; *Hôtel de Berlin; Schmelzer; *Walter; Bujack; H. d'Olive; H. de Thorn; *H. du Nord, R. 15, D. 15, B. 6, A. 3 Sgr. — Amber Wares: *Hoffmann*, Altstadtischer Graben 92; *A. Jantzen*, Heil. Geist. Str. 114; *F. D. Jansen*, at the Heil. Geist Thor. — Goldwasser, a celebrated liqueur of Dantzic, at the manufactory, founded 1558, Breitegasse 51, 52. — Cabs per drive for 1—2, 3, and 4 pers. 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 Sgr. respectively; luggage $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. extra for each pers. 'Taradeys' are carriages for longer excursions; no tariff. — Omnibus in summer several times daily to *Zoppot* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 6 Sgr. — Baths at *Brösen*, reached by steamboat and railway (as far as Neufahrwasser, whence omnibus to *Brosen*), in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; at the *Westerplatte* beyond the harbour; at *Weichselmünde*, with 89,311 inhab. (13,000 R. Cath., 3000 Jews, 12,000 soldiers), situated on the *Mottlau*, a navigable tributary of the Vistula, which falls into the Baltic 7 M. to the E., abounds in interesting reminiscences of its history as a member of the Hanseatic League, as a powerful free city, and as a place of great commercial importance. The town finally became Prussian in 1814, and is now after Kiel the principal seaport of Prussia. Vast quantities of wheat are exported hence, most of which is conveyed down the Vistula from Poland and stored on the *Speicher-Insel*, with its huge granaries capable of containing 2—3 mill. bushels. To avoid the possibility of fire, lights are strictly prohibited on the island, which is uninhabited. The wood-traffic is also very considerable; depôts in the 'Langgarten', E. of the Speicher-Insel. Exports amount to 1,900,000 l., imports to 700,000 l. in value.

Dantzic is also a Fortress of the first class. By means of the *Steinschleuse* near the railway-station, where the *Mottlau* flows into the town, the environs can be laid under water on three sides of the town. The lofty W. side is protected by the imposing fortifications of the *Bischofs* and the *Hagels Berg*. (The *Bischofsberg* and the cemetery beyond it command a fine view of the town, the *Werder*, and the coast hills.) The *Holm*, an island formed by the arms of the Vistula to the N. of the town, is also fortified, and connects the town fortifications with those of *Weichselmünde*, which command the mouth of the Vistula.

Dantzic has sustained several sieges since the 15th cent. In 1807 it was surrendered to the French marshal Lefebvre by the Prussian marshal Kalkreuth, and in 1814 it was re-captured by the Prussians and Russians under the Duke of Württemberg.

The **Langgasse* and the **Langemarkt*, a broad street intersecting the town from W. (the *Hohe Thor*) to E. (the *Grüne Thor*), abounds in very interesting old houses (16th—18th cent.), recalling those of Nuremberg. In front of each house is a '*Beischlag*' or platform approached by steps, the decorations of which have in many cases been executed at Venice. The entire façades of several houses have been imported from Portugal and Italy.

The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 24) of the 14th cent. is surmounted by a graceful tower, added 1556. The council-chamber (1st stair l., always open) is worthy of a visit. — To the r. is the Remter, with lofty vaulting supported by a single column of granite, containing a small *Picture Gallery* of modern masters. The staircase is also peculiar. — The adjacent *Fountain* (Pl. 21) is adorned with a handsome **Neptune*, probably cast at Augsburg, 17th cent.

The contiguous **Artus-Hof*, or *Junker-Hof* (Pl. 1) ('Junker' was the mediæval term at Dantzig for the wealthy merchants), was erected in the middle of the 16th cent. Façade frequently altered at subsequent dates.

The lofty vaulted *Hall of the ground-floor, formerly destined for commercial banquets and assemblies, now serves as an *Exchange* (11—2 o'clock). It is supported by four slender pillars of granite, and is quaintly adorned with pictures, statues, and reliefs of subjects from Christian and heathen times: r. on entering a Last Judgment, date beginning of 17th cent.; Madonna by *Stech*; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Departure of mediæval warriors, a small but good picture. In the centre a marble statue of Augustus III. of Poland.

**St. Mary* (Pl. 17), one of the finest churches on the coasts of the Baltic, commenced 1343, completed 1503, with nave and aisles of equal height and length, is the largest Protest. church in Germany (length 358, breadth 142, height 96 ft.). The effect of the exterior is marred by the proximity of the surrounding houses.

One of the S. choir-chapels contains an admirable *Crucifix, attributed to Mich. Angelo. In the N. transept, by the clock, fine old wood-carving and pictures at the altar. In the opp. chapel is preserved the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, painted 1467, a bold and grand conception of the *Last Judgment, by *Memling*, formerly ascribed to Van Eyck. It is said to have been painted for the Pope, captured by pirates on its way from Bruges to Rome, re-captured by a vessel of Dantzig, and presented to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. On that occasion Fred. William III. offered 40,000 Thlr. (6000 l.) for the picture, but the Dantzigers declined to part with their treasure. The sacristan (10 Sgr.) shows the picture. — Modern Stained Glass presented by Fred. Wm. IV., 1843—45. Large metal Font of no artistic value. Interior of the high altar a fine specimen of wood-carving by *Michael Schwarz*; also a winged altar-piece by *Veit Stoss*. Two fine Candelabra. — N. of the font the poet *Martin Opitz* (d. 1639) is interred.

The *Ch. of St. Catharine* (Pl. 11) possesses a set of musical bells, played daily 11 11½, Sund. 5—6 o'clock. — *Trinity Church* (Pl. 18), completed 1514, is tastefully adorned on the W. side with turrets and ornaments of brick.

*Steamboat-excursion by the fortress of *Weichselmünde* to *Neufahrwasser*, the harbour of Dantzig.

The traveller should not omit to visit the **Johannisberg* (320 ft.), near *Langfuhr*, 2¼ M. N. W. of Dantzig, and the *Carlsberg* (358 ft.), above *Oliva*, 3½ M. farther in the same direction, two remarkably beautiful points of view (town, harbour, the open sea, promontory of Hela, fertile plain, etc.).

Oliva, at the base of the Carlsberg, a Cistercian abbey (*Mons Oliværum*), suppressed 1829, now church of the parish, is a handsome edifice, erected

1581. The choir is adorned with portraits of Polish kings; in the S. transept some good carving of 1619. Refectory hung with portraits of abbots from 1170, the year of the foundation. In the Friedenssaal, adjoining the cloisters, the peace which terminated a war of 61 years' duration was concluded between Sweden and Poland. The residence of the abbots with its beautiful grounds is now the property of the King of Prussia. (*Thierfeld's Hotel* in the vicinity.)

Zoppot (**Kreiss*), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther N. (omnibus in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 6 Sgr.), is a pleasant sea-bathing place. The promontory *Adlerhorst* (200 ft.) near post-stat. *Katz*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., commands a charming prospect.

Beyond Dirschau the train traverses a fertile plain, and crosses the *Nogat*, an arm of the Vistula. This district lies below the highest level of these rivers, and is protected from inundation by embankments and windmill-pumps.

Marienburg (**König von Preussen*; *Hochmeister*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, 8000 inhab., with Rathhaus and gate of the 14th cent., and handsome old street with arcades, was anciently the seat of the once powerful knights of the Teutonic Order, to whom in the 13th cent. the king of Poland ceded the surrounding territory. The handsome **Schloss*, in the Gothic style peculiar to the coasts of the Baltic, consists of three portions. The *Hochschloss*, the original castle of the order, dating from the 13th cent., with court in the middle, contains the **Ch. of St. Mary*, a pure Goth. structure, with the elegant 'golden gate' and the prie-dieu's of the knights. Beneath it is the chapel of St. Anna, with the burial vault of the Grand Masters (sacristan 5 Sgr.). A niche on the E. external wall contains a figure of the Virgin in mosaic. The *Mittelschloss*, originally the entrance to the former, was converted into a palatial residence in 1309 when the seat of the Grand Master was transferred hither from Venice. It now contains the handsome apartments of the Grand Master and the knights, as well as the two 'Remter' (the castellan accompanies visitors). The *Vorburg* is now occupied by public offices etc. (inn 'Zum Hochmeister', Chapel of St. Lorenz), and is intersected by the railway. The castle and town were surrendered to the Poles in 1457, after having been held by the Order and governed by 17 Grand Masters during 148 years. It was thoroughly restored in 1817—20 by Fred. William IV. of Prussia when crown-prince, with the aid of subscriptions from every part of the Province of Prussia. The stained glass armorial bearings in the windows belong to the various towns and districts which contributed. All the rooms throughout the entire building are vaulted. The **Hochmeister's Remter* ('Hall of the Grand Master'), an apartment 41 ft. square, 33 ft. in height, is supported by a single pillar of granite, 18 in. in thickness, and 14 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this column formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, the besiegers hoping by its overthrow to bury the Grand Master and his knights beneath the ruins. A *Passage*, 22 yds. in

length, and 25 ft. in height leads hence to the principal staircase. Good modern frescoes. The elegant fan-vaulting of the **Ordens Remter* ('Hall of the Order') is supported by three slender pillars of granite. This hall is 103 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 30 ft. in height. Modern stained glass windows, with subjects connected with the Order. The summit of the Schloss affords a good survey of the environs.

The train now traverses the fertile plain of Marienburg and Elbing, and soon reaches

Elbing (**Hôtel de Berlin*; **Königl. Hof*), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, popul. 28,055 (4000 R. Cath.), somewhat resembling Dantzic in the older parts, but of a more modern aspect. contains nothing to detain the traveller. *Vogelsang*, *Dambitsen* &c., fine points of view in the environs. Pleasant excursions by steamboat to *Kahlberg*, a small watering-place: by *Rainannsfelde* to the deserted monastery of *Cadienen*.

From Elbing by steamboat in 2½ hrs. to **Frauenburg** (*Zum Copernicus*), a fishing-village, seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern palace lies on the height. The conspicuous *Dom*, fortified with towers and walls, externally a fine Gothic edifice of brick of the 14th cent., is internally decorated in the bad taste of the 17th and 18th cent. The celebrated Copernicus, who died here as canon in 1543, is said to have erected the tower containing the machinery for supplying the cathedral and vicinity with water.

Braunsberg (Rhein. Hof; Schwarzer Adler), the next considerable stat., lies on the *Passarge*.

Königsberg (Deutsches Haus; **Hôtel de Prusse*, near the Exchange; **Skibbe's Hôtel*, R. 15, D. 20, L. 6, A. 5 Str.; Sanssouci, at the stat.; Victoria and H. de Berlin, of the 2nd cl. — *Restaurants*: Ehlers, Altstadt. Kirchen-Str.; Guinand, Kneiphöfer Langgasse; Blutgericht in the Schlosshof, etc. — *Confectioners*: Zappa, Franz. Str.; Pomatti, Altstadt. Markt; Janatzi, Junker-Str., etc. — Amber: *Schlesinger*, Franz. Strasse), with 106,296 inhab. (2000 R. Cath., 2500 Jews, 6800 soldiers), capital of the province of Prussia, lies on the *Pregel*, 4 M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*, which is deep enough to admit vessels of large tonnage. The extensive *granaries* in the river testify to the commercial importance of the city.

The *Schloss* (Pl. 19), an unattractive building, founded about 1257 by Ottokar, king of Bohemia, after the termination of a campaign against the pagan Prussians, was afterwards the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and subsequently, till 1525, that of the Dukes of Prussia. It is now the seat of the government and civic authorities. In the *Schlosskirche* Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg, crowned himself as Frederick I., 'King of Prussia', on Jan. 18th, 1701. Above the church is the spacious *Moskowiter Saal*. *View from the tower.

On the way from the palace to the *Königsgarten* is situated a *Statue of Kant* (by Rauch), the celebrated author of the 'System of Pure Reason'. His house was Princessin-Str. No. 3 (Pl. 8), where he died in 1804. Opp. is the *Post-office*, adjoining which



is the *Altstädtische Kirche*, the interior of which is over-crowded with pillars.

Near this church, by the *Theatre* in the *Königsgarten*, is the bronze **Statue of Fred. Wm. III.* (Pl. 5) by Kiss (1851), base adorned with reliefs relating to the events of the period.

On the N. side of the Platz rise the imposing new buildings of the *University* (Pl. 22).

E. of the *Königsgarten* lies the *Schlossteich* a small lake which intersects half the town from S. to N. surrounded by public and private gardens. The bridge which crosses it at the end of the *Schlossteichgasse* is for foot-passengers only.

The *Museum* (Pl. 20), Königs-Str. 57, contains a *Picture Gallery* (open gratis Sund. 11—2, daily for a fee of 10 Sgr.), most of the works in which are modern.

On the right 1st Room 192. *Schrödter*, Jester and cellarman. — 2nd R.: 157. *Campanella*, Choir of the Capuchin monastery in the Piazza Barberini at Rome; 161. *Friedrich*, Landscape near Teplitz. — 3rd R.: *Belini*, Madonna. — 4th R.: *Coneghiano*, Madonna. — Left: 1st Room: 179. *Perrot*, Naples; 178. *Mars*, Rom. woman praying. — 2nd R.: 198. *Stilke*, Syrian Christians quitting the Holy Land after the destruction of Ptolemais. 1291; 132. *Le Poutteu*, Bay of Naples; 153. *Blanc*, Going to church. — 3rd R.: 166. *Lehnen*, Still life; 200. *Vennemann*, Afternoon nap; 114. Bessel the astronomer. — 4th R.: 188. *Schorn*, Cromwell in the camp at Dunbar predicts victory; 89. *Schotel*, Shipwreck. — 5th R.: 160. *Van Eycken*, Winter-landscape; 187. *Schirmer*, Evening repose; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses. The follg. have been recently purchased. *Rosenfelder*, Surrender of the Schloss at Marienburg (p. 337); *Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Emp. Henry IV.; *Bodom*, Norwegian waterfall; **Leu*, Norwegian table-land; *Kalkreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees.

No. 66 in the same street is the *Library* (Pl. 2), containing 160,000 vols., and MSS. of Luther and others.

The fortifications are extensive and imposing; the *Defensions-Caserne* in the *Herzogsacker*, l. by the *Königsthor*, is one of the most conspicuous barracks.

The *Kneiphof*, one of the oldest parts of the town, is on an island in the *Pregel*. Here rises the handsome Goth. *Dom* (Pl. 9), commenced 1333.

The Choir, now disused, contains ancient monuments, the chief of which is that of Albert I. Duke of Prussia, founder of the university, and a most important personage in the civic annals. On the S. side a recumbent figure in a niche, supposed to be that of the Grand Master Duke Luther of Brunswick, founder of the church (d. 1335). A number of Grand Masters of the Teuton. Ord. and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The *'Stoa Kantiana'* on the exterior of the cathedral, N.E. side, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker (p. 338).

The old *University Buildings* (Pl. 23), or *Collegium Albertinum*, founded 1544, adjoin the cathedral (350 stud.). The hall contains a bust of Kant by Schadow.

The *Observatory* (Pl. 21), built 1811—13, derives some celebrity from the talented astronomer Bessel (d. 1846), by whom it was fitted up. Near it are the *Botan. Garden*, *Zoolog. Museum* (Pl. 24), and *Chem. Laboratory* of the University.

Amber was formerly an article of considerable importance in the commerce of Königsberg, which possessed 70 amber-turners. Dantzic is now the principal depôt of this highly prized antediluvian gum. It is exported principally to the East for pipe mouthpieces. The right to collect amber was formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, who defrayed the entire expenditure of his court with the proceeds, and subsequently a royal monopoly, protected by severe laws; it is now farmed to private individuals. The amber is found among the seaweed, especially after storms, and is also dug out on the coast, sometimes at a considerable distance from the water. Fragments $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight are valued at 1s. 6d. to 2s., those of 1lb. at 15l. and upwards. The milky amber, which is most highly esteemed, is seldom found on the surface, but generally at a depth of 30–40 ft.

Samland. The scenery of the N. and N. W. coast of the Baltic, 20–30 M. from Königsberg, is similar in character to that of Rügen (p. 228). Several small watering-places are situated here. **Cranz**, the most considerable, is 20 M. from Königsberg on the road to Memel; *Rauschen*, *Georgenwalde*, and *Warniken*, farther W., are very picturesque points.

From Königsberg to Eydtkuhnen, Prussian frontier station, rail. in 5 hrs.; from Eydtkuhnen to St. Petersburg by Kowno and Dunauburg express in 24 hrs.

66. From Berlin to Breslau.

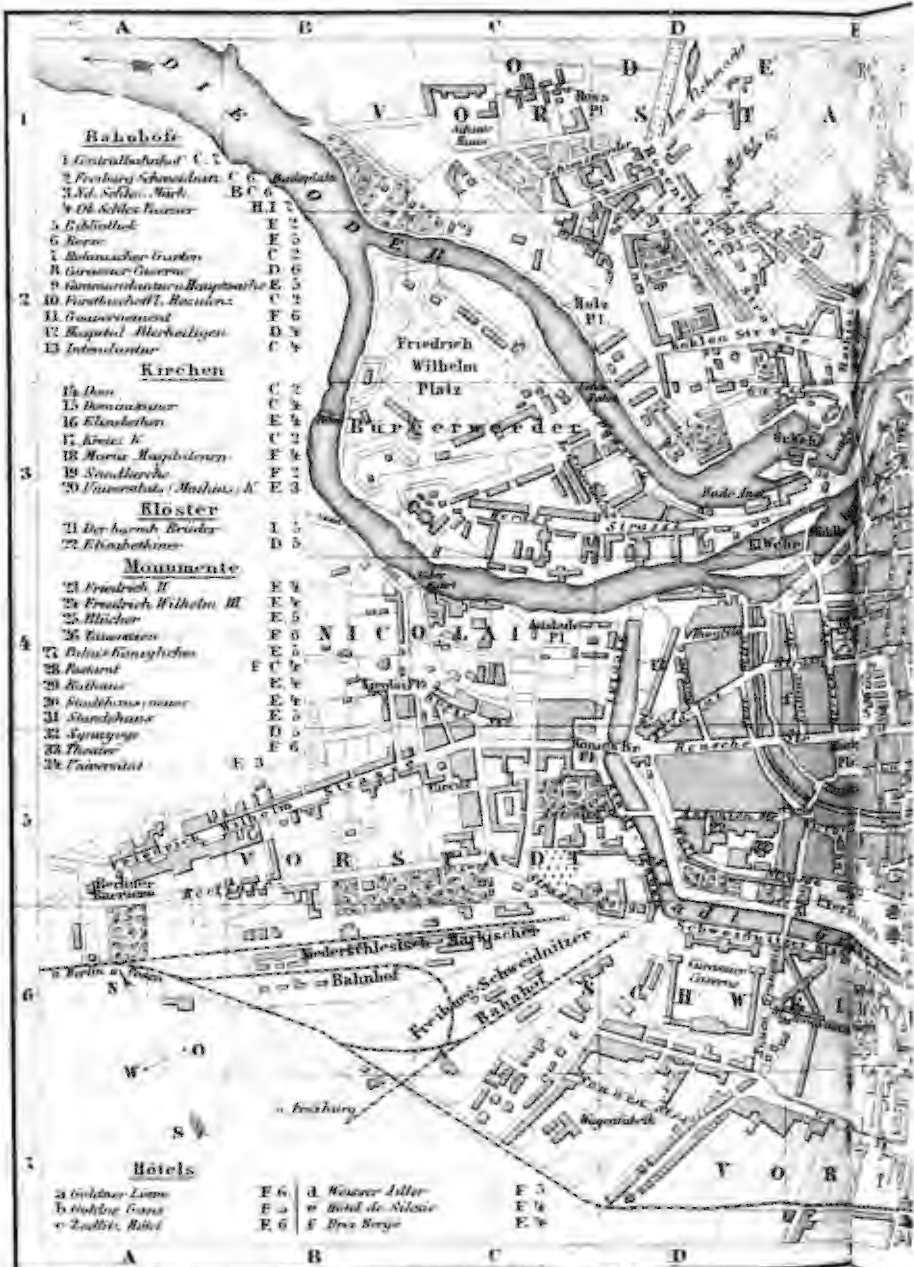
Express in $7\frac{1}{2}$, ordinary trains in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 Thlr. 15. 7 Thlr. 5, 4 Thlr. 22 Sgr.

The first important stat., reached in $13\frac{1}{4}$ – $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., is

Frankfurt on the Oder (*Deutsches Haus*; *Gold. Adler*; *Prinz von Preussen*; restaurants of **Ludwig* and *Eckhardt* in the market), the largest town (popul. 40,995; 1500 Rom. Cath.) of the Province of Brandenburg after Berlin and Potsdam. The principal streets are broad and well built. The **Oberkirche*, or Ch. of St. Mary, is a handsome brick structure of the 13th cent. The carved altar is adorned with 8 pictures on gold ground, of 1517. Stained glass windows, biblical subjects, also very old. A candelabrum with 7 branches, decorated with reliefs of the 14th cent., is said to have been found in the Oder 300 years ago. A picture by the S. entrance represents the finding of the body of Prince Leopold of Brunswick, nephew of Fred. the Great, who perished April 7th, 1785, in an attempt to rescue a family from the Oder during an inundation. — The handsome **Rathhaus* in the marketplace, near the Oberkirche, was erected 1607. On the S. gable is seen the distinguishing sign of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one (thus \angle). The *University* was transferred to Breslau in 1811. Three considerable Fairs held here are principally attended by Polish purchasers.

At stat. *Finkenheerd* the *Müllroser Canal*, which unites the Spree and Oder, is crossed. Stat. **Guben** is an industrial town of 18,970 inhab.; stat. **Sorau**, another flourishing commercial place (23 M. to the W. is the magnificent park of *Muskau*). Then stat. *Hansdorf*, junction of the Glogau line.

From Hansdorf to Glogau, Lissa, and Posen by railway in 7 hrs. — **Glogau** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Westphal's Hotel*), a fortified town with 17,000 inhab. on the Oder; *Lissa*, the junction of this line with the Breslau and Posen line (p. 334); *Posen* see p. 337.



Bahnhof

- 1 Centralbahnhof C 7
- 2 Friedrich-Schneidmühl C 6
- 3 St. Seb. Kirche BC 6
- 4 St. Seb. Kirche HI 7
- 5 Bahnhof E 5
- 6 Regnitz E 5
- 7 Regnitz E 5
- 8 Regnitz E 5
- 9 Regnitz E 5
- 10 Regnitz E 5
- 11 Regnitz E 5
- 12 Regnitz E 5
- 13 Regnitz E 5

Kirchen

- 14 Dom C 7
- 15 Dom C 7
- 16 Dom E 5
- 17 Dom C 7
- 18 Dom C 7
- 19 Dom F 2
- 20 Dom E 3

Klöster

- 21 Dom I 5
- 22 Dom D 5

Monumente

- 23 Dom E 5
- 24 Dom E 5
- 25 Dom E 5
- 26 Dom E 5
- 27 Dom E 5
- 28 Dom E 5
- 29 Dom E 5
- 30 Dom E 5
- 31 Dom E 5
- 32 Dom E 5
- 33 Dom E 5
- 34 Dom E 5

Hôtels

- 35 Hotel E 6
- 36 Hotel E 6
- 37 Hotel E 6
- 38 Hotel E 6
- 39 Hotel E 6
- 40 Hotel E 6

This is a detailed historical map of Breslau (Wrocław) in Silesia. The map shows the city's layout, including the Oder River (DIE ODER) flowing through it. Key districts and landmarks are labeled, such as the Altstadt (Old Town), Neustadt (New Town), and Vorstadt (Foretown). The map also shows the city's fortifications, including the city walls and bastions. The map is oriented with North at the top, and the city's name 'Breslau' is prominently displayed at the top right. The map is a black and white reproduction of a historical document, showing the city's layout and various landmarks.

At stat. *Kohlfurt* (*Rail. Restaurant) the lines to Dresden and to Hirschberg (p. 346) diverge; travellers may proceed by the latter direct to the Giant Mts. (comp. p. 344).

Near stat. **Bunzlau** (*Kronprinz; Deutsches Haus*) the *Bober* is crossed by a long viaduct; the pottery of this place is in high repute; 3 M. E. is the Moravian colony *Gnadenberg*. The district now becomes more fertile and undulating. At stat. *Haynau* the Pruss. cavalry gained a decisive victory over a French division in 1813; in 1328 the town was destroyed and the inhabitants massacred by the Hussites. L., near Liegnitz, *Seedorf* and the *Punsdorfer See*.

Liegnitz (*Rautenkranz; Schwarzer Adler; Krone*), at the union of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, popul. 20,069 (3000 R. Cath.), was anciently the seat of the Piast family, which flourished from 575 to 1675 and gave 24 kings to Poland and 12 dukes to Silesia. The old palace was re-erected after a fire in 1835; the huge towers date from 1415. The *Fürstencapelle* in the *Schloss* contains monuments of the Piast princes.

The Branch-line from Liegnitz to Reichenbach and Frankenstein intersects (between *Neudorf* and *Brechelschhof*) the field of the Battle of the *Katzbach*, in which, Aug. 26th, 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French and took 100 pieces of cannon and 18,000 prisoners. It had rained for four days previous to the battle, so that powder was entirely unavailable, and the victory was won solely by the bayonets and butt-ends of the muskets. A monument to commemorate the victory was erected by Fred. Wm. III. on the *Wahlstatt*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. N. W. of stat. *Brechelschhof*. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz conquered the heathen Mongolians and fell in the battle; his mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt* was afterwards founded; the building is now a military school. Vast heaps of stones in the vicinity are the debris from once productive gold-mines. — Stat. *Königszelt* (king's tent), junction of the *Breslau* and *Freiburg* line, derives its name from the tent of Fred. the Great having once stood here during the Seven Years' War.

Beyond Liegnitz the *Breslau* train crosses the *Katzbach*. L. the *Kunitzer See*. The *Zobten* (p. 344) is a conspicuous mountain in the distance. At *Leuthen*, 3 M. N. of stat. *Lissa*, Fred. the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 3 hrs. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (l. of the stat.) with the question: '*Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?*'

Breslau [*Gold. Löwe (Pl. a); *Gold., Gans (Pl. b); *Weisser Adler (Pl. d); *H. du Nord, opp. the central stat.; H. de Silésie (Pl. e); Drei Berge (Pl. f). — *Restaurants*: *Kiesling, Friebe, Weberbauer etc. — *Fiacre* in the town 1 pers. 3, 2 pers. 5 Sgr., to the stat. 5 Sgr.), the second city in Prussia, popul. 171,926 (46,000 R. Cath., 10,000 Jews, 5500 soldiers), situated on both banks of the *Oder*, has been greatly modernized since the demolition of the fortifications after the events of 1813, and is now surrounded by charming grounds. **Liebig's Belvedere* on the *Taschenbastei* (S.E.) affords the best survey of the town and environs.

Breslau is of Slavonic origin, mentioned as early as 945, and has been an episcopal see since 1052. When the Silesian dukes became extinct, Breslau with Silesia became Austrian, then, in 1741, under Fred. the Great, Prussian. The Slavonic and Austrian elements are now almost entirely obliterated (Polish shop-advertisements are designed to attract strangers). In 1813 a numerous body of volunteers assembled here previous to taking the field against the French.

The commerce of Breslau, especially in Silesian products (wool, grain, metals, cloth, wood), is very considerable. Important wool-markets (annual export 5000 tons) in June and Oct. There are also 100 manufactories of liqueurs here.

The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 29) in the Grosser Ring is the finest mediæval edifice in the town; exterior of the commencement of the 14th cent., interior florid Gothic of the 16th cent., the whole recently restored. The **Fürstensaal*, ancient assembly-hall of the Silesian princes and their councils, is judiciously re-decorated. The popular *Schweidnitzer Bierkeller*, beneath the Rathhaus, is also architecturally interesting. The *Staupsäule* ('scourging-column'), erected 1492 in front of the Rathhaus, surmounted by a figure wielding sword and rod, recalls the ancient modes of administering justice.

In the W. section of the Grosser Ring rises a bronze **Statue of Fred. the Great* (Pl. 23), by Kiss, 1842; on the S. side of the Ring a *Statue of Fred. Wm. III.* (Pl. 24) by the same sculptor. The adjacent Blücherplatz is adorned by a *Statue of Blücher* (Pl. 25) in bronze, by Rauch. On the S. side of this Platz is the *Börse* (Pl. 6), a handsome building, employed for social meetings.

Beyond the statue of Fred. the Great rises the new *Town Hall* (Pl. 30), the ground-floor of which is occupied by attractive shops.

At the extremity of the handsome and animated Schweidnitzer Strasse, leading to the W. stations, stand the handsome modern *Theatre* (Pl. 33) and *Government Buildings* (Pl. 11). On the N. of the adjacent *Exercising Ground* is the *Palace* (Pl. 27), on the W. the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 31), containing a *Picture Gallery*.

Towards the S., beyond the Grabenbrücke, this street leads to the Tauentzienplatz with the *Tauentzien Monument* (Pl. 26), erected to the general of that name, who bravely defended the town against the Austrians in 1760. Near it, at the S.E. angle of the town, is the *Central Station*.

The principal churches are on the r. bank of the Oder:

Sandkirche (Pl. 19) (*Ch. of our Lady 'on the sand'*), erected 14th cent., richly adorned with gilding and marble, but poor in works of art.

Kreuzkirche (Pl. 17), a fine brick structure, consecrated 1295. In front of the high altar the curious old monument of Duke

Henry IV. of Breslau (d. 1290). The bones of St. Benedict and St. Innocent are placed on two altars under glass.

* *Cathedral* (Pl. 14) (*St. John*), begun 1170, completed in the 14th cent., recently restored. Interesting objects of art in the chapels behind the high-altar, especially in that of *Cardinal Friedrich*, Landgrave of Hessen, sumptuously decorated, and containing the monument of the founder and a statue of St. Elisabeth, by Floretti of Rome, 17th cent. In the adjoining chapel the monumental **Brass of Bishop Roth* (d. 1506), by Vischer of Nuremberg. Marble sarcophagus of the *Bishop Prorella* (d. 1376). Monument of Duke *Christian of Holstein*, Imperial general, who fell in 1691 in battle against the Turks. In the adjacent chapel of *Franz Ludwig*, Elec. of Mayence and Archb. of Breslau, two good statues of Moses and Aaron, by Brackhof of Vienna. The church contains numerous other monuments of prelates and canons, pictures by the prolific Willmann, etc. The chapel of St. John, by the S. approach to the choir, contains **Cranach's* celebrated 'Madonna among the pines'; on the wall of the choir, opp. the chapel of S. Borromeo, 'Christ with the disciples at Emmaus', attributed to *Titian*.

To the N., in the vicinity, is the *Botan. Garten*, containing a very comprehensive collection of medicinal plants etc. Outside the gate (1 M. to the E.) the *Zoolog. Garden* with tastefully laid out grounds.

The Prot. Ch. of *St. Elisabeth* (Pl. 16), erected 1257, with lofty tower (324 ft.), recently restored, contains some fine monuments and good modern stained glass. The *Library* above the sacristy contains several admirable engravings by Mart. Schön and others, an edition of Froissard with good miniatures, etc.

The Prot. Ch. of *St. Mary Magdalene* (Pl. 18) possesses a very fine specimen of modern stained glass, presented by Fred. Wm. IV.; towers connected by an arch. The adjoining *Magdalenen-Gymnasium* contains a poor collection of pictures; among the engravings several of Rembrandt and wood-cuts of Dürer are of rare beauty. Application for adm. is made to the director.

The *University* (Pl. 34) (900 stud.) is the offspring of the old Jesuit University and that of Frankfurt on the Oder, which was transplanted hither in 1811. — The *University-Library* (310,000 vols.) with a coll. of casts and Silesian antiquities is in the former chapter of Augustine monks (Pl. 5) in the Sand-insel.

67. From Breslau to the Riesengebirge.

Six Days. 1st. By last train from Breslau to Metkau, by dilig. to Gorkau; 2nd. Ascend the *Zobten* and back to Metkau; rail. to Freiburg; omnibus to Fürstenstein and Salzbrunn; 3rd. Excursion by Waldenburg to Adersbach and Weckelsdorf, returning to Waldenburg, by carr.; 4th. Dilig. to Schmiedeberg, ascend the *Schneekoppe*; 5th. To Hermsdorf, ascend the *Kynast*; omnibus to Warmbrunn; 6th. Drive through the Hirschberger Thal, *Heinrichsburg*, *Stohnsdorf*, *Erdmannsdorf*, *Fischbach*, *Buchwald*, see p. 351.

Since the completion of the *Berlin-Görlitz* (p. 356) and the *Silesian Mt. Railway* (p. 346), *Hirschberg* (p. 346) has become a convenient point of approach to these mountains for travellers from Berlin and from Dresden (from Berlin to Hirschberg by railway in 7¼ hrs.). The tour may then be made in the direction described at p. 347 et seq., or in the opp. direction, viz. *Valley of Hirschberg* (p. 351), *Hermsdorf*, *Petersdorf*, *Josephinenhütte*, *Zackenfall*, *Neue Schles. Baude*, *Elbfall*, *Schnee grubenbaude*, *Petersbaude*, over the *Silberkamm* to the *Schneekoppe*; down to *Krummhübel*, *Schmiedeberg*, and *Schilchau* (rail. stat. p. 346). Then *Waldenburg*, *Adersbach*, *Weckelsdorf*, etc., comp. pp. 345, 346.

Rail. from Breslau to Freiberg in 2, to Waldenburg in 2¾ hrs. — At *Kryblowitz*, near stat. *Canth* (3 M. S. E.) Blücher died, Sept. 12th, 1819, aged 77.

L. of stat. *Metkau* a château of Count Pinto.

From Metkau to Gorkau (7½ M.) dilig. in 1¼ hr.; good inns at Gorkau and the neighbouring *Rosalienthal*.

Ascent hence (without guide) of the *Zobten* (2214 ft.), the Rigi of Silesia, in 1½ hr. Refreshments at the top, surmounted by a chapel and remnants of a castle destroyed 1471. Finest view from an open space, about 300 paces from the chapel; S. and E. the Moravian and Silesian Mts., of which the distant three-peaked *Altwater* is conspicuous; S. the Glatz Mts., the round *Schneeberg*, *Heuscheuer*, the lofty *Eule* (visible from the rail. r. next to the *Zobten*), the fortress of *Silberberg*, beyond *Schweidnitz* the *Riesenkamm*; W. the *Riesenkoppe* as far as the *Tafelfichte*; N. the populous Silesian plain.

As the train proceeds, the *Heuscheuer* is visible to the S.W., and more to the W. the *Waldenburg Mts.*, on the frontier of Silesia and Bohemia. Stat. *Königszelt* (*Rail. Restaurant) is junction for *Liegnitz* (via *Striegau* and *Jauer*, in 1 hr. 20 min.) and *Frankenstein* (via *Schweidnitz* and *Reichenbach*, in 1½ hr.).

Schweidnitz (**Krone*; **Löwe*; **Januschk's Brewery*), with 16,438 inhab., was formerly a fortified town. The town-hall and the Rom. Cath. church are fine edifices. Picturesque view from the tower of the latter. — Pleasant excursion to the S. W. through the *Schlesierthal* to the (5¼ M.) extensive and well-preserved ruin of *Kynsburg*, and farther up the valley to *Charlottenbrunn* (Deutsches Haus), a prettily situated watering-place (a rival of Salzbrunn), and to *Waldenburg* (p. 345).

Reichenbach, a fortified town with old château, is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by Fred. the Great over Laudon in 1762. Here, too, the Convention of *Reichenbach*, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the Allies and Austria, afterwards ratified at Prague on July 27th 1813, were concluded.

Freiburg (*Hiller's Hôtel*; **Burg*) lies picturesquely on the slope of the mountain. (The train then proceeds by *Altwasser* to *Waldenburg* in 45 min.; the line thence to *Hermsdorf*, used for the coal-traffic only, ascends 629 ft. in 10 M.)

Omnibus (4 Sgr.) from Freiburg to Fürstenstein and Salzbrunn;



Admission of States
to the Union

1. New York
 2. Massachusetts
 3. Connecticut
 4. Rhode Island
 5. New Jersey
 6. Pennsylvania
 7. Delaware
 8. Maryland
 9. Virginia
 10. North Carolina
 11. South Carolina
 12. Georgia
 13. Florida
 14. Alabama
 15. Louisiana
 16. Mississippi
 17. Illinois
 18. Indiana
 19. Ohio
 20. Michigan
 21. Wisconsin
 22. Minnesota
 23. Iowa
 24. Missouri
 25. Arkansas
 26. Texas
 27. Nebraska
 28. Kansas
 29. Oklahoma
 30. Colorado
 31. New Mexico
 32. Arizona
 33. Nevada
 34. Idaho
 35. Utah
 36. Wyoming
 37. Montana
 38. North Dakota
 39. South Dakota
 40. Nebraska
 41. Kansas
 42. Oklahoma
 43. Texas
 44. Arkansas
 45. Louisiana
 46. Mississippi
 47. Alabama
 48. Georgia
 49. Florida
 50. Virginia
 51. North Carolina
 52. South Carolina
 53. Maryland
 54. Delaware
 55. Pennsylvania
 56. New Jersey
 57. Connecticut
 58. Massachusetts
 59. New York
 60. Rhode Island

RIESENGBIRGE

1:250,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers



Towns
 or Boroughs
 Railways
 Rivers
 High Road
 Low Road
 Forest
 Black - Iron
 Yellow - Lead
 Red - Copper
 Blue - Zinc
 Green - Silver
 Grey - Coal
 White - Salt
 Black - Iron
 Yellow - Lead
 Red - Copper
 Blue - Zinc
 Green - Silver
 Grey - Coal
 White - Salt

fine retrospects as the road ascends. The traveller should alight on arriving at the avenue (1 hr.) and descend (charming views l.) through the grounds to the *Fürstensteiner Grund*, a picturesque, rocky ravine, watered by the *Höllenbach*.

After a walk of some distance l. in this valley, on the farther side of the brook, a winding path is reached, which returns to the W. side and ascends to the old *Castle*, containing antique furniture, armour etc. A kind of tournament took place here, Aug. 3rd, 1800, in honour of Fred. Wm. III., whose queen distributed the prizes. The stage erected for the guests is still standing. Views pleasing, but inferior to those from the opp. heights (see above). Castellan's fee 7½, a party 15 Sgr.

The traveller now descends by the same route to the beautiful valley, follows it N. to the *Dairy*, and turns r. to **Fürstenstein*, château of the Prince of Pless, with lofty tower, and surrounded by pleasure-grounds. Interior sumptuously fitted up. The walk just described occupies 2 hrs. Adjoining the château a large hotel; omnibus hence several times daily in ¾ hr. to

Salzbrunn (**Elisenhof; Cursaal; Krone*; lodgings in most houses. R. 3—8 Thlr. weekly), one of the most frequented baths of Silesia, with celebrated mineral spring and whey-estab. Beautiful promenades ascend to the *Annenthurm*, whence a pleasant view of the environs. Music morning and evening at the *Elisenhalle*, the centre of attraction. 2000 visitors annually.

Ascent hence in ½ hr. to the **Wilhelmshöhe*, with its modern brick castle, whence an admirable survey of Breslau and part of the *Riesengebirge*. On the other side lies the watering-place *Altwasser* (*Traiteurhaus, Ernestinenhof*); omnibus in 1½ hr. thither from Salzbrunn every hour.

From Salzbrunn to Adersbach and Weckelsdorf two-h. carr., always to be found at the *Curhaus*, there and back 4 Thlr. Drive of 4 hrs. each way, visit to the rocks 2 hrs. Those about to proceed to Schmiedeberg the follg. day by dilig. spend the night at Waldenburg in returning.

Waldenburg (**Schwarzer Ross, Gelber Löwe, Schwert*), a prosperous, industrial town in a valley, possessing valuable coal mines. At the stat. a vast porcelain-manufacture (1500 workmen). One-h. carr. to Adersbach 3, two-h. 5 Thlr.

The road to Adersbach ascends. L. on the mountain, near *Dittersdorf*, the ruin *Neuhaus* (p. 346). Then the villages *Neuhayn, Lang-Waltersdorf, Schmidtsdorf*. Near the latter, 1 M. from the road, the sanitary estab. *Görbersdorf*. Beyond the small town of *Friedland* the Bohemian frontier is crossed. Background formed by the rocks of Adersbach. Austr. custom-house at *Merkelsdorf* (Hungar. wine at Ringel's).

The **Rocks of Adersbach* (*Traiteurhaus* at the entrance), resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very remarkable. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the

action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, some of them 200 ft. high, and of grotesque shapes, several named in accordance with a fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.), occupy a space 6—8 M. long and 3 M. broad. Adm. 5 Sgr.; guide 5 Sgr., for a party $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. each pers. Path often so narrow that single file is necessary. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth and forms a waterfall (improved by opening a sluice) at the point to which visitors usually penetrate. Beyond it is a small pond, a boat ($2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.) on which conveys visitors to the 'Wolfsschlucht'. — At the egress an echo, awakened by horns etc. (fee).

The rocks at ***Weckelsdorf** (**Eisenhammer*), adjoining those of Adersbach (2 M. from the inn) on the E., are still more imposing. Adm. 4 Sgr. (at the entrance refreshm., Hungar. wine). Here, too, various points of the chaotic scene have their appellations (cathedral, burial-vault etc.), the most appropriate of which is the grand 'Münster' (or 'Münzkirche'; from Münze, a coin, tradition pointing out this spot as a haunt of coiners), resembling a Gothic structure. The tones of a small organ are designed to enhance the effect. (This locality is not to be confounded with the Weckersdorf Rocks, p. 350.)

At *Radowenz*, 7 M. from Adersbach, Prof. Göppert of Breslau has discovered an entire fossil forest.

From Altwasser (Waldenburg) to Hirschberg railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 Thlr. 15, 1 Thlr. 4, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. — First stat. *Dittersbach*; on the hills to the l. rises the ruined castle of *Neuhaus*, probably destroyed by the Hussites in 1418. Stat. *Gottesberg* (1810 ft.) is the highest town among these mountains; to the l. in the distance the extensive Cistercian Abbey of *Grüssau*, founded in 1292, suppressed in 1810. The line enters the valley of the *Lässig*; stat. *Ruhbank* (omnibus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Landeshut, see below), then *Merzdorf*, where the *Lässig* falls into the *Bober*, through the valley of which the line leads to Hirschberg. Next stat. *Jannowitz*, and *Schildau* (dilig. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Schmiedeberg); then

Hirschberg (*Deutsches Haus*; *Preuss. Hof*; *Weisses* and *Schwarzes Ross*; *Löwe*; *Drei Berge*), an ancient town at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*. On the N. side of the town is the **Prot. Church*, one of those conceded for Prot. worship by Emp. Joseph I. to Charles XII. of Sweden, by the convention of Altranstädt. Pleasing views from the *Cavalierberg* to the S., and from the *Hausberg* and *Helikon* to the N. W. — Hirschberg Valley see p. 351.

The old diligence road (25 M.) from Waldenburg to Hirschberg leads by *Hernsdorf*, *Gottesberg*, and

Landeshut (**Drei Berge*) on the *Bober*, a small town 14 M. N. W. of

Waldenburg, where, on June 23rd, 1760, 10,000 Prussians under Gen. Fouqué were defeated by 31,000 Austrians under Gen. Laudon.

At *Hohenwaldau*, half-way to *Schmiedeberg*, the old road, the highest in Prussia, begins the ascent of the *Landeshuter Kamm* (2300 ft.). The prospect from the summit is strikingly beautiful. (The new road avoids the pass and affords a very inferior view.) The *Schneekoppe*, with its chapel and inn, are conspicuous to the E.; then the undulating spurs of the *Riesengebirge*; beneath are the broad and populous valleys of *Schmiedeberg* and *Hirschberg*. View still finer from the *Friesensteine* (2834 ft.). $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. (r.).

From *Hirschberg* diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. by *Erzmansdorf* (p. 351) to *Schmiedeberg* (*Schwarzes Ross*), convenient headquarters for excursions to the *Riesengebirge*, or *Giant Mts.* Guides $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. per diem; they pay their own expenses for food etc. and carry the lighter articles of luggage. On the Bohemian side of the Mts. the guides are under no supervision and have no fixed tariff. Chair-porters $1\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr. each; horses at *Schmiedeberg* and *Seidorf* (p. 348).

Two paths lead from *Schmiedeberg* to the *Koppe*: one by *Krumhübel* (see below) in 5 hrs., the other by the *Schmiedeberger Kamm* in 4 hrs.; the former affords more variety and finer points of view. The latter (direct route, with guide) leads by the *Chapel of St. Anna*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of *Schmiedeberg*; then in 2 hrs., chiefly through wood, to the *Grenzbauten* (*Hübner, *Blaschke: good Hungar. wine; Baude = booth or chalet). The steepest part begins at the *Schwarze Koppe*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top. Stunted underwood, the Alpine anemone, and violet-moss (*byssus jolithus*) constitute almost the sole vegetation here.

The **Schnee* or *Riesen-Koppe* (5109 ft.), the highest mountain of N. Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. Chapel erected 1668—1681. Two *inns, one on the Prussian, the other on the Bohemian side of the summit.

View extensive and picturesque: N. the entire *Hirschberg Valley*; E. *Schweidnitz*, *Zobten*, *Breslau*, *Eule*, *Silberberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Scheueur*; S. W. the *Weisse Berg* near *Prague*; W. *Milleschauer* near *Teplitz*; N.W. the *Landskrone* near *Görlitz*. It should, however, be borne in mind that an unclouded horizon is of rare occurrence. S. W. a most imposing view of the *Aupe* or *Riesen-Grund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly; N. the *Melzergrund*, scarcely inferior. Fields of snow are often seen in the vicinity in the early part of summer, whence the name of the mountain.

The route from *Schmiedeberg* to the *Koppe* by *Krumhübel* (*Inn), inhabited by vendors of herbs and liqueurs, may be shortened by $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. by driving thus far (one-horse 20 Sgr.) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

From *Krumhübel* to the *Koppe* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide not absolutely necessary. To *Brückenberg* (50 min.) a carr. road. The **Church of Wang*, parish-church of this straggling village

(2473 ft.), a curious old wooden structure of the 12th cent., was purchased by Fred. Wm. IV. in 1844 and transferred hither from its original site at Tellemarken in Norway. A small portion only of the carved work is modern. Tower, school, and parsonage new. The churchyard affords a fine prospect of the valley, Erdmannsdorf, Hohen-Zillerthal, Schmiedeberg, etc.

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min. to the *Schlingelbaude* (3395 ft.) (refreshments). Near it the *Drei Steine*, rocky pinnacles on the ridge. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of two ponds, whence the *Hempelsbaude* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3982 ft.) is visible in the distance (refreshm. and rustic beds).

From the Hempelsbaude an ascent of 25 min. on the *Stirndl* to the *Koppenplan*, on which, 25 min. farther, is the *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft.) (refreshm. dear), situated at the base of the Koppe. at the point where the path to the Riesengrund descends.

The Riesengebirge are the theatre of the exploits of the mischievous spirit 'Rübezahl' or turnip numberer (Anglice 'Number Nip'). Those who desire a better acquaintance with him may here obtain it by the aid of a peep-show. To the summit a steep ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; descent 20 min.

Koppe, see p. 347. The path to Hermsdorf (descent 4, ascent $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is as far as ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Brückenberg* (2472 ft.) that already described. Hence on the same level N. to the (1 hr.) **Gräbersteine*, one of the most picturesque points among the mountains; charming view comprising the mts. (Sturmhaube, Hohe Rad, Reifträger, lower down the Kynast) and Hermsdorf, Warmbrunn, and Hirschberg. At the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chapel of St. Anne* a forester's house (refreshm.); 20 min. *Seidorf* (Inn), at the foot of the mts.; horse to the Koppe 2, attendant 1 Thlr.

From the Koppe to the Josephinenhütte over the ridge of the mountain, an interesting, but rugged walk (descent 8 hrs., in the reverse direction 10 hrs.), frequently over blocks of granite; guide necessary. From the Koppe (5109 ft.) a descent of 20 min. to the (Bohem.) *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft.) (inn. see above), then across a plateau covered with underwood (the *Wiesenbaude* remaining on the l.) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) verge (3893 ft.) of the *Kleine Teich* (793 ft. long, 565 ft. broad, abounding in fish), and the *Grosse Teich* (1811 ft. long, 565 ft. broad, destitute of fish), two ponds lying 500 ft. lower. At the end of the latter the traveller must ascend to the l., and traverse the lofty and stony plain of the *Silberkamm* (4728 ft.) (view towards Bohemia), and descend thence past several heaps of stones (indicating the frontier) to the neck of land which connects the Silberkamm with the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4492 ft.). Then a rapid ascent, and a rugged and precipitous descent to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Spindlerbaude* (3809 ft.), where refreshments may be procured. The traveller now turns to the l. by the frontier-post, and ascends

the *Mädel-Wiese* in a straight direction to the (40 min.) **Petersbaude* (4064 ft.), situated on Bohem. territory, and commanding an extensive prospect.

Then past several curious groups of stones (*Mädelsteine* 4359 ft., and *Vogelsteine*) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) base of the *Hohe Rad*, the summit of which (4830 ft.) is attained in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., a rugged and steep ascent (extensive view, preferred by some to that from the *Koppe*). On Pruss. territory, near the rocky precipices of the *Schneeegruben* (about 1000 ft. in depth), is situated the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) small **Schnee-gruben-Baude*. The **Elbfall*, the finest cascade among the Giant Mts., is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of this point (here, too, a 'Baude'; 10 min. beyond is the *Pantschfall*); returning thence, and inclining to the l., the traveller reaches the (10 min.) so-called *Elbbrunnen*, in a marshy meadow, and, in 20 min. more, the path which comes direct from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schneeegruben*.

The path next passes several fantastic masses of rock (*Spitzberg*, *Schureinsteine*, *Kässteine*, *Quarksteine*) (the *Reifträger*, 4515 ft., rises more to the r.), and leads to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3845 ft.) (refreshments). The vegetation now becomes less scanty, and the path soon enters a wood. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the bridge (2627 ft.) over the *Zacken* is reached, immediately above the **Waterfall*, which is best seen from below (80 ft. lower than the bridge), and may be improved by the removal of a sluice-gate.

After 20 min. the path divides: r. to the refuge of *Schreibenhau*, l. to the (5 min.) *Josephinhütte*, a glass manufactory belonging to Count Schaffgotsch. **Inn*, frequently visited by excursionists from Warmbrunn, and headquarters of the guides and chair-porters. *Ulrich's Inn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther down the road, is unpretending, but well spoken of.

A good road leads hence (to Warmbrunn $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., one-horse carr. in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 Thlr.) to **Petersdorf** (**Kasser's Inn*), descending the picturesque ravine of the *Zacken*. *Hermisdorf* (p. 350) lies halfway between Petersdorf and Warmbrunn.

From the *Riesenbaude* to *Hohenelbe* 6–7 hrs. — The route first traverses the mountain to the *Wiesenbaude*, then crosses the precipitous and giddy height of the rocky *Ziegenrücken* to *St. Peter* or *Spindelmühl* ('*Richter*', trout and Hungar. wine), at the confluence of the sources of the *Elbe* and the *Weisswasser*; then a descent of 3 hrs. more through the narrow and romantic *Elbthal* to the small town of *Hohenelbe* (Schwan), with a château and beautiful park.

From the *Koppe* to the *Heuscheuer* (see below) through the *Aupe-Thal*, by *Trautenau*, *Adersbach*, *Weckelsdorf*, and *Maria zum Stern*, a walk of 3 days. Quarters for the night at *Trautenau*, *Weckelsdorf*, and the *Heuscheuer*. The excursion may be accomplished in 2 days if the traveller drives from *Freiheit* to *Weckelsdorf* (good road).

The path descends rapidly from the *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft., see above) into the *Riesengrund* or *Aupegrund*, a strikingly, grand valley of Alpine character, above which the *Koppe* rises almost perpendicularly to a height of 2000 ft. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the traveller reaches the *Pelzer Kretscham* (Inn, chaises-à-porteur for hire), where the carriage-road begins. The scenery is now enlivened by habitations (several iron and copper-mines); $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-*

Aupe, then through pine-forest to (3 M.) *Marschendorf* (Inn, carriages), with an extensive glass-manufacture. From *Marschendorf* to *Trautenau* diligence once daily. Below this point the scenery is less attractive, and agriculture begins.

Between *Marschendorf* and (3 M.) *Freiheit* (1452 ft.), a small town of linen-dealers, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the road, lies the pleasant *Johannisbad* (*Badhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small watering-place, with a mineral spring efficacious in cutaneous maladies. Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Freiheit*) *Trautenau* (*Blauer Stern*; *Schwarzes Ross*), a small town (rail. stat., comp. 353), with 2500 inhab., the principal linen-manufacturing place among the Giant Mts., with a pretty church. Skirmishes took place here in June, 1866, between the Prussians and Austrians. — From *Trautenau* to *Oberweckelsdorf* $16\frac{1}{2}$ M.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Parschnitz*, 3 M. *Petersdorf*, 3 M. *Qualtsch* (3 M. to the S. of which is *Radowenz*, mentioned at p. 346, with the fossil woods); 6 M. *Adersbach*, 3 M. *Ober-Weckelsdorf* (p. 346).

The usual route from *Weckelsdorf* to the *Heuscheuer* (on foot, with guide) is by the small town of *Politz* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), then by *Machau*, *Melden*, *Nausenei*, and *Carlsberg* (9 M.). A far preferable, and not longer route is by *Lechau* (3 M.), *Hutberg* (3 M.), and the chapel on the *Stern* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), adjoining which there is an 'Inn, commanding a fine view. In the vicinity is the '*Weckersdorfer Felsenstadt*' (the village of *Weckersdorf* lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the *Stern*), the N. spur of the *Heuscheuer* Mts., a 'rock-city' resembling those of *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf*, and in some respects more imposing. The '*Felsenstadt*', which has been rendered conveniently accessible to visitors, is a favourite resort of excursionists from *Charlottenbrunn*, a watering-place (p. 344) 12 M. to the N. About 2 hrs. are required for exploring the rocky labyrinth (with guide); *view from the *Elisabethhöhe*, the highest point of the ridge.

From the *Stern* to the *Heuscheuer* $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.: 1 M. *Klein-Ladney*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Dösengrund*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Bitay*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Melden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nausenei*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Possendorf* (Pruss.), thence an ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (the latter part rather steep) to the Swiss houses on the *Heuscheuer*; or, pleasanter, from *Nausenei* to (3 M.) *Carlsberg* (p. 353) at the S. base of the *Heuscheuer*, whence the Swiss house (p. 353) is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., partly by steps.

Hermisdorf (**Tietze*), with a château of Count *Schaffgotsch*, is the headquarters of guides for travellers who approach the mts. in this direction. Climate extremely capricious. guide for mountain-excursions therefore always desirable.

On a wooded peak above *Hermisdorf* rise the handsome ruins of ***Kynast** (1902 ft.), burned down in 1657. Ascent best by the carr. road (1 hr.), guide unnecessary. The attendant at the castle entertains the visitor with the legend (comp. poem by *Körner*) of the heartless *Kunigunde*, who would marry none but the knight who should first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many (?) made the attempt, but were precipitated into the abyss beneath. One in whom *Kunigunde* felt a real interest was at last successful, but, instead of claiming the prize, he administered a bitter reproof and departed. View from the tower remarkably picturesque, resembling that from the *Gräbersteine* (see above).

Warmbrunn (**Hôtel de Prusse*, *Hôtel de Russie*, *Schwarzer Adler*, *Stadt London*), 3 M. from *Hermisdorf*, a small, but favourite watering-place (sulphur-springs, 95° and 100° Fahr.), property of Count *Schaffgotsch*, whose grounds afford agreeable walks. The lapidaries and glass-polishers of this place are celebrated, their wares not expensive. Principal estab. that of M. Berg-

mann. The Count possesses a good collection of minerals. (Omnibus 4 times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to Hirschberg; 3 times daily in 50 min. to stat. *Reibnitz* on the Hirschberg-Kohlfurt line. One h. carr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ day 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.)

The **Hirschberg Valley** may be visited from Warmbrunn by carr. in about 8 hrs., incl. halt (one-h. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.). *Stohnsdorf* (3 M.), with château of Prince Reuss, lies at the foot of the *Prudelberg* (1462 ft.); ascent 20 min., view similar, but inferior to that from the *Heinrichsburg*. On the *Stangenberg* (1656 ft.), 2 M. S. W. of the *Prudelberg* (3 M. S. of Warmbrunn), rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a tower erected by Prince Reuss for the sake of the view: N. Hirschberg and environs, N. W. Warmbrunn, W. Hochstein; S. W. Kynast, Reifträger, Hohes Rad, Sturmhaube; S. Silberkamm, Schneekoppe; S. E. Schmiedeberg, the Friesensteine; E. Fischbach, the Falkenberge. This is the most striking point in the environs of Warmbrunn.

Hence by the *Rothersberg* to *Erdmannsdorf* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (*Inn), with a royal château. Near it, *Zillerthal*, a colony of Prot. Tyrolese who emigrated from their native valley of that name in 1838.

**Fischbach*, 3 M. E. of Erdmannsdorf, a handsome château originally founded by the Order of St. John, is now the property of Prince Adalbert of Prussia. At the entrance two cannon, presented by the English to Prince Waldemar of Prussia (d. 1849) in recognition of his active participation in the war against the Sikhs. There is a good inn and extensive brewery at the offices.

Buchwald, a fine château and park, is 3 M. S. W. of Fischbach, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. E. of Erdmannsdorf.

Hence back to Warmbrunn a drive of 2 hrs., or in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Krumhübel* (p. 347), and thence to the Koppe (guide not absolutely necessary); follg. day (with guide) to the *Josephinenhütte* and Warmbrunn.

From Dresden to the Giant Mts. The following plan will be found convenient for those approaching the Riesengebirge in this direction:

1st day. *Hochkirch*, **Czorneboh*, *Herrnhut*, *Zittau*. — 2nd. *Oybin* and *Lausche*; aft. dilig. in 3 hrs. to *Friedland* (p. 359). — 3rd. By the road (in the picturesque valley of the *Wittich*) in 2 hrs. to *Liebwerda*, then (guide 20 Gr.) in 3 hrs. to *Flinsberg* (Wollstein), both pleasant little watering-places. Or (with guide) from *Liebwerda* in 2 hrs. to the **Tafelfichte* (3523 ft.), and down to *Flinsberg* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 4th. In 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Hochstein* (2891 ft.), with fine view, down in 1 hr. to the *Josephinenhütte*; in 1 hr. to the *Zacken Fall* and back; 2 hrs. from the *Josephinenhütte* to *Petersdorf*, or 3 hrs. to *Herrnsdorf*. — 5th. Visit to the *Kynast* 2 hrs.; then in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Giersdorf* and *Merzdorf* to the *Heinrichsburg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Stohnsdorf*; 1 hr. *Erdmannsdorf*; over the *Ameisenberg* (with guide) in 1 hr. to *Fischbach*, *Buchwald* 1 hr., *Schmiedeberg* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 6th. One-h. carr. (20 Ngr.) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Krumhübel*, thence (with guide) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the **Schneekoppe*, down by the *Grenzbauden* in 4–5 hrs. to *Liebau* (Sonne). Or the night may be spent at the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grenzbaude* of F. Blaschke at *Klein-Aupa*, and *Liebau* reached (3 hrs.) the follg. morning. — 7th. One-h. carr. (2 Thlr.) from *Liebau* by *Schömburg* (Löwe) to *Adersbach*, **Weckelsdorf*, *Friedland*, and *Waldenburg*. — 8th. On foot from *Waldenburg* over the *Wilhelmshöhe* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Salzbrunn*, *Fürstenstein*, *Freiburg*, then rail. to *Breslau*.

68. From Breslau to Glatz and Prague.

216 M. Railway to Frankenstein in 3 hrs.; diligence to Glatz 3 times daily in 3 hrs.; from Glatz to Nachod once daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; railway from Nachod by Josefstadt and Pardubitz to Prague in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Railway to *Reichenbach* and *Frankenstein*, see p. 344.

The Eulengebirge a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from *Reichenbach* as follows: by diligence (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to *Peterswaldau*, with a château of Count Stolberg, on foot to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Steinkunzendorf* ("Inn"); thence (with guide, 10 Sgr.) over the (1 hr.) *Oberberg* to the *Forester's House* ("Inn"), the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schafberg*, and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sonnenkoppe* (fine view). Then to the S. past the *Sonnenstein*, a mass of rock, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) forester's house in the *Tränkegrund* ("Inn and Baths, trout); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Neurode* (Deutsches Haus), and thence by diligence to Glatz in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The railway from Reichenbach to Frankenstein passes *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony. *Frankenstein* (terminus of the railway), a small town with a Schloss, is situated in the most fertile district of Silesia. The mountain stronghold of *Silberberg*, erected by Fred. the Great, lies 7 M. to the W.; splendid view from the keep. — The traveller proceeds hence by diligence to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wartha*, which is visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually.

A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1800 ft.), where a fine view is obtained. The banks of the Neisse are here attractive; near the town the stream forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the *Schnee* and *Eulen-Gebirge*. The road traverses a deep ravine to a point beyond *Eichau*, where the summit of the *Passberg* commands a fine view of the mountainous district of Glatz, enclosed by four ranges of hills, the *Heuscheuer*, the *Mense*, the *Schnee*, and the *Eulen-Gebirge*, above which the lofty plain of the *Schneeberg* rises conspicuously towards the S.

About 7 M. to the E. of Wartha lies *Camenz*, the once wealthy Cistercian Abbey of which was suppressed in 1810. Fred. the Great, when pursued by the hostile Croats in 1745, escaped detection here by assuming the garb of a monk. — The neighbouring *Hartaberg* is crowned by an imposing château of the Princess Albert of Prussia. *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mine and foundry, lies $4\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Camenz. — About 7 M. to the S. of Reichenstein are the baths of *Landeck* (see below).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Glatz** (*Neu-Breslau*; *Ross*; *Dittmer's Hotel*), a strongly fortified town on the Neisse, with 11,821 inhab., was once the prison of the ill-fated Baron Trenck (p. 264).

Glatzer Gebirge. From Glatz by carr. or diligence to *Ullersdorf*, *Kunzendorf* (both with fine parks), and *Landeck* (1442 ft.). The baths, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, are chiefly frequented by visitors from Silesia and Poland (pleasant walk to the *Schrollenstein*, a beautiful point of view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.; also to the *Karpenstein*, a ruined castle farther distant). Hence through the pretty *Bieleithal* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (Brauhaus); on foot in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*, then a descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. into the *Klassengrund*, and through the poor, straggling village of that name, and an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through magnificent pine forest to a sign-post, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which the chalet (refreshments, milk and eggs only, and a few beds) on the *Schneeberg* is reached. The summit (4635 ft.) which is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; the traveller must therefore walk round the verge of the bleak table-land, in order to survey suc-

cessively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S. (The rugged paths descending to the S. and S. W. to the sources of the March and the Neisse, present no attractions.) From the above-mentioned direction-post a descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. to the upper *Wölfelsgrund*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther down, the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N. (travellers in the reverse direction may drive thus far, and here turn to the r.); $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Wölfelsmühle* (Inn, trout), with the picturesque *Wölfelsfall*, which is precipitated into a narrow rocky basin, rendered accessible by steps. The valley opens into the broad basin of Glatz $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down. The traveller may now proceed by carr. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwert*; for pedestrians, however, it is far preferable to make a short circuit to the N., in order to visit the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria Schnee* (Inn), a conspicuous object in the landscape, situated on a pointed summit, and commanding a magnificent prospect. The district town of *Habelschwert* (Drei Karpfen) is $9\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant from Glatz, which may be reached by diligence. A pleasanter road, recommended to pedestrians and light carriages, leads on the l. bank of the Neisse by *Grafenort*, the property of Count Herberstein, with a beautiful park. Travellers who prefer driving to walking should make this excursion in the reverse direction, as, in descending in the direction described, carriages are not always to be obtained at *Wölfelsmühle*.

14 M. *Reinerz* (1728 ft.) (Krone; Bär) was formerly much frequented as a watering-place. The Rom. Cath. church contains several good pictures by Silesian masters, and a fantastic pulpit, representing the open jaws of a fish.

About 7 M. to the S. rises the *Hohe-Mense* (2863 ft.), commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lewin* is the last place in Prussia. Farther on, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the road, lies the little watering-place *Cudowa* (Stern).

The Heuscheuer-Gebirge is most conveniently visited from Cudowa, from which the Grossvaterstuhl is an ascent of 3 hrs. The route leads past the *Wilde Loch*, a rocky labyrinth worn by the action of water, into which the stranger should not venture without a guide. The Heuscheuer rises to the height of 500 ft. above the lofty plain of the *Leiterberg*. The fantastic rock-formations here, like those at Weckersdorf etc. (p. 350) have received various whimsical names. The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (2936 ft.), a small rocking mass of stone converted into a seat, and commanding a view of all these curious rock-formations; to the N. is visible the small Bohemian town of *Braunau*, with its handsome Benedictine abbey; the imposing heights beyond are the Bohemian side of the Giant Mts. as far as the beginning of the Erzgebirge. To the N., at the foot of the hill, lies the small town of *Wünschelberg* (Deutsches Haus) (14 M. from Glatz by the high road; ascent of the Heuscheuer from this point in 2 hrs.), and *Albendorf*, a place of superstitious resort. Farther to the E. the spectator perceives the hills round Landeck, and above them the lofty Silesian and Moravian peaks. To the S. W. the view extends beyond Nachod far into Bohemia. The Swiss house on the N. slope affords good accommodation; so also the inn of Schulze at *Carlsberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Swiss house on the S. side of the hill.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nachod* (Lamm), the first town in Bohemia, was the rendezvous of the Duke of Brunswick's 'black band' in 1809. The château, said to have been the birthplace of Wallenstein, now the property of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, commands a fine survey of the whole range of the Giant Mts. Nachod is a station on the Bohemian and Silesian Mountain Railway, which leads hence to *Trautenau* (p. 350), *Bernsdorf*, and *Königshain*, on the Bohem.

frontier, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Liebau* (p. 251), and at present the terminus of the line.

Next stat. *Böhmisch Skalitz*, then *Josefstadt*, a small fortress on the l. bank of the Elbe, junction of the Zittau and Pardubitz line. The latter runs S. to *Königgrätz*, a frontier-fortress and thriving town on the Elbe, to the N. of which a decisive victory was gained by the Prussians over the Austrians on July 3rd, 1866, and (in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to *Pardubitz*, a station on the Prague and Vienna railway (*Prague* etc. see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

69. From Breslau to Vienna.

289 M. Upper Silesian Railway. Express to Cosel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; by the 'Wilhelmsbahn' to Oderberg in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; by the 'Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn' to Vienna in $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 14 Thlr. 4, 10 Thlr. 10 Sgr. — The ordinary trains take 3 hrs. more.

The first part of the journey traverses an uninteresting district. The third stat. *Ohlau* (*Adler*), a small town on the Oder, cultivates tobacco extensively. To the r. near Brieg rises the spire of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Fred. the Great in 1741:

Brieg (*Kreuz; Löwe*) on the Oder, with 13,298 inhab. (4000 Rom. Cath.).

From Brieg to Gräfenberg. Branch-line from Brieg (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to *Neisse* (*Stern; Krone; Ross*), a fortified town with 19,031 inhab. (2000 Prot., 5390 soldiers), in a marshy district. On Austrian territory, 19 M. to the S. of *Neisse*, in the *Gesenke*, a district of the Sudetengebirge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the post-st. *Freiwalddau*, is situated *Gräfenberg*, with a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by *Priessnitz* (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. Carr. from *Neisse* to *Gräfenberg* in 4–5 hrs. (one-horse 3, two-horse 4–5 Thlr.); drivers should be expressly directed to convey the traveller to the 'Wasserheilanstalt' of *Gräfenberg*, otherwise they stop short at *Freiwalddau*. From *Gräfenberg* a diligence runs daily in 8 hrs. by *Wiesenberg* and *Schönberg* to *Hohenstadt*, a stat. on the Prague and Vienna line (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

Stat. **Oppeln** (*Biewald's Hotel; Adler*), the first important place beyond Brieg, the seat of the government authorities of Upper Silesia, possesses a church of great antiquity.

From Oppeln to Tarnowitz a branch-line (in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), employed almost exclusively for goods-traffic. *Tarnowitz* is the seat of the government mining authorities, and possesses several extensive foundries.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church), and soon reaches stat. *Kandrzin* (*Restaurant). 3 M. to the E. of the fortress **Cosel**.

The Vienna train now quits the Upper Siles. railway (to *Cracow*) and proceeds hence by the 'Wilhelmsbahn'. At stat. *Ratiborer-Hammer* the plain of the Oder is skirted. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. Branch-line from stat. *Nendza* (in 4 hrs.) to *Kattowitz*.

At *Ratibor* (*Jaschke*), the seat of the Upper Silesian court of appeal, with 14,571 inhab., the line recrosses to the l. bank of

the Oder; branch-line to *Leobschütz*. Farther on, the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, is again crossed, and the train stops at *Oderberg*, the seat of the passport and custom-house authorities.

To the E. of stat. *Mährisch-Ostrau* lie M. Rothschild's extensive foundries of *Witkowitz*. Near *Schönbrunn* the Oder is crossed, and continues visible to the E. for a long distance. In the background rise the lower Carpathian hills. Branch-line hence (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to *Troppau*, the capital of Austr. Silesia.

Beyond stat. *Weisskirchen* (Post) the scenery becomes more and more attractive, while the train traverses cuttings, viaducts, tunnels, etc. in rapid succession. The high land which the line intersects forms the watershed between the Baltic and the Black sea. Several charming views are obtained of the fertile and beautiful *Beezwa Thal*. On an eminence to the E. rises the dilapidated château of *Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein.

Leipnik, with its ancient watch-towers, presents an imposing appearance when seen from the railway. *Prerau* is junction of the Prague line. A number of small stations, then *Vienna* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

70. From Breslau to Dresden.

Railway in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 7 Thlr. $13\frac{1}{2}$, 5 Thlr. 4, 3 Thlr. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.

From Breslau to stat. *Kohlfurt*, where the Dresden line diverges from that to Berlin, see p. 341.

Stat. *Görlitz* (**Rheinischer Hof*, by the stat.; *Preuss. Hof*; *Victoria Hôtel*; **Strauss*; **Krone*; *Hirsch*), the industrial and wealthy capital of Prussian Upper Lusatia, with 36,689 inhab., is situated partly in the valley of the *Neisse*, partly on the height above the river. The fine Gothic churches, handsome gates, the Rathaus of 1488, and the sculpturing on many of the houses still bear testimony to the ancient opulence and importance of the town. — The church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* (1423—97, crypt still earlier), one of the finest mediæval structures in the E. of Germany, possesses double aisles, with vaulting 77 ft. in height, borne by 24 slender pillars. — The portal and organ-choir of the *Frauenkirche* (1449—94) are decorated with well-executed sculptures in stone. — The modern *Rom. Cath. Church*, a Romanesque structure, contains some tolerable stained glass, and an altar-piece by *Zimmermann*.

The *Chapel of the Holy Cross*, N. W. of the town, erected at the end of the 15th cent., contains a representation of the Holy Sepulchre, founded by a burgomaster of Görlitz who undertook two journeys to Jerusalem with a view to ensure the accuracy of the details.

The *Kaisertrutz*, an old bastion, is now employed as the chief guard-house and arsenal. The *Theatre* adjoins it.

The *Ständisches Landhaus* (house of the estates), a handsome modern structure, is situated in the well-kept grounds which extend from the Weberthor to the *Mühlberge* and afford the finest view of the valley of the Neisse and the viaduct.

The **Railway Bridge* which here crosses the valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length and resting on 34 arches of 60 to 80 ft. span, 70 ft. in height, is one of the most imposing structures of the kind in N. Germany.

Pleasant excursions to the *Landskrone* (see below), the *Kreuzberg* near *Jauernick* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), and the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Marienthal* ($\frac{9}{14}$ M.), near *Ostritz* in the picturesque valley of the Neisse.

From Berlin to Görlitz by direct railway in 5 hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 18, 4 Thlr. 6, 2 Thlr. 24 Sgr. — None of the stations important.

Soon after the train has quitted Görlitz, the *Landskrone* (1343 ft. above the sea-level, 742 ft. above the river), 3 M. S. W. of Görlitz, is seen rising on the l.; inn on the summit and tower commanding a fine view.

Stat. **Reichenbach** (*Sonne*) is the last Prussian town. After the battle of Bautzen (p. 357) the Allies retreated in this direction to Görlitz. On May 22nd, 1813, the French general of cavalry Bruyères fell near Reichenbach, and the general of engineers Kirchner at *Markersdorf*, 2 M. from the town, near Napoleon himself. The ball which occasioned Kirchner's death, fired by a Russian battery near the village, also mortally wounded Duroc, Napoleon's favourite chamberlain. The emperor bequeathed a sum of money for the erection of a monument at this spot, but his wish was not fulfilled until 1840, when a simple block of sandstone, bearing the names Kirchner and Duroc, was placed near the road, in the vicinity of Kirchner's pine-clad grave.

Stat. **Löbau** (**Rail. Restaurant*), in the Wend dialect *Lubij* (low-lying), is an ancient Saxon town, in the Rathhaus of which the deputies of the six towns of Lusatia were in the habit of assembling during five centuries (1310 to 1840). There is a German and a Wend church here; 200,000 of the inhabitants of Lusatia are Wends, a Slavonic race, differing from their German neighbours in language, manners, and costume. The towers of the Rathhaus and the Johanniskirche are both of great antiquity. The iron *Friedrich-August-Thurm* on the Löbauer Berg ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the stat.) commands an extensive prospect; inn on the top. — Branch-line to *Zittau* see p. 357.

Next stat. *Pommeritz*, near which ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.) lies **Hochkirch**, a village memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (Oct. 14th, 1758).

Marshal Keith, the well-known general of Frederick, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite and obliged to quit the country. He eventually entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having re-

signed his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Fred. the Great nominated him Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument to the memory of his kinsman in the church at Hochkirch in 1776. The churchyard was bravely defended by the Prussians during the battle. Marks of balls, especially by the S. entrance, are still seen on the church. The bench on which the marshal lay when mortally wounded is beneath the pulpit, but has almost disappeared in consequence of the morbid rapacity of relic-hunters. The schoolmaster, who lives on the N. side of the church, keeps the key. Good inn adjoining the church.

A favourite point of view is the **Czorneboh* (i. e. devil's mountain), 1769 ft. in height, with tower and restaurant on the summit, reached in 1½ hr. from Hochkirch (to the S.). To *Wuischke*, at the foot of the hill, carr. in 1½ hr. (one-horse 15 Sgr.), thence to the summit by a good path in ¾ hr. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. The prospect is very fine, embracing the vast and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia, E. the Landskrone, near Görlitz, and the Giant Mts., S. the Bohem. Mts., S. W. those of Sax. Switzerland, among which the Lillenstein and Königstein are most conspicuous.

Stat. **Bautzen**, Wend *Budisin* (*Lamm, Adler, Löwe, Traube*), the handsome and industrial capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (12,591 inhab.), surrounded by walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a height above the *Spree*. On May 20th and 21st, 1813, the Russians and Prussians under Blücher were repulsed by Napoleon in this neighbourhood, but no decisive victory was gained. — *Kamenz*, the birthplace of *Lessing* (1729) lies 11½ M. N.W. of Bautzen.

The valley of the *Spree* is now crossed by a long bridge. Beyond this point the line traverses an unattractive district.

Dresden see p. 360.

71. From Löbau to Zittau. Oybin, Hochwald, Lausche.

Railway from Löbau to Zittau in 1¼ hr.; fares 23, 18, 13 Sgr.; to Parubitz see p. 358. Comp. Map p. 370.

The line diverges from the Saxon and Silesian Railway at *Löbau* (p. 356). Stations *Neu-* and *Ober-Cunnersdorf*; then

Herrnhut (*Gemein-Logis*), a pleasant village with 1000 inhab., founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the old Moravian brotherhood, and had quitted their country on account of the r religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf, the proprietor of the land. The village is remarkable for its clean and trim appearance. The prettily situated cemetery is well kept, and the tombstones are disfigured by no inscriptions except the name, age, and date of the death of the deceased. The *Hutberg*, on the slope of which the cemetery is situated, commands a pleasant view.

Berthelsdorf, ¾ M. from Herrnhut, is the place of meeting of the elders who superintend all the missions and colonies of the fraternity. About 350 missionaries are employed by them in

83 different places. Most of the 90 colonies (numbering altogether upwards of 20,000 souls) are in Germany and N. America.

Stat. *Oderwitz*. On the r. rises the *Spitzberg*, to which the Prussians retreated after the battle of Hochkirch (p. 356). As Zittau is approached the scenery becomes more picturesque. The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. At the gate rises the '*Column of the Constitution*', erected in 1833.

Zittau (**Sächs. Hof*; **Sonne*), a town with 15,628 inhab., the principal depôt of the Saxon linen-trade, is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district. (At *Gross-Schönau*, 8 M. to the W., to which trains run in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., there is a damask-manufactory of high repute.) On July 23rd, 1757, after the battle of Kollin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The *Rathhaus*, erected in 1844, is the handsomest edifice of the kind in Saxony. The *Church of St. John* was re-erected in 1836; fine view from the tower. The *Cemetery* (S.E. side of the town) affords a good survey of the Neissethal viaduct. (Railway from Zittau to Pardubitz, see below.) One-horse carr. to the Oybin, $\frac{1}{2}$ day $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr., whole day 2 Thlr.; to Waltersdorf and direct to the upper inn on the Lausche, 2, or by the Oybin and Jonsdorf $2\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.; two-horse carr. one-half more. Two-horse carr. to Friedland 3, and Lieberda $5\frac{2}{3}$, Warmbrunn 8—10 Thlr.

The Zittau-Pardubitz Railway (p. 354) traverses the scene of the great Prussian and Austrian campaign of 1866. *Reichenberg* (**Frank's Hotel*). a flourishing manufacturing town in Bohemia with 15,000 inhab.; then *Josefsstadt*, *Königgrätz*, *Pardubitz* (comp. *Baedeker's S Germany*).

To the S. of Zittau (a walk of 2 hrs.), from a rocky basin rises the **Oybin* (1621 ft.), a sandstone rock somewhat resembling a beehive, clothed with wood, and crowned with the strikingly picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, in curious juxtaposition. The castle, a stronghold of freebooters, was destroyed by the Emp. Charles IV., who in 1369 founded the monastery on its site. The Celestine monks by whom it was occupied deserted the monastery in 1545, and the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1681. The church is the best preserved part. View limited, but picturesque. Good inn at the top; another at the foot of the hill. Guide to the Oybin (unnecessary) 5, to the Lausche (desirable) 10 Ngr.

The **Lausche* (2506 ft.) (a walk of 2 hrs. from the Oybin, 3 hrs. from Zittau) is the highest point of the range of hills which separate Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the Teplitz and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the Iserkamm, the Tafelfichte, and the Giant Mts. The inn at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia (good Hungarian wine, bad quarters for the night). The Bohemian

side of the Lausche belongs to the domains of *Reichstadt*, once the property of the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, and grandson of the Emp. Francis. The palace is now occasionally occupied by the ex-Emp. Ferdinand.

The *Hochwald*, 1 hr. S. of the Oybin, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (inn at the top; guide from the foot of the Oybin to the Hochwald and back 8 Ngr.).

The following plan will be found convenient: From Zittau at an early hour to the Oybin in 2 hrs., breakfast and visit to the ruins etc. 1 hr.; then with guide, most of the way through the wood, to the Lausche in 2 hrs.; thence back to Zittau by the high road 9 M., and from Zittau by the afternoon diligence (about 4 o'clock) in 3 hrs. to Friedland (see below), the best point of approach to the Giant Mts. from this side.

Friedland (*Herzog v. Friedland*, by the Schloss; *Adler, Weisses Ross*, in the town), a small Bohemian town 14 M. to the E. of Zittau, is commanded by the imposing old château, 200 ft. above it. The castle was begun in the 11th and 12th cent., and completed in 1551; the tower was erected as early as 1014. The basaltic rock on which it stands is exposed to view in the court of the castle. After various vicissitudes, the castle was purchased by Wallenstein in 1622. His portrait, which is preserved here, is said to be a faithful likeness. The numerous family portraits with which the walls are hung belong to the present proprietor, the Count of Clam-Gallas. Weapons used in the Thirty Years' War are also shown. Fine view (gratuity to custodian 10 Sgr.).

About 7 M. farther E. is situated **Liebwerda** (*Schwan; Logirhaus*, for patients), a watering-place charmingly situated at the base of the *Tafelfichte*, with another château of Count Clam-Gallas. Excursion to the *Tafelfichte* see p. 351.

72. From Berlin to Dresden.

Railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ –7 hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 15, 3 Thlr. 20, 2 Thlr. 10 Sgr.

Soon after the stat. is quitted, the *Kreuzberg* (p. 253) appears on the l.; r. *Teltow*, then the windmill-hill of *Ruhlsdorf*; l. *Gross-Beeren*, where, Aug. 23rd, 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, consisting principally of Saxon soldiers, under Oudinot. A turreted church, erected 1817, marks the battlefield. — At the church of *Jüterbog* one of Tetzels indulgences is still shown. The old gates of the town merit inspection. The line to Dresden here diverges from the Leipzig Rail. Beyond this the district traversed is extremely flat and uninteresting.

Dennewitz, 2 M. from Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bulow. Sept. 6th, 1813, over Ney and Oudinot, who lost 15,000 men and 80 cannon. Berlin itself was thus saved from imminent danger.

Stat. *Rüderau* is junction of this line with the Leipzig and Dresden Rail. From stat. *Pristewitz* a branch-line to *Grossenhayn*, important on account of its cloth-factories. The district now becomes more picturesque. Stat. *Koswig* is the junction of the line to Leipzig by Meissen and Döbeln.

The train now skirts vine-clad slopes. R. on the height the

château of *Weisstrop*, property of the Duke of Lucca, who in 1849 resigned the throne of Parma in favour of his son (d. 1854). *L. Lösnitz*, with extensive champagne-manufactory. The train stops at *Neustadt-Dresden*, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt. Omnibuses &c. see below. The large building r. is the *Japanese Palace* (p. 369). In the market-place the *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. 12) in bronze.

73. Dresden.

Hotels. In the Altstadt: *Victoria*, *Johannes-Allee*, S. of the Altmarkt; **Bellevue*, beautifully situated near the bridge; **Saxe*; all of the first class: R. from 20, L. 8, B. 12 Ngr., D. 1 Thlr., A. 8 Ngr. — **Berlin*, *Rome*, both in the Neumarkt; **Pologne* and *Gotha*, both in the *Schloss-Strasse*; **Weber's Hôtel*, *Ostra-Allee*, near the *Zwinger*. — *Russie*, *France*, and **Goldener Engel* in the *Wilsdruffer-Str.*; *Europe* in the Altmarkt; *Deutsches Haus*, **Preuss. Hof*, *Brüsseler Hof*, *Meissel's Hôtel*, all in the *Scheffel-Str.*; **British Hôtel*, *Landhaus-Str.*; *Stadt Frankfurt*, *Moritz-Str.*; *Weimar*, *Pfarrgasse*, second-cl.; *Curländer Haus*, by the Bohemian stat. — *Hôtels Garnis*: *Palais Garni*, *Lüttichau-Str.* 18; *Moskow*, *Christians-Str.*; *Stephani's Hôtel*, *Lüttichau-Str.*, recommended to families.

In the Neustadt: *Stadt Wien*, by the bridge; **Kronprinz*, *Haupt-Str.*; both first-cl. — **Leipzig*, *London*, and *Paris*, all near the bridge, on the route to the Leipzig stat.; *Hôtel Royal* by the Silesian stat.; **Kaiser*, in the market-place. **Coburg*, at the Leipzig stat., much frequented. *Drei Palmzweige*, by the Japanese Palace, unpretending. *Stadt Prag*, *Gr. Meissner-Str.* To secure rooms in the height of summer, they may be ordered by telegraph (20 words, within Saxony, 8 Sgr.).

Restaurants. *Hôtel de France*, *Wilsdruffer-Str.*, good D. 12—3 o'cl., 10 or 15 Sgr. **Deville*, *Mittl. Frauengasse*; *Helbig*, on the Elbe, by the bridge, much frequented; *Haensch*, *Waisenhaus-Str.* 32. — In the Neustadt: *Heine*, *Bautzener-Str.*, with garden. — *Wine and Luncheon Rooms*: *Habert*, *Schloss-Str.* 35; *Seuler*, *Marien-Str.*; *Gerlach*, *Moritz-Str.*; **Victoria-Keller*, *See-Str.* — *Beer*: **Kneist*, **Fiebig*, both in the *Gr. Brüder-Gasse*; *Renner*, *Marien-Str.* 22; *Helbig*, see above; *Lussert*, *Frauen-Str.* 2; *Waldschlösschen*, *Postplatz*; *Stadt Nürnberg*, *Wilsdruffer-Str.*; *Böhme*, *Moritz-Str.* 12. — *Cafés and Confectioners*: **Trepp*, *Altmarkt* and *Scheffel-Strasse*; **Café Reale*, *Belvedere*, both on the *Brühl Terrace*; *Lässig*, *Prager-Str.*; *Köhler*, *Jüdenhof*.

Pleasure Gardens. *Schillerschlösschen*, *Waldschlösschen*, both in the *Schiller-Str.*, r. bank; fine views. — *Grosser Garten* (p. 370). — *Bergkeller*, *Berg-Str.*; *Feldschlösschen*, on the *Tharandt road*; *Felsenkeller*, in the *Plauenscher Grund*.

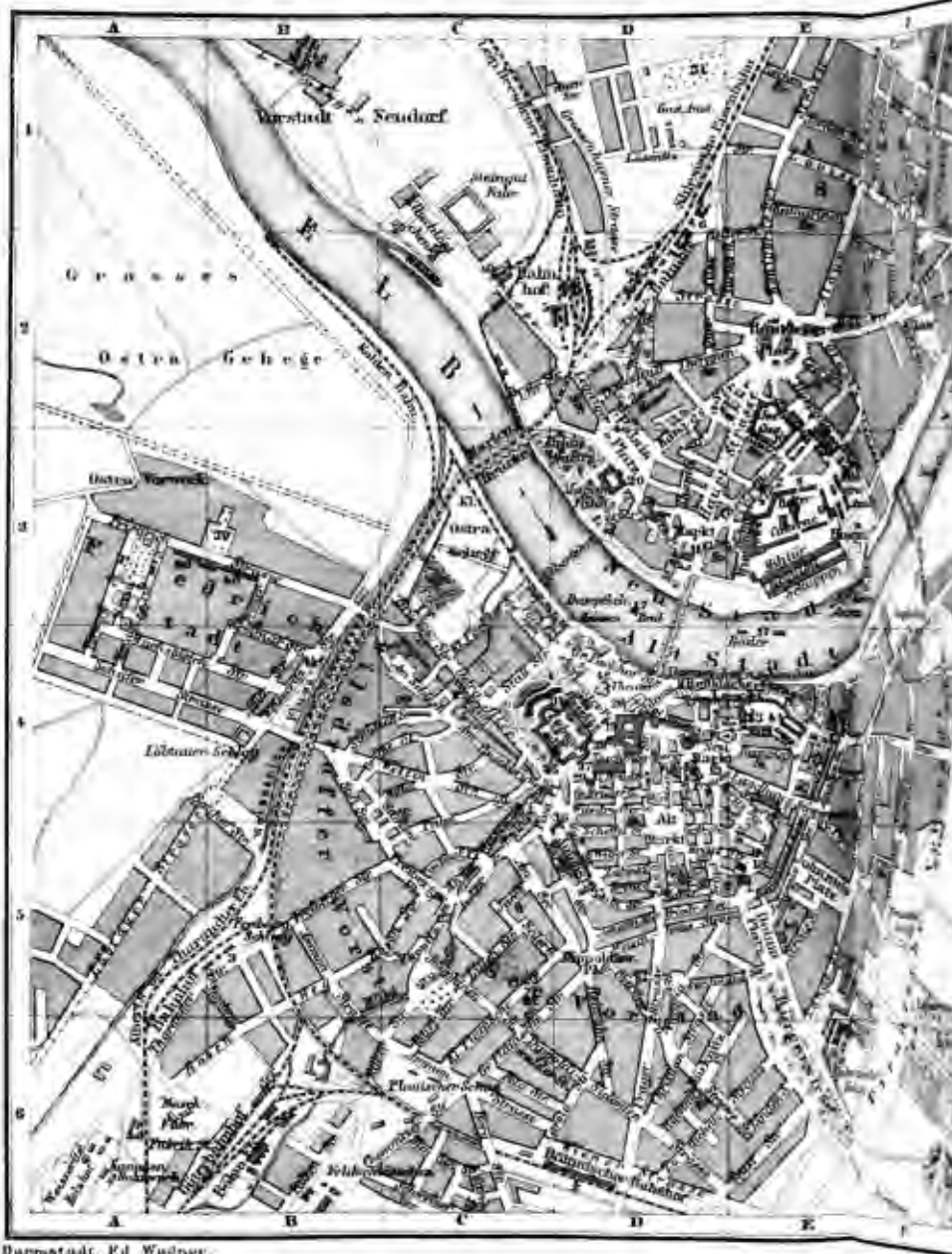
Newspapers in the Literary Museum, *Waisenhaus-Strasse* 31. Adm. 2½, per week 10 Ngr.; open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

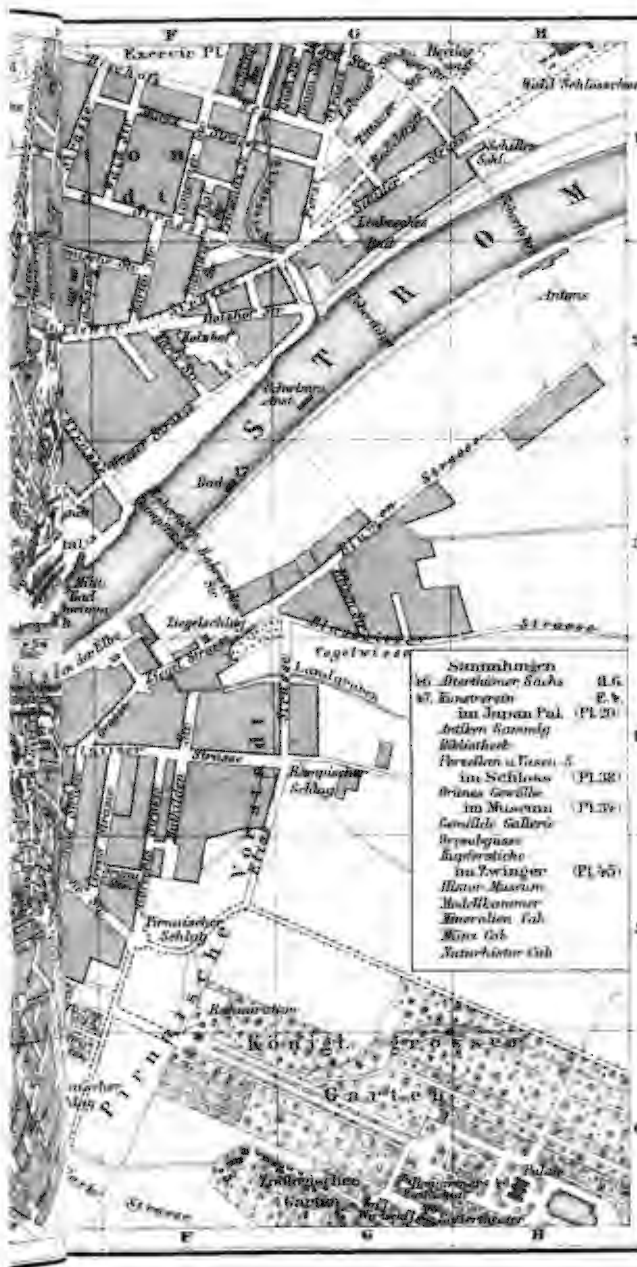
American Club (U. S. newspapers etc.) *Victoria-Str.* 22.

Conveyances. Omnibus from the Elbe bridge to the *Schillerschlösschen* and *Waldschlösschen* 1½ Ngr. — Cabs (a tariff in each) per drive 1 pers. 4, ½ hr. 6, heavy luggage 2—3 Ngr. At night 1 pers. 15, 2 pers. 20 Ngr., 3 pers. 1 Thlr. Cab-tickets issued at the stations, as in Berlin. Bridge-toll 1 Ngr. per horse. — *Fiacres*, one-h. 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7½, ½ hr. 7½—12½ Ngr.; two-h., 1 pers. 7½, 2 pers. 11, 3 pers. 15, ½ hr. 10, 15, or 20 Ngr. Longer drives according to agreement. — *Travelling-carriages* about 5 Thlr. daily, gratuity extra.

Baths. **Dianabad* (vapour etc.), in the *Bürgerwiese*; *Albertsbad*, *Ostra-Allee* 38, with estab. for mineral-water; *Johannisbad*, *Königs-Str.* 11, etc. — *River-baths* above and below the old bridge.

Shops. Best in the *Schloss-Str.*, *Alt* and *Neu-Markt*, *See-Str.*, and





Museen
 10. *Stadtmuseum* D. 6
 11. *Kunstmuseum* E. 4
 12. *im Japan Pal.* (Pl. 20)
 13. *alten Kammern*
 14. *Bibliothek*
 15. *Porzellan u. Kunst* 5
 16. *im Schloss*
 17. *Grüne Gewölbe* (Pl. 38)
 18. *im Museum*
 19. *Landliche Gallerie* (Pl. 39)
 20. *Apulische*
 21. *Kupferstiche* (Pl. 40)
 22. *im Zwinger*
 23. *Museum*
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DRESDEN.

1. *Abend der Kunst* D. 4
2. *Abend der Kunst* E. 4
- Bahnhöfe**
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- Casernen**
9. *Abend der Kunst* E. 4
10. *Abend der Kunst* E. 4
- Denkmäler**
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Wilsdruffer-Str. Dépôt of Dresden china, Schloss-Str., opp. the palace-gate.

Theatre. Second Theatre (Pl. 44) in summer in the open air, in the Grosse Garten, in winter in the town (Gewandhaus, Pl. 16). — The *Hoftheater* was burned down in 1869 (comp. p. 363).

Steamboats to Pillnitz, 4 trips daily, to Rathen 3, Schandau 3, Tettschen 1, Leitmeritz 1, Meissen 4, Riesa 2 trips.

Commissionaires. Whole day 1 Thlr., $\frac{1}{2}$ day 20 Ngr.

Collections. Some not accessible in winter.

Antiques (p. 369) in the Japanese Pal. in summer (May 1st to Oct. 31st) Wed. and Sat. 10—2 o'cl., at other times 5 Ngr.

Antiquities (p. 370) daily, 5 Ngr.

Art Union (Pl. 38) Sund., Tuesd., Frid., $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.

Casts (p. 367) Mond. and Thursd. 10—2, at other times 5 Ngr.

Engravings and Drawings (p. 367) Tuesd. and Frid. 10—2.

Green Vault (p. 361), 9—1, 2 Thlr. for 1—6 pers., closed on Sundays

Histor. Museum (p. 367), 8—2 o'cl., 2 Thlr. for 1—6 pers.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (p. 368) daily 10—6, 10 Ngr.

Library (p. 369) in the Japan. Pal. 9—1 daily; 10 pers. only at one time are escorted by an attendant ($7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.); application must be made 1 hr. beforehand.

Mathemat. and Physical Saloon in the Zwinger, Frid. 8—11; tickets at the entrance at 7 a. m.

Mineralog. Museum (p. 368) in the Zwinger, May 1st to Oct. 31st, Tuesd. and Frid. 10—12 gratis, Mond., Wed., Thursd., and Saturd. 9—12, 5 Ngr.

Nat. Hist. Museum (p. 368) in the Zwinger, May 1st to Oct. 31st, Tues. and Frid. 8—10 gratis; Mon., Wed., Thursd. and Saturd. 9—12, 5 Ngr.

Picture Gallery (p. 363), throughout the year on Sund. and holidays 12—3, Tuesd., Thursd., Frid. 10—4 gratis; Mond. and Wed. 10—4, 5 Ngr., Sat. 15 Ngr.; from Nov. 1st to Apr. 15th open till 3 only.

Porcelain and vases (p. 369) in the Jap. Pal. (May 1st to Oct. 31st) Wed. 2—4 gratis; daily 6 pers. 2 Thlr.

Zoolog. Garden s. p. 370.

Most of the collections may be visited for a fee of 2 Thlr. for 1—6 pers.; commissionaires, or the custodians themselves, arrange parties (10 Ngr. each).

Diary. (The '*Dresdener Anzeiger*', or other local paper, should be consulted with regard to concerts, theatres etc.). Daily: Pict. Gallery 10—4, Sund. and holidays 12—3; Library 9—1; Sax. Antiquities; Green Vault; Histor. Museum; Kaufmann's Acoustic Cab. 10—6. Sundays: Art Union; Church-music in the Hofkirche (p. 362) 11—12 and at 4. Mondays: Casts 10—12. Tuesdays: Nat. Hist. Museum 8—10; Mineralog. Museum 10—12; Engravings 10—2; Art Union. Wednesdays: Antiques 10—12; Porcelain and vases 2—6. Thursdays: Casts 10—2. Fridays: Nat. Hist. Museum 8—10; Mineralog. Museum 10—12; Engravings 10—2; Mathem. Saloon 8—12; Art Union. Saturdays: Antiques 10—2.

English Church consecrated in 1869, near the Bohem. station.

Dresden, capital of the kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, is a modern city, three quarters (Antonsstadt, Neustadt, Friedrichsstadt) having been erected during the present cent. Popul. 156,024 (8000 Rom. Cath., 1000 Jews). Its charming situation on the Elbe and valuable public collections attract vast numbers of visitors in summer.

Bridges. The old *Bridge* of 16 arches, 450 yds. long (foot-passengers keep to the r.), was erected 1727—1731. On March 19th, 1813, the French marshal Davoust blew up one of the buttresses and two arches in order to cover his retreat. During a great inundation, in March, 1845, another buttress fell, —

About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. lower is the handsome *Marienbrücke*, completed in 1852, with 12 arches, each of 100 ft. span, length 500 yds. One half is employed for the rail., the other for the ordinary traffic.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. 8), rising on the bank of the Elbe, 560 yds. in length, is the most popular promenade and point of view. It is approached by a broad and handsome flight of steps near the old bridge, embellished with four *groups in sandstone by *Schilling*, representing Night, Day, Morning, and Evening. The *Academy of Art*, adjoining the exhibition-room of the art-union (fine collection of modern pictures, adm. 5 Sgr.), numbers some of the most talented artists in Germany among its members.

At the E. end of the terrace is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 41), erected 1840 in the Oriental style: service Saturd. 7—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m. Descending hence to the promenades, the traveller perceives, r. at the corner of the Botan. Garden, the *Maurice Monument* (Pl. 14), to the memory of the Elector of that name who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen, 1553, after having resigned his dignity to his brother, as the relief indicates.

The Rom. Cath. **Court Church** (Pl. 26), opp. the old bridge, completed 1754, possesses a good altar-piece. Ascension by *Raph. Mengs*. Beneath the sacristy are the royal vaults. The *church-music, Sundays 11—12 and at 4 o'clock, also on the eve of festivals, is celebrated. The strictest order is preserved during divine service.

The **Palace** (Pl. 38), an extensive edifice erected at various periods, contains some fine *frescoes by *Bendemann*: in the throne-room *Lawgivers*, Scenes from the life of Emp. Henry I. (d. 936), on the frieze *Conditions of life*; in the ball-room Greek mytholog. and histor. subjects.

The ***Green Vault** (adm. see p. 361) in the palace, entrance l. in the court, so named from the original decorations, contains one of the most valuable collections in the world, of curiosities, rare works of art, jewels &c. formed in the 16th—18th cent. Visitors are generally hurried through the different apartments in 1 hr., a space of time totally inadequate for the careful inspection of the principal objects of interest.

1st Room. Bronzes: crucifix by *Giov. da Bologna*, small dog scratching itself by *Vischer*, Rape of *Proserpine*. Bacchus on a goat surrounded by children. Equest. statues of *Charles II. of England*, of *Louis XIV.* and *Augustus the Strong*.

2nd. Ivory Collection: crucifix attributed to *Mich. Angelo*; battle-scene attrib. to *Durer*; vases with battle-scenes, *Hippodamia* and the contest of the *Lapithæ* and centaurs: vessel adorned with the *Foolish Virgins*; Fall of *Lucifer* and the wicked angels, a remarkable and elaborate group of 92 figures, carved out of a single mass of ivory, 16 in. high; two horses' heads in relief, *Mich. Angelo*; Rape of *Proserpine*; vessel with hunting-scene.

3rd. Mosaics, ostrich-eggs and shells with reliefs and decorations, coral, amber, enamel etc.; chimney-piece of Sax. porcelain (from *Meissen*) with Sax. precious stones; enamel-pictures, the finest of which are a *Madonna* and *Ecce Homo* by *Mengs*; fruit-plate with battle-scene.

4th. Credence vessels in gold and silver, plate, ruby-crystal, magnificent jewel-casket.

5th. Vessels of agate, jasper, chalcedony, collection of polished stones, rock-crystal etc.; two vessels entirely of cut stones, each valued at 900 *l.*; fine large vases of rock-crystal; beautiful topazes.

6th. Magnificent jewels, carved ivory and ebony, curious caricatures etc.

7th. Regalia of Augustus II. as king of Poland; carved wood: Resurrection, Descent from the Cross, Archangel Michael's contest with Satan; two battle-pieces in wax.

8th. This room far surpasses all the others in the costly splendour of its contents. The finest objects are the works of Dinglinger (1702–28), the Sax. Benven. Cellini. Of these the principal is the Throne and Court of the Grand Mogul Aureng Zeb (at Delhi, 1659–1707), consisting of the monarch himself on a golden throne, surrounded by his guards and courtiers, altogether 132 figures in gold and enamel, a most elaborate work deserving minute inspection; a lamp with representation of the myth of Actæon and Diana; specimen of Peruvian emeralds, presented 1581 by Emp. Rudolph III.; the largest onyx known, 7 in. high, 2½ in. broad, valued at 6000 *l.*; richly decorated weapons, among them the Electoral sword of Saxony, employed for the last time at the coronation of Emp. Francis, 1792; two rings of Luther; rare jewels etc.

On the W. side of the palace is the chief *Guard-House* (Pl. 19). Parade with music on Wed. at 12.30 in the Theaterplatz.

The **Theatre**, a magnificent structure of Semper which formerly occupied the centre of the place, was entirely burned down in 1869. In the vicinity near the promenades rises the **Statue of Weber** (d. 1826), erected 1860.

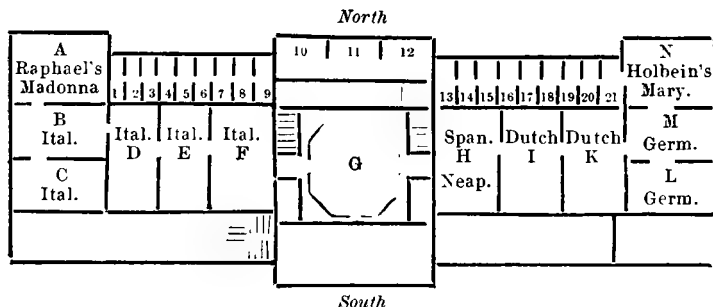
On the S. side of the Platz stands the **Zwinger** (Pl. 45), a clumsy structure in the Rococo style, commenced by Augustus II. at the beginning of last cent. and intended to form the entrance-court of a sumptuous palace, a plan which however was never carried out. The quadrangle now serves as a pleasure-ground, adorned with 300 orange-trees. In the centre the **Statue of Fred. Augustus** (d. 1826) (Pl. 13).

The ***Museum** (Pl. 34), the N. wing of the Zwinger, in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1854. The sculptures on the exterior by Rietschel and Hähnel indicate the destination of the building (representations of mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side are from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). Principal portal towards the court, in the form of a Rom. triumphal arch, adorned with numerous sculptures: r. and l. in niches *statues of Raphael and Mich. Angelo; on the bases of the four lower Corinth. columns St. George and Judith l., and Siegfried the dragon-slayer and Samson r. The 'attica' is adorned with six statues 8 ft. in height: *Giotto, *Holbein, Dürer, and Gæthe by Rietschel, *Dante and Cornelius by Hähnel.

The Zwinger contains most of the Dresden collections: in the new Museum the paintings, engravings, and casts, in the older parts of the building the Hist. Museum and the Nat. Hist. Collection.

The ****Picture Gallery** (entrance by the portal N. W., adm.

see p. 361) comprises on the ground-floor r. the crayon-drawings and Canaletto landscapes (p. 367). The walls of the entrance-hall are adorned with friezes illustrative of the hist. of painting, r. Ital., l. Germ. and Dutch. The collection, the finest on this side of the Alps, consisting of 2300 pictures, was founded by Duke George, the patron of Luc. Cranach, and greatly extended under Augustus II. and III. Hübner's instructive catalogue should be purchased (25 Ngr.) by those who desire a thorough acquaintance with the gallery, but may be dispensed with by the hasty visitor, the names of the artists being always inscribed on the frames.



Ascending the stair, the visitor traverses the entrance-hall, decorated with family-portraits, the corridor, which is about to be adorned with frescoes, and Hall H. He should then proceed, ascending the stairs, through the cupola-hall and follg. rooms without delay to the Corner Hall A., in order, with fresh and unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sixtine Madonna, the gem of the collection, a magnificent and profoundly impressive work. (N., S., E., W. indicate the sides of the saloons.)

Hall A.: * Raphael, Madonna di San Sisto, the Virgin and Child in clouds, r. St. Sixtus, l. St. Barbara, two Cherubs beneath (purchased in 1753 for 9000 L.). — Hall B.: N. (above the door) * *Battoni*, Penitent Magdalene; N. 63. *Dolci*, Christ blessing bread and wine; N. 70. *Raphael*, Madonna della Sedia (an old copy); N. 61. *C. Dolci*, Herodias; N. *62. *C. Dolci*, St. Cecilia; above it, N. 142. *Garofalo*, Nuptials of Bacchus and Ariadne, from a drawing of Raphael; S. 43. *And. del Sarto*, Betrothal of St. Catharine; S. 115. *Sassoferrato*, Mary bending over the sleeping Child; S. *82. *Giul. Romano*, Holy Family ('Madonna della scodella', i. e. with the plate). — To the r. Hall C.: N. *339. *Aless. Turchi*, David with the sword and head of Goliath; E. *72. *Van Mander*, Copy of Raphael's Madonna 'La belle Jardinière' in the Louvre. — Hall D.: N. 151. *Correggio*, Madonna with four saints; N. 152. *Correggio*, Madonna and three saints; N. *154. *Correggio*, Adoration of the Shepherds (the far-famed 'La Notte'); N. 155. *Correggio*, Madonna and four saints; E. 212. *Buonconsiglio*, surnamed *Marescalco*, Madonna and saints; S. 44. *And. del Sarto*, Abraham's Sacrifice; S. 304. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses; above it, S. 146. *Garofalo*, Madonna with angels and saints; W. *21. *L. Signorelli*, Holy Family; W. 145. *Garofalo*, Mary with an angel, kneeling before the sleeping Child; W. 136. *Dosso Dossi*, A dream; above it, W. *84. *Ramenghi*, surnamed *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with four saints. — Hall E.: N. 300. *P. Veronese*, Marriage at Ca-

na; N. 292. *P. Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; E. 218. *Giorgione*, Jacob and Rachel; E. 230. *Titian*, Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; above it, E. 225. *Titian*, Cupid and Venus; S. 229. *Titian*, Woman with fan; S. 226. *Titian*, Woman with vase; S. 301. *P. Veronese*, Madonna and the Concina family; S. 224. *Titian*, Madonna and Child with Joseph, in a kneeling posture Alphonso I. of Ferrara with his wife Lucrezia Borgia and his son; W. 223. *Titian*, Madonna and saints. — Hall F.: N. 513. *Guercino*, Lot and his daughters; above it, N. 476. *Guido Reni*, Appearance of the Saviour; N. 530. *Franceschini*, Penitent Magdalene; N. 478. *Caravaggio*, Guard-room with card-players; above, by the staircase, E. 472. *Guido Reni*, Ninus and Semiramis, formerly known as 'Solomon and the Queen of Sheba'; N. 176. *Caravaggio*, Peter's Denial; S. 584. *Ber. Strozzi*, Ahasuerus and Esther; S. *177. *Caravaggio*, Card-players; above it, S. 451. *Ann. Caracci*, Saints before the Madonna; S. 449. *Ann. Caracci*, Genius of Fame; W. 511. *Guercino*, Messenger announcing to Queen Semiramis the breaking out of an insurrection at Babylon.

Returning to the Sixtine Madonna, the visitor next enters the Cabinets containing the smaller Ital. pictures. 1st Cabinet: S. 14. *Giotto*, John the Baptist; S. 148, 149. *Grandi*, Christ led to be crucified, Christ on the Mt. of Olives and taken captive; E. 436. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna and Child holding a bird in his hand, and St. John; S. 16. *Starnina*, Angel with Tobias. — 2nd: W. 5. *Giunta Pisano*, Madonna and Child; S. 216. *Cima da Conegliano*, Presentation of Mary in the Temple; E. *153. *Correggio*, M. Magdalene; above it, E. *77. *Gimignano*, Mary and Child kissing the infant John; E. *85. *Baroccio*, Hagar and Ishmael; E. *156. *Correggio*, Portrait of his physician (?). — 3rd: E. *30. *Leon. da Vinci*, Mary and Child with the infant John. — 4th: E. 474, 475, *479. *G. Reni*, Christ with the crown of thorns; E. *454. *Ann. Caracci*, Head of Christ. — 5th: W. *243. *Palma Vecchio*, His three daughters; E. *222. *Titian*, The tribute-money ('Cristo della moneta'). — 6th: E. 595. *Solimena*, Sorrowing Mary; E. *528. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife. — 7th: W. *655. *Cl. Lorrain*, Sicilian coast, Acis and Galathea in the foreground; E. *654. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape, shepherds and flight of the Holy Family as accessories. — Then 8th—14th: Dutch pictures: still life, *Wouwerman's* battles, landscapes etc.; in the 9th Cabinet, E. 1436, 1437. Landscapes by *Ruisdael*, the Chasse and Jews' Burying-ground.

The visitor now returns to the Halls, containing pictures of the Neapolitan, Spanish, Dutch, and German schools. Hall H.: N. 627. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis, to whom an angel appears, declining the papal crown, conclave of cardinals in the background; E. *683. *Murillo*, St. Rodriguez, mortally wounded, receiving the crown of martyrdom from an angel; S. 578. *L. Giordano*, Jacob and Rachel; S. *608. *Spagnoletto*, St. Mary of Egypt. — Hall I.: N. 986. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the Queen of Charles I.; N. *845. *Rubens*, Portrait of his two sons; above it, N. 824. *Rubens*, Neptune commanding the winds ('Quos ego'); N. *987. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I.; N. 985. *Van Dyck*, Charles I.; E., above, 959. *Jordaens*, Presentation in the Temple; E., in the middle, *981. *Van Dyck*, Jupiter visits Danae in the form of a shower of gold; S. above, 956. *Jordaens*, Diogenes with the lantern; S. 830. *Rubens*, St. Jerome; S., above, 957. *Jordaens*, Prodigal son; under it, 825. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs returning from the chase; W. 622. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Count Olivarez; W. 623, 624. *Velasquez*, Portraits; W. 603. *Diego Correa*, Christ on the Cross; W. 618. *Spagnoletto*, Diogenes with the lantern. — Hall K.: N. 1270. *Ferd. Bol*, David issuing the letter concerning Uriah; N. *1266. *Ferd. Bol*, Repose during the flight to Egypt; N. 892, 893. *Snyders*, Wild boar hunt, and Game; E. 1224. *Rembrandt*, Entombment; S. 837. *Rubens*, Wild boar hunt; at the top in the centre, S. 1220. *Rembrandt*, Sacrifice of Manoah and his wife; S. 1217. *Rembrandt*, Feast of Esther and Ahasuerus; above it, S. 889. *Snyders*, Dead swan and peacock, and dog with puppies; above, W. 1216. *Rembrandt*, Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle; W. *1225. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself, his wife on his knees with a glass of champagne in her hand; W. 1221. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — Hall L. (to the r.): Old Germ. pictures, most of them by *Cranach*. N. 1719. *Memling*, Portrait of Duke Antoine of Burgundy; N.

1725. *Dürer*, Portrait. — Hall M.: S. *1716. *Van Eyck School*, Madonna and saints; above it, *1721. *Quint. Massys*, Money-changer. — Hall N.: *1809. *Holbein the Younger*, Mary and Child, at her feet Jacob Maier, burgo-master of Bâle, with his family, the finest picture in the gallery after the Sixtine Madonna; *1810. *Holbein*, Thomas Morett, goldsmith of Henry VIII. of England; 1713. *J. v. Eyck*, Madonna and saints.

Next are the Cabinets containing the most admirable small Dutch genre pictures. 21st Cabinet: E., above, 1306, 1308. *Metzu*, Poultry and Game dealers; 1307. *Metzu*, Poultry-dealer; E. 1537. *Stingeland*, Music-lesson interrupted; 1538. *Stingeland*, Old woman offering a fowl for sale. — 20th: E. 1529. *Netscher*, Sick woman and physician; E. 1527. *Netscher*, Lady at piano; E. above, 1531. *Netscher*, Portrait of Mme. de Montespan. 19th: E., above, 1139. *Dow*, Dentist; E. 1134. *Dow*, Portrait of himself; *1140. *Dow*, Praying hermit; E. 1149. *Dow*, Young man lighting up the face of a girl; W. 1565—1589. *Schalken*, Effects of light. — 18th: E. 1474. *Fr. Mieris*, Tinker; E. 1476. *Fr. Mieris*, Master in his workshop; W. 1659. *Wil. Mieris*, Preciosa recognised; W., above, 1650. *W. Mieris*, Organ-man and girl. — 17th: E. 1641. *Adr. van der Werff*, Judgment of Paris; E. 1638. *V. d. Werff*, Venus and Cupid; E. 1647. *V. d. Werff*, Abraham rejects Hagar; E. 1646. *V. d. Werff*, Game of chess; S. 1017. *Ryckaert*, Peasant family; W. *1156. *Jan de Heem*, Fruit, birds, insects. — 16th: E. 838. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris; E. *839. *Rubens*, Garden of love; W. 842. *Rubens*, Last Judgment, sketch of the great Munich picture. — 15th: E. 918. *Teniers*, Peasants smoking and playing; E. 928. *Teniers*, Chemist at the furnace.

The visitor quits the 14th Cabinet, enters Hall H. and ascends to the Cupola Saloon, containing 12 valuable pieces of Dutch tapestry. The 6 below are from cartoons by *Q. Massys* (admirable Crucifixion), those above from Cartoons by *Raphael*.

A stair ascends hence to the Upper Floor, containing a few modern pictures and others of inferior value. 22nd Cabinet (on the right) contains a number of portraits by *Denner* and others. — 23rd and 24th: Small Dutch pictures; also, 2069. *Schuster*, Battle-scene at Borodino; 2070. *Plüdemann*, Emp. Fred. Barbarossa at the Imperial Diet of Besançon. — 25th: N. 1152. *Dow*, Penitent Magdalene; E. 635. *Murillo*, Girl counting money, boy carefully re-counting it. — 26th: W. 656. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape (a copy); N. 665. *Le Brun*, Holy Family; N. 666. *Bourguignon*, Battle-scene; N. 644. *Nic. Poussin*, Adoration of the Magi; S. 667. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry-skirmish. — 27th: E. 1865. *Vaillant*, Board with letters; S. 1742, 1761, 1764. Altar-pieces by *L. Cranach*. — 28th: r. 1890. *Heiss*, Departure from Egypt. — 29th: N. 705. *Nattier*, Portrait of Marshal Saxe; E. 707. *Gérard*, Napoleon in his coronation-robcs; E. 684. *Silvestre*, Portrait of Louis XV.: S. 645. *Nic. Poussin*, Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, a painful subject. — 30th: Four large animal-pieces by *Ph. Roos*.

The visitor should now return to the staircase and enter the cabinets on the left. 31st Cabinet. Modern pictures, principally by Saxon masters. N. *2059. *Dahl*, Norwegian landscape; N. 2044. *Peschel*, Angels appearing to Jacob on his way to the promised land; N. 2061. *Müller*, Lake Michigan; N. 2357. *Krüger*, Village landscape; N. 2048. *Schurig*, Bishop of Speyer protects the persecuted Jews at the time of the first crusade; E. *2049. *J. Hübner*, 'The Golden Age', group of herd-boys; E. 2051. *Roeting*, Columbus before the council at Salamanca; W. 2046. *L. Richter*, Landscape, with bridal procession; W. 2058. *Von Oer*, Alb. Dürer visited at Venice by Giov. Bellini. — 32nd: N. 2359. *Dahl*, Deer; N. 2034. *Matthæi*, Orestes murders Ægistheus; S. 2054. *Kummer*, Scottish landscape; S. 2067. *Mühlig*, Monks attacked by robbers. — 33rd: N. 413. *Rotari*, Repose during the flight; W. 473. *G. Rent*, Sleeping Infant Christ adored by his mother. — 36th: N. 315. *P. Veronese*, Europa on the bull; W. 277. Christ and the disciples at Emmaus, copy from *Titian*.

On the Ground Floor (entrance to the r.) works of the 18th cent. — Cabinets 39th—41st: Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, several by *Raph. Mengs*, the best by *Liottard* in the 41st: E. 2089. The artist in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 2090. Count Maurice of Saxony; *2091. Chocolate-girl; 2092. 'La belle

Lyonnais', niece of the artist. — 42nd: Small pictures by the prolific Sax. court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774); 2336. *Canaletto*, The Kreuzkirche at Dresden after the Pruss. bombardment of 1760; 2320. *Canaletto*, Stair and colonnade of the Sax. palace at Warsaw; 2337. *Canaletto*, Dresden from the Neustadt. — Cabinets 43rd–46th: Views of Dresden by *Canaletto* etc. 43rd: Two views of Verona. — 44th: 2319. Scuola di S. Marco and Church of S. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — 45th: On the ground-floor a collection (186) of miniatures of celebrated sovereigns. accessible the first Tuesday of every month only.

The ***Collection of Engravings** (adm. see p. 361), also on the ground-floor, is contained in a large vaulted hall, the pillars of which are adorned *al fresco* with portraits of the most celebrated engravers. The most remarkable specimens are exhibited in glass-cases, but the principal treasures, upwards of 250,000 plates commencing with Finiguerra and the earliest German masters, are preserved in portfolios, which the attendants open if desired. Drawings by old masters, especially of the Germ. school, form an important part of this collection. Also a series of 300 portraits of distinguished men of the 19th cent. by Prof. Vogel.

The ***Museum of Casts** (adm. see p. 361; entrance opp. the Prince's Pal.), admirably arranged by Prof. Hettner, affords a comprehensive review of the plastic art from the most ancient Egyptian and Assyrian beginnings down to the present time. The nucleus of the collection was formed about the middle of last cent. by *Raphael Mengs*, who procured casts of all the most celebrated antiques in Rome and other Ital. towns. The value of some of these is greatly increased by the fact that the originals have since been lost.

Ancient Greek Hall: 1. the Dresden Pallas Athene and the Diana of Herculaneum, r. the triliteral candelabrum and the Apollo of Tenea, in the background and at the sides Æginetan sculptures (fragments from the temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, originals at Munich), r. Assyrian sculptures, 1. the 'Harpy Monument', from Xanthus in Lycia, and the frieze with Amazons from the temple at Phigalia. — Parthenon Hall: casts of the Elgin marbles in the Brit. Museum. — Rotunda: busts, 1. 9. of the Jupiter of Otricoli and Juno Ludovisi. — Alexandrine Hall r. 1, 2, 4. Venuses of Melos, Capua, and Arles. By the wall: 6. Discus-thrower; 7. Athlete removing the dust of the palæstra; 10. Wrestlers; 18. Sandal-binder; 20. The Barberine Faun. In the centre: 32. Vatican Torso; 33. Florentine dog. Frieze from the monument of Lysicrates and the mausoleum at Halicarnassus.

Great Hall. N. Division: 13. Medici Vase (relief: sacrifice of Iphigeneia); 24. Sophocles; 41. Belvedere Mercury; 46. Borghese Gladiator; 65. Dying Gladiator; 77. Capitoline Venus; 97. Recumbent Endymion; 98. Venus Kallipygos; 121. Laocoon; 129. Vatican Apollo; 130. Thorn-extractor; 146. Diana of Versailles; 147. Ajax with the body of Achilles. — Central Division: 165. Farnese Hercules; 184. Etruscan orator; 219. Cupid and Psyche; 232, 233. Ganymede; 240. Orestes and Electra; 268. Capitoline Antinous; 269. Sleep and Death. — Hence back to the Farnese Hercules and to the S. Division (casts from modern works): 1. 8. Pieta and Christ, *Mich. Angelo*; 12. Dolphin bearing a wounded child to shore, *Raphael*; 17. Reliefs by *Ghiberti*; 19. Jonas, *Raphael*; 25. Reliefs by *Giov. da Bologna*; 54. Hagar and Ishmael, *Wittig*; 47, 48. Shepherd boy and Mercury, *Thornwaldsen*; 63. Lessing, 64. Pieta, *Rietschel*.

The ***Historical Museum** (adm. p. 361) in the W. and S.

wings of the Zwinger, contains ancient Germ. weapons and armour, costumes and interesting relics.

1. Entrance Hall: Portraits of Sax. princes, antique furniture, work-table of the Electress Anna (1585); Luther's cabinet, goblet and sword; ancient drinking-cups, inlaid work etc. — 2. Room of the Chase: Hunting apparatus, cross-bows, spears, knives etc., also the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France. — 3. Tournament Hall: Richly decorated suits of armour and caparisons, weapons etc. The most magnificent and valuable armour is that of the Elector Christian II. (d. 1611). Several shields and helmets are also most artistically decorated with reliefs. — 4. Battle Saloon: Weapons, many of which were used in battle; armour of Sax. princes and celebrated generals, arranged chronologically; three suits of armour of Elector Maurice, and the blood-stained scarf worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen (1533); also the bullet by which he was killed, fired, it is said, by a traitor in his own army; armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lützen; marshal's staves of Tilly and Pappenheim; coat of mail worn by the Polish king Sobieski at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683; trophies of the Sax. troops etc. — 5. Pistol Chamber: Fire-arms from the period of their first invention, pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden, of Louis XIV. of France, of the Elector Maurice. — 6. Saddle and Costume Chamber: Magnificent caparisons, saddle of Christian II., embroidered trappings and harness, court-dresses, bishop's mitres etc. in good preservation. — 7. Turkish Tent of Kara Mustapha, captured at the siege of Vienna, contains Turkish and Oriental weapons. — 8. Indian Cabinet. — 9. Parade Saloon: Coronation-robcs of Augustus the Strong, the richly decorated saddle used on the occasion of his coronation at Cracow, and the horse-shoe which he broke between his fingers; hat and sword of Peter the Great; sword of Charles XII. of Sweden; Napoleon's saddle of red velvet, the boots he wore at the battle of Dresden, the velvet shoes worn at his coronation.

The **Nat. Hist. Museum** (adm. p. 361), also in the Zwinger, is of no great extent. The most interesting portion is the collection of stuffed birds with their nests, eggs, and young. The **Mineralog. Museum** (adm. p. 361), interesting to the scientific, and well arranged, consists of a collection of minerals, and one of geolog. specimens with numerous fossils.

The **Frauenkirche** (Pl. 25), or Church of our Lady, erected 1726–34, in the Neumarkt, possesses a dome of stone, which resisted the heaviest bombs that descended on it during the siege by Fred. the Great in 1760. The ascent of the 'Lantern', 350 ft. in height, is recommended for the view (20 Ngr.). The other churches of Dresden are uninteresting. **English Church**, see p. 361.

The **Post Office** (Pl. 36) is one of the largest modern buildings. The Platz in front of it is decorated with a Goth. *Fountain Column*; the statuettes represent St. Elisabeth, Wittekind, St. Boniface, and John the Baptist.

In the vicinity (Ostra-Allee 9) is ***Kaufmanns' Acoustic Cabinet** (Pl. 20, adm. p. 361), a collection of every variety of self-acting musical instrument (harmonichord, symphonion, orchestron &c., which may be purchased).

The **Neumarkt** (Pl. D, 4) is adorned with a *Statue of Fred. Augustus II.* (d. 1854) in bronze, by Hähnel, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

In the Platz adjacent to the bridge, on the r. bank of the

Elbe, rises the *Statue of Augustus the Strong* (P. 11), mentioned p. 360. To the l. the visitor reaches the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. 18), erected by Count Flemming 1717, and containing the follg. collections: *Cabinet of Antiquities, Library, Cabinet of Coins, Collection of Porcelain.*

The **Collection of Antiquities**, to the l. on the ground-floor (adm. p. 361), contains little above mediocrity, works principally dating from the period of the Rom. Empire.

1st Saloon: Nos. 1—10. Busts of Sax. princes; 34. Marshal Saxe, nat. son of Augustus I. and the Countess Königsmark, and general of Louis XV. — 2nd: 53. Gustavus Adolphus; 54. Richelieu; 55. Charles I. of England; 99. Nessus and Dejanira, in bronze, by Giov. da Bologna. — 3rd: 113. Silenus; 115. Head of Niobe; 135. Jupiter; 143. Torso of Minerva Promache. — 4th: 158. Faun and Bacchante; 178. Amazon; 183. Female statue, drapery of grey marble; 184. Sea-goddess; 185. Torso of a wounded gladiator. — 5th: 196. Venus and Cupids; 197. Cupid plays with the lion; 198. Cupid and Psyche; 201. Trilateral candelabrum, on a basis of marble, on which is the theft of the sacred tripod by Hercules; its re-consecration and the consecration of a torch are represented in the Æginetan style, showing the first progressive steps of the art; 209. Satyr; 210, 212. Young pugilists. — 6th: Busts of emperors; 224. Sarcophagus with procession of Bacchus; *260, *262. Admirable female statues found at Herculaneum, well preserved, drapery particularly good. — 7th: 280. Pugilist in polished grey marble; 304, 305. Satyr and nymph, Faun and hermaphrodite. — 8th: 824. Caracalla; 334. Muse; 349—352. Gladiators. — 9th: 334. Athlete; *383. Venus; 367. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession. — 10th: Three lions of Egyptian syenite. — 11th: Terracottas and vases. — 12th: Sax. antiquities.

The **Collection of Porcelain** (adm. p. 361), occupying the vaulted basement-floor of the Jap. Palace, comprises interesting specimens from China, Japan, Sèvres, and Meissen.

The ***Library** (adm. p. 361) occupies the upper floor of the Jap. Palace. The staircase is adorned with 12 *reliefs by Riet-schel, casts of those in the Aula at Leipzig (p. 383), illustrative of the gradual progress of mankind. The collection consists of 300,000 vols., 2000 specimens of early printing, 2800 MSS., maps, &c. Of the curiosities preserved in glass-cases the follg. are among the most interesting:

'Atlas Royal', a collection in 19 fol. vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent. with maps, plans, etc. of principal towns (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen); Mexican hieroglyphic codex, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; fragment of the Zend Avesta of Zoroaster, a MS. of the 15th cent.; octagonal Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; Persian Ful Nameh (treasure-casket) with numerous drawings; Runic calendars on boxwood of the 12th and 13th cent.; tournament-books with plates, among them that of king René of Anjou of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Petrarch '*de remediis utriusque fortunæ*', MS. of the 15th cent. with drawings; breviaries with miniatures; MSS. of Luther and Melancthon; Dürer's Treatise on the proportions of the body, with original drawings; a *vol. with 56 miniature-portraits of the most celebrated men of the 15th and 16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger.

The **Japanese Garden** behind the palace, always accessible, affords a pleasant view of the Elbe and rail. bridge. *Schiller* once resided, and *Körner* was born in the Körnerstrasse (to the r.); the houses are indicated by marble tablets.

The **Museum of Antiquities** (Pl. 46, adm. p. 361) principally contains ecclesiastical objects of the middle ages, removed from the churches in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1845. It is established in the château in the *Grosser Garten*, outside the Pirna Gate. To the r. in front of the château is the admirably arranged ***Zoolog. Garden** (adm. usually 5 Ngr.); good restaurant.

Excursions. Left Bank of the Elbe. Immediately beyond the village of *Räcknitz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of the town, is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected on the spot where the general was mortally wounded, Aug. 27th, 1813. At the boundary-stone on the eminence, about 100 paces farther, a survey of the mts. of Sax. Switzerland is obtained. A still more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther S.

From *Niedersedlitz*, first stat. on the Saxon-Bohemian line, a pleasant excursion through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreyscha*. Then by (3 M. S.E.) *Maren*, with its valuable marble-quarries, and the romantic *Müglitzthal*, to the royal château of (3 M. E.) *Wesenstein*, and down the valley N. to the ancient little town of *Dohna*, and (3 M.) stat. *Mügel*, whence Dresden is reached by train in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The construction of *Wenstein* is very remarkable, the château being partially hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellar and chapel on the 5th floor.

Meissen (p. 380) is also conveniently visited from Dresden.

The Right Bank of the Elbe above Dresden rises in gentle, vine-clad slopes, crowned with woods and enlivened by numerous country-residences, the most conspicuous of which is the *Villa Rosa*. The most popular places of public resort are situated on these slopes. Thus $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the bridge, in the Schillerstrasse, is the *Schillerschlösschen*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond it the **Waldschlösschen*, an extensive brewery, commanding a beautiful view. Omnibus p. 360.

The *Albrechtsburg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Waldschlösschen*, with two handsome modern châteaux (accessible daily, Sund. excepted, 1—3 o'clock), the property of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, is the finest point of view. Pleasant wood-walks hence to the *Wolfshügel*.

At *Wachwitz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. from *Loschwitz*, which lies on the r. bank, 3 M. from Dresden, is situated the *Royal Vineyard*, with handsome château, pleasant grounds, &c. At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between this and (3 M.) *Pillnitz*, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon', and at *Loschwitz* Schiller wrote his 'Don Carlos'.

The *Paradies*, a very favourite resort, commanding a charming prospect, is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Weintraube* on the Dresden-Leipzig rail.; the *Spitzhaus* on another eminence is a



The most interesting District of the
LU SATIAN MOUNTAINS
*Kreisgau (1) M. of Pritzkau
on the Kingdom of Prussia*





celebrated point of view; the *Wettinshöhe*, another height near stat. *Kötschenbroda*, is also frequently visited.

The *Moritzburg*, 6 M. N. of Dresden, with its picturesque ponds, once a favourite resort of Augustus the Strong, may be visited by *fiacre*.

The excursion to the *Plauensche Grund*, *Tharandt*, and *Freiberg* is described at p. 376. Those who have not time to explore the whole of the Sax. Switzerland should at least devote half a day to the *Uttewalder Grund* and the *Bastei* (p. 372), one of the most picturesque spots in N. Germany.

74. Saxon Switzerland.

Two days (at least) are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. 1st. Rail. by Pirna to Pözscha in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., ferry to Wehlen; then on foot through the Wehlener Grund and Zscherregrund to the Bastei in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; through the Amselgrund to Hohnstein 2 hrs.; by the Brand to Schandau 3 hrs. — 2nd. Carr. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the Lichtenhain Fall, on foot to the Kuhstall $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Grosser Winterberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Prebischthor 1 hr., Herrnskretschen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; steamboat in 1 hr. or rail. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Königstein, visit to the fortress 2 hrs.; then back to Dresden by rail. — Those who have a third day at command may ascend the Porsberg, walk through the Liebethal, Uttewald, and Zscherre ravines to the Bastei, and spend the night at Hohnstein. The second day's walk is thus rendered easier. — Guides (1 Thlr. daily) are not absolutely necessary, although occasionally desirable.

The *Mts. of Meissen*, a wild district remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the **Saxon Switzerland*, extend from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 23 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance. They are intersected by the Elbe, the most picturesque portion of which is between Leitmeritz and Pirna. The green sandstone (*Quadersandstein*) of which the mts. consist is generally cleft in the form of dice or rectangular columns. Valleys, gullies, and fissures have been formed by the erosion of flowing water, and the disintegration of the softer strata effected by the action of the elements has occasioned the overthrow of the huge masses of rock which impart so peculiar an aspect to the mts. of this district. Several of these rocky columns are so lofty and slender that their upright position appears extremely precarious, whilst others consist of blunted cones resting on each other, in the clefts of which trees frequently grow apparently without soil.

The most interesting, although not the shortest route is to **Pillnitz** on the r. bank of the Elbe; the road on the l. bank is more direct. Pillnitz is a modern royal château, surrounded by grounds in the Ital. and Japanese styles, and possessing a valuable botanical garden &c. The chapel and hall are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In the central part of the structure, renewed 1818 after a fire, the Emp. Leopold II. and Fred. Wm. II. of Prussia framed their 'convention' against the French Revolution,

Aug. 27th, 1791. Count Artois (33 years afterwards Charles X. of France) was present on the occasion.

Beyond the château a **Restaurant*. Pleasing view from the artificial ruin beyond the village of Pillnitz on the way to the ***Porsberg** (1140 ft.), a still finer point, 3 M. E. of Pillnitz. At the summit an indicator and an **Inn*.

At Pillnitz the *Carriage-road* quits the Elbe and leads through an avenue to (1 M.) *Oberpoyritz*, then part of the way through pine-wood to *Lohmen*. The footpath turns E. from Oberpoyritz to the (1 hr.) quarries of the *Liebenthaler Grund*, which the carriage-road avoids. This 'Grund', one of the gullies so common in this district, is unattractive. The walk from Pillnitz by the Liebenthaler Grund to Lohmen occupies 2 hrs. The path at one time skirts the brook, at another the verge of the rocks. Extensive quarries are passed, then the *Lochmühle* (**Inn*), situated in the gorge between perpendicular rocks. Steps (154) hewn in these rocks ascend from the ravine to *Daube* and *Lohmen*, a small town with ancient castle.

The route beyond Lohmen is continued by the high-road. A sign-post indicates the road r. to (2 M.) *Uttewalde*, at the last house of which 99 steps descend to the ***Uttewalder Grund**, a profound and narrow gorge, 1 M. in length, to some parts of which the sun's rays never penetrate. At the *Felsenthor*, the narrowest part, the path is carried over the brook by a wooden gallery; 5 min. farther, refreshments: 10 min., the *Teufelsküche* (devil's kitchen), a grotto resembling an open fire-place; 5 min., the path divides, ascent l. through the *Zscherre-Grund* to the *Bastei*, 1 hr. hence.

The following is a shorter and more uniformly interesting route: From Dresden by rail. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to stat. *Pözscha*, thence ferry to **Wehlen** (**Sächs. Schweiz*; *Stadt Wehlen*), where the road slightly ascends; about 7 min. beyond the village the paved road ascending r. is to be avoided. The wooded valley gradually contracts, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Wehlen divides at a sign-post: r. to the *Zscherre-Grund*, in a straight direction to the *Uttewalder Grund*.

The well-defined path to the *Bastei* ascends through the ***Zscherre-Grund**, a wild gorge with grotesquely shaped rocks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. Beyond the gorge the path traverses young pine-plantations for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then to the r. by the carriage-road to the *Bastei*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The ****Bastei** (967 ft. above the sea-level, 720 ft. above the Elbe), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Sax. Switzerland. The view, especially from the tower, is magnificent and extensive: N. *Rathewalde* and *Hohnstein*; E. the *Brand* (1002 ft.), *Kleiner Winterberg* (1576 ft.), *Grosser Winterberg* (1773 ft.), *Zirkelsteine* and *Kaiserkrone*; S. *Pabststein*, *Gohrschstein* (1437 ft.), in the foreground

Lilienstein (1295 ft.) and Königstein (1148 ft.); S. W. Rauhstein, Bärenstein (1041 ft.); far below flows the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to a point above Rathen; admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles.

The *Inn (bed 15 Ngr.), property of the crown, is tolerably comfortable. A plateau of rock on the E. side, projecting considerably over the precipice and furnished with a railing, affords a most striking view. The Bastei is the headquarters of the guides of this district.

Descent from the Bastei in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (ascent 50 min.) to **Rathen** (*Inn); the rail. stat. is on the opp. bank of the Elbe. The rocky path crosses a stone bridge, a projecting platform of which commands an imposing survey of the profound, pine-clad gorge beneath. The grotesque formation of the rocks is here particularly observable.

Those about to proceed to Rathewaide (conveyances) turn l. in the valley, where the path divides, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Rathen, and ascend the *Amselgrund*, passing a small cascade; the path r. leads (passing the *Hockstein*, which rises precipitously to a height of 360 ft. from the Polenzthal) to **Hohnstein** (*Hirsch*; *Sächs. Schweiz*), a small town commanded by an ancient castle (now a prison), 6 M. N. E. of Rathen.

The path from Hohnstein to the ***Brand** (1002 ft.), which is attained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. cannot be mistaken (Inn at the top). View little inferior to that from the Bastei, and comprising nearly the same series of peaks. Far below lies the Polenzthal.

About 100 paces from the sign-post a small footpath diverges l. to a singular group of rocks termed the 'Hafersäcke' (oat-sacks). The main path then descends rapidly through the *Tiefer Grund*, passing under a remarkable overhanging rock, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr) Hohnstein and Schandau road, which leads to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Elbe and (1 M.) **Schandau** (**Bahr's Hotel*; **Forsthaus*; *Deutsches Haus*; **Dampfschiff*), a prosperous little town, seat of the frontier custom-house, situated at the influx of the Kirnitzschbach. Horse-tariff: from Schandau to the Waterfall 1 Thlr., thence to the Kuhstall 10, thence to the Kleiner Winterberg 25, from the Kleiner to the Grosser Winterberg 15, Prebischthor 15, Herrnskretschchen 20 Ngr., i. e. 3 Thlr. 25 Ngr. in all, a ride of 5 hrs.

From Schandau to the Pabststein ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. W.): below the rail. stat. the first path furnished with railings ascending rapidly l.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Klein-Hennersdorf*, where at the house bearing the name of the village the path turns l., intersects the carr. road and skirts the wood, the right direction being occasionally indicated by white marks on the trees. Small *inn at the top. The view from the **Pabststein** (1436 ft.) comprises the entire district of Sax. Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are N. W. Lilienstein and Königstein, E. the Grosse Winterberg and the Kleis rising like a tower, S. E. the basaltic Rosenberg (1957 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — Hence N. W. by *Gohrlich* to Königstein in 1 hr. by a good path. Small boat from Königstein to Rathen (see above), 1 Thlr. 5 Ngr., in 40 min.

The **Kirnitzschthal* is a narrow, grassy valley with remarkable wood-clad rocks. Carr. from Schandau to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Haide-mühle (1—5 pers.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ Thr. The road passes the chalybeate *Baths* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), where travellers are also received. At the *Lichtenhain Cascade* (*Inn; fall improved by opening a sluice) the footpath quits the road, and ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the

**Kuhstall* (999 ft.), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the natives of the district as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, whence perhaps the name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks. (Small restaurant.)

The path descends by a deep gorge to the *Habichtgrund*. It then gradually rises to the base of the *Kleiner Winterberg* (1571 ft.); finally a precipitous ascent to a plateau, where a small hut with inscriptions marks the spot where Elector Augustus by a fortunate shot saved himself from the attack of an infuriated stag in 1568.

The summit of the **Grosser Winterberg* (1771 ft.), easily reached hence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is a basaltic ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, terminating in large clustered columns. The tower commands a picturesque and extensive prospect, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.; in the foreground a small portion of the valley of the Elbe. Inn occasionally full.

The path to the *Prebischthor* (1 hr. S. E.) traverses a barren tract, the once luxuriant vegetation of which was destroyed by a fire in 1842. The rock for a short distance (N. E.) has been worn by water-courses into the form of hay-ricks. The **Prebischthor* (1356 ft.), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the *Kuhstall*, probably eroded by the waves of the sea at a very remote period (66—100 ft. broad; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The view of the wild environs is very striking; S. W. in the extreme distance the outlines of the *Erzgebirge*. This remarkably picturesque spot is preferred by many to the *Bastei*. (Good Hungarian wine at the *Inn*.)

A good path descends hence S. W. between huge walls of rock, following the course of the *Biela*, to the valley of the *Kamnitz*, through which a carriage-road leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Herrnskretschchen* (*Zum Herrenhaus*), a village on the Elbe. On the opp. bank is stat. *Schöna*. The ascent of the *Belvedere* (515 ft.), 1 hr. S., is fatiguing and not recommended.

On the r. bank, about 6 M. farther S., lies the small town of *Tetschen* (**Silb. Stern*), with château of Count Thun, the most charming point in the entire valley of the Elbe. A suspension-bridge leads to stat. *Bodenbach* on the opp. bank. Steamboat several times daily (p. 361); small boat from *Herrnskretschchen* to

Schandau (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) $1\frac{1}{6}$ Thlr., Königstein ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) $2\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr., Rathen (3 hrs.) 3 Thlr.

Königstein (**Blauer Stern*; **Rail. Restaurant*) is a small Saxon town, above which the fortress of that name rises (1144 ft.). In time of war the royal treasures and archives have usually been transferred hither from Dresden. It is also used as a state-prison. Ascent (40 min.) strongly recommended. Visitors admitted on showing passport or visiting-card and paying $1\frac{1}{3}$ Thlr. (for 1—8 pers.), beyond which no gratuity is expected. They are then conducted round the ramparts, which afford the most charming views. Refreshments may be procured on one of the bastions; there is also a cabaret near the gate of the fortress. The excursion, a most interesting one, occupies about 2 hrs. in all.

On the opp. bank rises the **Lilienstein** (1295 ft.), the highest of the twelve isolated and almost perpendicular mts. of Sax. Switzerland. The obelisk on the summit commemorates the ascent of Augustus the Strong in 1708. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War the Sax. army was enclosed at the foot of the mountain by Fred. the Great and compelled to capitulate (Oct., 1756). In 1813 the French possessed a fortified camp in the same locality. Ascent more fatiguing than that of the Königstein, but view more extensive. The Elbe is crossed at the station of Königstein, and the hill ascended in a straight direction through the r. extremity of *Ebenheit* towards the Lilienstein. Beyond the last but one of the corners of the wood visible to the l. a good footpath enters the wood, and winds up the rock by means of steps. Travellers proceeding to Rathen may descend on the N. side, a little to the W. of the centre of the plateau (ascent in the reverse direction very fatiguing); the shortest path from the foot of the hill skirts a wood to the l., then crosses the fields to the r.; beyond the first wood it again turns to the l. and descends to the Elbe.

On the Bielabach, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Königstein, is situated the hydropathic establishment of Königstein, adjoining the '*Hütten*'.

Interesting excursion from Königstein S. through the *Biethal* (or *Bieler Grund*), a most remarkable rocky valley with very grotesque crags and pinnacles, by the *Schweizermühle* (2 hrs.) with hydropathic estab. (**Restaurant*), and the village of *Eiland* (1 hr.), to the (1 hr. more) **Schneeberg** (2275 ft.), surmounted by a tower and **Inn*. Vinc. Werner, at the village of *Schneeberg* at the base of the hill, is recommended as a guide. (*Peterswalde*, formerly a post-stat. on the Dresden and Teplitz road, lies 6 M. to the E.)

Return-route to Dresden by (9 M.) *Bodenbach*, Bohemian frontier-station; or by the considerable Sax. town of **Pirna** (**Rail. Restaurant*) on the Elbe, with 8168 inhab., commanded by the former fortress of *Sonnenstein*, now a lunatic asylum. On the

opp. bank of the Elbe rises the '*Schöne Höhe*', with picturesque view. Hence to *Daube* and *Lochmühle* 1 hr. (p. 372).

From Bodenbach to the Schneeberg (2½ hrs.): the Teplitz road is either followed for ¾ M. to the inn *Zum Rothen Kreuz*, or for 1½ M. to the inn *Zur Grünen Wiese*. The path diverging to the r. at the former is easily recognised by the white marks on the trees, but affords little shade. The path which quits the road to the r. at the latter inn crosses the valley to the l. after 7 min., and leads to the village of *Schneeberg*. A still shorter path leads from this path across a clearing in the wood to the r., in the direction of the tower, but a guide is necessary. Those who wish to drive as far as the village of *Schneeberg* follow the road diverging to the l. below the suspension-bridge.

75. From Dresden to Chemnitz and Zwickau.

81 M. — Railway to Chemnitz in 3 hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 13, 1 Thlr. 2 Sgr.); from Chemnitz to Zwickau in 2 hrs. (fares 1 Thlr. 3, 26, or 20 Sgr.).

As far as Tharandt the line follows the Weisseritzthal. At stat. *Plauen*, 2¼ M. S. W. of Dresden (by rail. in 7 min.), the **Plauenscher Grund*, a very picturesque portion of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, bounded by rocks on both sides, commences. On the height to the r. rises the château of **Begerburg* (with restaurant, ¼ hr. from stat. *Plauen*), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At stat. *Potschappel* the valley again expands and exhibits indications of wealth and various branches of industry, to which the productive coal-mines in the vicinity have given rise. From stat. *Hainsberg* the attractive *Rabenauer Grund* may be reached in 1 hr. Near Tharandt, r. and l. of the line, are the plantations of the '*Forst-Academie*', with picturesquely grouped varieties of foliage.

Tharandt (*Deutsches Haus; Bad*) is a small town romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. The baths are much frequented in summer. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly a hunting-seat of the Saxon princes. The *Forst-Academie*, or institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a widely extended reputation; the nursery of forest-trees contains upwards of 1000 varieties of trees and shrubs. Beautiful walks in the environs, especially in the '*Heiligen Hallen*', a fine beech-plantation.

The line soon quits the valley of the Weisseritz and ascends the *Seerenbachthal*, with picturesque wooded slopes. Near *Freiberg* the *Freiberger Mulde* is crossed. A number of mining and smelting works are seen on either side of the line; r. is the most productive mine, the *Himmelfahrt*, which yields 8000 lbs. (32,000*l.*) of silver annually. A bell is here, as well as in the other mines, connected with the machinery, ceasing to ring only when the latter is in any way deranged, and thus warning the miners of approaching danger. This mine is frequently visited by strangers. Permission for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers.

20 Ngr.; guide 4, attendant who provides mining attire 6 Ngr. each pers.

Freiberg (1179 ft.) (**Hôtel de Saxe; Schwarzes Ross; *Hirsch; *Garküche*), an ancient town, founded 1171, once strongly fortified, as remnants of towers and walls still indicate, during the height of its prosperity contained 40,000 inhab. (in 1540), now 20,566 only. Freiberg is the centre of the Saxon mining district. The value of the silver annually produced by the mines averages 225,000*l.* Many of the shafts are so deep that the water can no longer be expelled, but will again be worked when a tunnel, now in course of being constructed in order to conduct the water to the Elbe, is completed.

The **Domkirche*, erected soon after 1484, contains the so-called Electoral Chapel, in which 41 members of the princely family of Saxony are interred. At the back of the altar of the chapel is the monument of Elector Maurice (p. 362), a sarcophagus with the kneeling figure of the illustrious general, richly adorned with sculpturing in marble, in the Ital. style of the 16th cent., master unknown. High up in a corner of the choir is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the battle of Sievershausen; the hole made by the fatal bullet is still seen. Above the monument are the mouldering remnants of the flags captured at the battle. The church also contains two Gothic pulpits in stone, one borne by figures of the master and workmen by whom it was executed, the other by two miners, the latter dating from the commencement of the 17th cent. The **Goldene Pforte*, a beautiful and very remarkable relic of Romanesque architecture, is the principal remnant of the *Frauenkirche*, which formerly occupied this site, erected at the end of the 12th cent., burned down in 1484. — The *Rathhaus* is a handsome edifice of 1410. A stone slab with a cross in the Obermarkt, adjacent to the *Rathhaus*, marks the spot where the robber-knight Kunz v. Kaufungen, who carried off the young Saxon princes from their father's castle at Altenburg, was beheaded in 1455. — The *Mining Academy*, with its valuable collections, is probably the most celebrated in Europe. It was founded in 1765, but owes its high reputation to the activity of the great mineralogist *Werner* (d. 1817), who taught here. Students from America, England, and other distant lands are frequently met with here. A monument outside the *Petersthor*, on the road to Chemnitz, erected in 1844, commemorates the gallant defence of the town by the burghers and miners against the Swedes in 1642—43.

The line from Freiberg to Chemnitz at first traverses an uninteresting district. Picturesque view as Oederan is approached; in the foreground the small town itself; then the imposing castle *Augustusburg*, on an abrupt height, and the borough of *Schellenberg* (p. 378); in the background the *Erzgebirge*. Beyond stat.

Oederan (Post) the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, which it follows to its influx into the *Zschopau*.

From *Flöha* to *Annaberg* railway in 1¾ hr.; fares 1 Thlr. 4, 23, or 17 Sgr. — The line traverses the charming valley of the *Zschopau*, which it crosses several times. On an eminence to the l. of stat. *Erdmannsdorf* lies the little town of *Schellenberg* (Post), commanded by the extensive *Augustsburg* (1586 ft.), a château erected in 1572 (two pictures by *Cranach* in the chapel). Stat. *Waldkirchen*. *Zschopau* (Hirsch; Post), *Wolkenstein*; then **Annaberg** (*Wilder Mann*; *Museum*; *Gans*), a busy little town (curious reliefs in the church, executed at the beginning of the 16th cent.). — A diligence runs daily in summer from *Annaberg* to *Carlsbad* in 7½ hrs. The route is by *Oberwiesenthal* (2884 ft.), the highest town in Saxony, to the r. of which rises the *Fichtelberg* (3832 ft., splendid view; keys of the tower at the inn of *Oberwiesenthal*, or at the 'Neue Haus' at the highest point of the *Carlsbad* road); then by *Gottesgabe*, the first Bohem. town, the highest among the *Erzgebirge*. Hence by *Joachimsthal* and *Schlackenwerth* to *Carlsbad*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The district between *Oederan* and *Chemnitz* is densely peopled (about 500 pers. to the sq. M., most of them weavers). From stat. *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch-line diverges to *Frankenberg* and *Haynichen*, two busy manufacturing places.

Chemnitz (**Blauer Engel*; **Stadt Gotha*; **Stadt Berlin*; **Röm. Kaiser*; *Café Français*; *Café Schurig*) is the most important manufacturing town in Saxony, with 58,573 inhab. (500 Rom. Cath.), situated in a broad and fertile plain at the base of the *Erzgebirge*. The staple products are stockings, woven goods, and machinery. The large church contains a painting by *Wohlgemuth*, *Dürer's* master. Notwithstanding the size and importance of the place, it contains little or nothing to interest the traveller.

The railway from *Chemnitz* to *Zwickau* traverses a manufacturing district to **Glauchau** (*Deutsches Haus*, *Adler*), an industrial town with 19,868 inhab., on the *Mulde*, which is here crossed.

Zwickau (Post; *Hotel Wagner*; *Grüne Tanne*; *Anker*) is a manufacturing town on the *Mulde*, with 24,509 inhab. The **Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic structure, commenced 1453, choir of 1536. The altar-piece, with double wings, is by *Wohlgemuth*, painted 1479; beneath it is another winged altar-piece in carved wood, attributed to the celebrated *Adam Krafft* of *Nuremberg*. Fine flew from the tower (242 ft.). Sacristan's house N. of the church. The Baptistery contains a small picture by *Cranach*, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. — The *Catharinenkirche* also contains a picture by *Cranach*. *Thomas Münzer*, the fanatical leader of the *Anabaptists*, who was beheaded at *Mühlhausen* in 1525, was pastor here in 1520—22. — In the market-place are the *Rathhaus*, the *Kaufhaus*, and several other fine old buildings.

Zwickau lies on the direct route from *Leipzig* to *Carlsbad* (to which the nearer route from *Dresden* is viâ *Chemnitz* and *Annaberg*, see above). The next rail-stat. is *Cainsdorf*, with very extensive iron-works. From stat. *Nieder-Schlema* a short branch-line leads to **Schneeberg** (1508 ft.) (**Sächs.*

Hof; Fürstenhaus), an industrial town with 9000 inhab. The late Goth. church contains a large altar-piece, with 8 pictures on the wings, representing the *Crucifixion, by Cranach, 1539, unquestionably the master-piece of the painter. The tower, 220 ft. high, contains a huge bell weighing 8 tons. Numerous and valuable mines, especially of cobalt, are worked in the vicinity. 'Schneeberg snuff', manufactured here partly from herbs which grow on the Giant Mts., is reputed to possess various sanitary properties. — The next stat. on the main line is **Schwarzenberg** (*Hôtel de Saxe; Stadt Leipzig; Rathhaus*), at present the terminus. Hence by dilig. twice daily to (30 M.) *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*) in 7 hrs.; district picturesque, but of insufficient attraction to detain the traveller.

76. From Dresden to Leipzig.

a. By Riesa.

73 M. — Express in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, ordinary trains in 3–3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr., 2 Thlr. 8, or 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

The train starts from the Neustadt, 1 M. from the principal hotels in the Altstadt, and skirts a range of vine-clad hills. In the distance to the l. rises the tower of the château of *Weistrop*, the seat of Duke Charles II. of Lucca, who abdicated in favour of his son in 1849.

Stat. *Coswig* is the junction of the line to Meissen and Döbeln (see below). The scenery now becomes less attractive, and the hills disappear. From stat. *Pristewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain*, a town visible to the r., with several cloth-factories. Stat. *Röderaue* is the junction of the Berlin line. The train traverses the plain of the Elbe by a long viaduct, and then crosses the river.

At **Riesa** (**Rail. Restaurant*) the Chemnitz line diverges to the l. The church contains the burial-vault of a noble family here, where the bodies are preserved from decomposition by some peculiarity of the atmosphere, and are sometimes inspected by the curious.

From Riesa to Chemnitz by railway in 2 hrs.; fares 1 Thlr. 15, 1 Thlr. 1, or 27 Sgr. — The third stat. *Doebeln* is the junction of the Leipzig, Meissen, and Dresden line (see below). Beyond stat. *Limmeritz* the *Zschopau* is crossed, and the train commands several views of its pretty valley. Stat. *Waldheim* (Löwe; Wilder Mann), a small town with a large prison. *Erlau* is the stat. for *Rochlitz*, a town 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., an eminence near which is crowned with a tower in memory of king. Fred. Augustus (d. 1854). On a lofty rock on the r. bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of stat. *Oberlichtenau*, stands the château of *Sachsenburg*; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, the fountains of which are remarkably fine. *Chemnitz*, see p. 378.

Between Riesa and Leipzig the line traverses the field of the memorable battle of Leipzig. Scenery unattractive, and stations of no great importance. Near *Paunsdorf* and *Sellerhausen*, during an engagement between Ney and the crown-prince of Sweden, Oct. 18th, 1813, the Saxon army went over to the Allies.

Leipzig, see p. 380.

b. **By Doebeln.**

81 M. — Railway in 4—4½ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr., 2 Thlr. 8, or 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

As far as stat. *Coswig* this route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the Elbe, and soon reaches

Meissen (*Hirsch; Stern*), a town of some importance, situated on an eminence on the *Elbe*. The **Cathedral*, which rises above the town, was founded in the 13th cent., but the greater part of it is of later date. The architecture of the different windows indicates the various periods at which they were constructed. The three towers were destroyed by lightning in 1547. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here, among them the princes Albert and Ernest who were carried off by the robber-knight Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 377). The finest of the numerous monuments is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare', in bronze. The Fürstencapelle contains a Descent from the Cross by Cranach. Charming prospect from the beautiful open work tower. — The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (600 workmen), formerly in the Schloss, is now established in a building in the Triebischthal, 1½ M. from the town (open daily, except Sund.). The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttcher had discovered the art of making 'china'. The secret was at length divulged during the Prussian occupation in the Seven Years' War.

Stat. **Doebeln**, the fifth beyond Meissen, is the junction of the Riesa and Chemnitz line (see above). The line follows the pleasing valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*, on which **Grimma** (**Kronprinz; Löwe; Schiff*) is picturesquely situated (9533 inhab.). The Schloss is occupied by the municipal authorities. The 'Fürstenschule' is an educational estab. here of very high repute. Catharine v. Bora, the wife of Luther, was once a nun in the convent of *Nimbschen*, now a farmhouse.

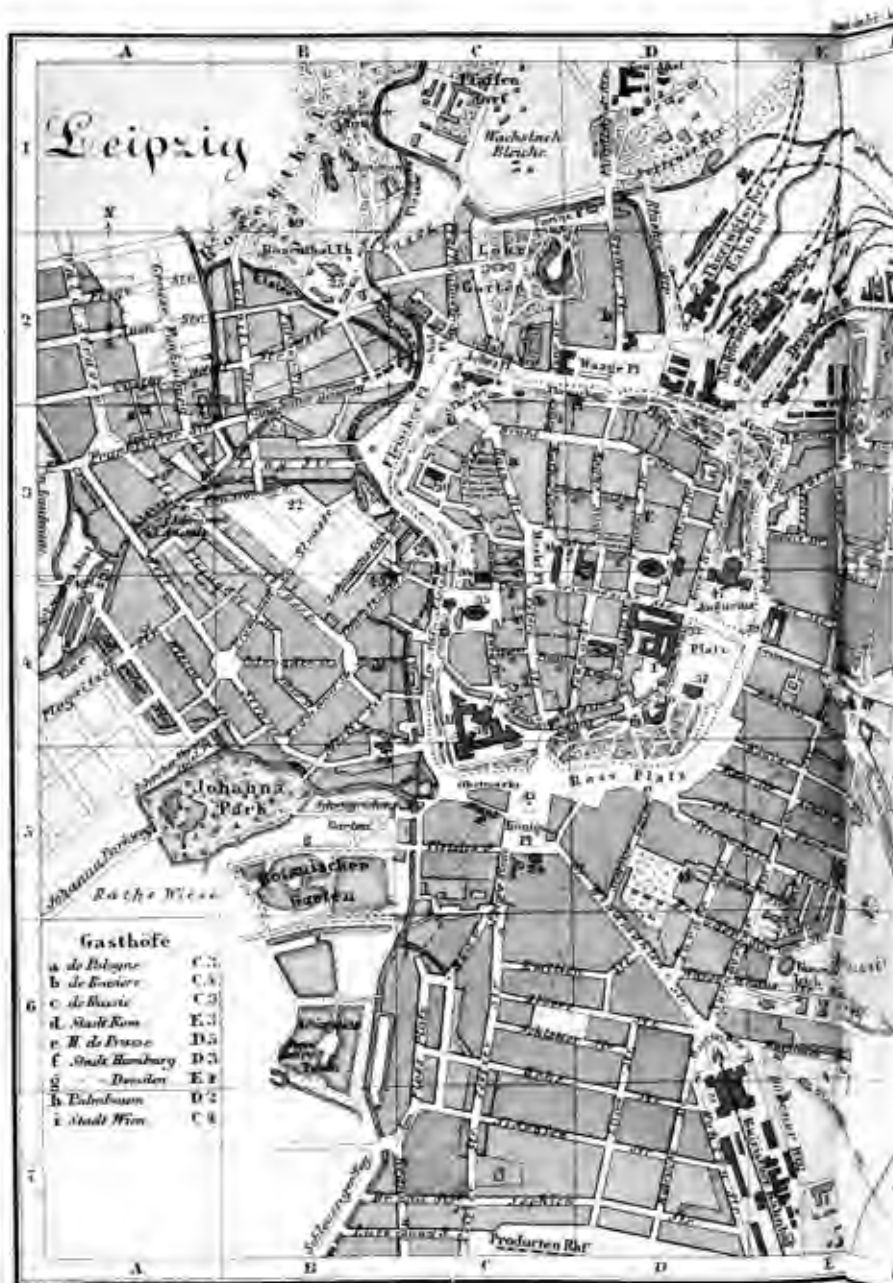
The line next traverses the valley of the Parthe, and at stat. *Borsdorf*, not far from Leipzig, unites with the Riesa line.

77. **Leipzig.**

Hotels. *Hôtel Hauffe, corner of Ross-Str. and Rossmarket, new and comfortable; *H. de Russie (Pl. c); *H. de Pologne (Pl. a), R. 20, L. 5, B. 8, D. 20, A. 6 Ngr.; H. de Bavière (P. b). — Stadt Rom (Pl. d) at the Dresden stat.; *H. de Prusse (Pl. e); *Stadt Hamburg (Pl. f); *Stadt Dresden (Pl. g); Palmbaum (Pl. h); Stadt Wien (Pl. i); *Stadt Nürnberg, at the Bavarian stat.; Münchner Hof, Königsplatz. — Rail. Restaurants at the Dresden, Thuringian, and Berlin stations.

Cafés. C. Français, Augustus Platz, corner of the Grimma Str.; C. National, Markt 16; at the Theatre (W. Pavilion). Bonorand, Schweizerhäusl, both in the Rosenthal (p. 383), frequent concerts in summer.

Restaurants. *Dähne, Hainstrasse; *Aeckerlein's Keller, Markt; Reusch's Keller, Grimma Str. 16; Rhein. Weinstube, Ritter-Str.;





Angestrichen

1. Angestrichen	D 4
Bahnhöfe	
2. Bahnhöfe	D 65
3. Bahnhöfe	0
4. Bahnhöfe	K 33
5. Bahnhöfe	D 12
6. Bahnhöfe	D 3
7. Bahnhöfe	D 3
8. Bahnhöfe	K 12
9. Bahnhöfe	D 14
10. Bahnhöfe	D 4
11. Bahnhöfe	C 45

Denkmäler

12. Denkmäler	C 4
13. Denkmäler	C 5
14. Denkmäler	D 1
15. Denkmäler	C 2
16. Denkmäler	C 3
17. Denkmäler	D 3
18. Denkmäler	A 85
19. Denkmäler	D 4
20. Denkmäler	C 1
21. Denkmäler	A 13
22. Denkmäler	D 0
23. Denkmäler	D 4
24. Denkmäler	C 5
25. Denkmäler	D 7
26. Denkmäler	K 16
27. Denkmäler	C 45

Kirchen

28. Kirchen	C 4
29. Kirchen	D 5
30. Kirchen	C 5
31. Kirchen	D 1
32. Kirchen	D 4
33. Kirchen	C 4
34. Kirchen	C 4
35. Kirchen	C 4
36. Kirchen	C 3
37. Kirchen	D 4
38. Kirchen	C 45
39. Kirchen	C 4
40. Kirchen	D 24
41. Kirchen	C 11
42. Kirchen	C 12
43. Kirchen	A 5
44. Kirchen	C 16
45. Kirchen	D 16
46. Kirchen	D 16
47. Kirchen	D 16
48. Kirchen	D 5
49. Kirchen	D 1

Auerbach's Keller, Grimma Str. 1, near the market, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. represent the tradition on which the play was based. In the Theatre (E. Pavillon). The **Schützenhaus*, with garden, is a favourite place of resort. — *Beer*: Kitzing, Peter-Str. 19; *Schatz*, Ritter-Str. 43; *Baarmann*, Katharinen-Str. 22; *Stolpe*, near the Bavar. stat., etc.

Fiacres. One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 4, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, 4 pers. 9 Ngr.; to the Berlin stat. 5, 7, 9, 11 Ngr.; per hr. 9, 11, 13, 15 Ngr. — Omnibuses to the neighbouring villages 1½ Ngr.

Telegraph Office at the Custom-house, between the Magdeburg and Thuringian stations.

Theatre almost daily. Dress-circle 1½ Thlr.; 1st boxes 20 Sgr., parquet 25 Sgr. — **Concerts* in the Gewandhaus, once conducted by Mendelssohn (1835–41), every Thursd. in winter; director M. Reinecke.

Newspapers in the Börsenhalle (Brühl 17), 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; adm. 5 Ngr. per day, or 15 Ngr. per week.

Art Exhibition (Pl. 36) of Del Vecchio, 9–5, Sund 10–3 o'cl.; adm. 5 Ngr.

English Church Service at the 'Conservatorium', resident chaplain.

Leipzig, situated at the confluence of three small rivers, the *Elster*, *Pleisse*, and *Parthe*, popul. 90,824 (1922 Rom. Cath., 1021 Jews), with university (1500 stud.) founded 1408, is especially remarkable for its three great *Fairs*: the 'Jubilate' or Easter Fair, the most frequented; the Michaelmas and New Year Fairs (the two first established since 1180, the last since 1458). At these seasons Leipzig is a place of great commercial importance and is visited by merchants from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., Polish Jews, Greeks, Persians, Armenians, Turks &c. The number of strangers in the town during the Jubilate Fair nearly equals the entire population. Within the last twenty years Leipzig has been completely modernized by the addition of new suburbs and nearly doubled in extent. The greatest improvements have taken place on the W. side.

Leipzig is the focus of the German *Book-trade*, possessing 200 booksellers' shops and 40 printing-offices. Several hundred booksellers congregate here at the 'Jubilate', and transact business at their own *Börse* (Pl. 7, 'Exchange'), in the Ritterstrasse.

The churches of Leipzig are uninteresting. **St. Nicholas** (Pl. 31) dates from 1525. In a vaulted receptacle by the S. side-door is a Goth. pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached. The **Pauliner-Kirche** (Pl. 32), restored 1544, contains a good sandstone monument by Rietschel (1841) of the Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, assassinated in the old church of St. Thomas in 1307. The lofty church of **St. Thomas** (Pl. 33) was consecrated 1496. The **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 29) was completed 1846.

The spacious market-place, with several picturesque houses in the Renaissance style, boasts of a handsome **Rathhaus** (Pl. 41), erected 1556. The **Pleissenburg** (Pl. 38), or citadel of Leipzig, now the seat of the civic authorities and a barrack, dates from the same period. Opp. to it, in the Central Str., is the *Synagogue*

(Pl. 45), completed in 1855. Hainstrasse 31 is the house in which Schiller resided in 1785 and 1789.

The animated *Grimma'sche Strasse* leads from the market-place N. to the *Augustus Platz*, on the S. side of which stands the handsome ***Museum** (Pl. 37), completed in 1858. It comprises a picture-gallery, of which the modern works are the principal attraction; the collection of engravings is also very valuable. Adm. gratis on Sund. 10½—4, Wed. and Frid. 10—4; adm. 5 Ngr. on Tuesd., Thursd., Sat. 10—4, Mond. 12—4 o'clock.

On the Ground Floor casts. To the r. the exhibition of the Art Union; l. cartoons.

On the First Floor. 1st Room: Cartoons by *Preller*, scenes from the Odyssey. — 2nd R.: earlier Ital. and Span. masters. L. 213. *Sassoferato*, Madonna; 191. *G. Reni*, Madonna; r. *154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; 184. *Raphael*, Madonna di Foligno (copy by *Senf.*). — (l.) 3rd R.: L. *105. *Heine*, Criminals in church; *217. *Scheuren*, Old Castle in the Ahr Valley; 12. *Böttcher*, Evening in the Black Forest; 195. *Rethel*, Boaz finding Ruth; *216. *Scheuren*, Château on the Lake; *203. *Ritter*, Betrothal in Normandy; 235. *Speckter*, Simson and Delilah; *71. *Eggers*, Portrait of an Ital. woman; *70. (r. of the door) *Eggers*, St. Catharine of Alexandria; 221. *Schnorr*, St. Rochus; 198. *Richter*, Landscape; 296. *Zimmermann*, Centaurs; 119. *Koch*, Sacrifice of Noah; 202, 199. *Richter*, Ital. landscape, Schreckenstein near Aussig; 270. *Veit*, Germania; 76. *Gurlitt*, Landscape on the Lago di Garda. — Principal Hall: *157. *Nordenberg*, Swedish organist; 25—28. *Calame*, four large and celebrated pictures: *Monte Rosa, *The Squall, *Ruins of Pæstum, *Swiss mountains; 98. *Gudin*, Stormy sea; (E.) 223. *Somers*, Cromwell; *224. *Schrader*, Fred. the Great after the battle of Collin; 230. *Sohn*, Donna Diana; *275. *Verboeckhoven*, Flock in a storm; 171. *Papety*, Finding of Moses; 231. *Sohn*, the Consultation; 219. *Schürmer*, Grotto of Egeria; 234. *Spangenberg*, Luther and his family; *106. *Heinlein*, Mountain scene. — In the small (5th) Room to the r.: *83. *Frey*, Column of Memnon at Thebes; *56. *Thorwaldsen*, Ganymede. — 6th R.: 4. *Bel-langé*, Scene after the Battle of Wagram; *16. *Bossuet of Yper*, Cathedral of Burgos; 113. *Jacquand*, Gaston de Foix dying of starvation; *55. *P. Delaroché*, Napoleon at Fontainebleau, March 31st, 1814; 10. *Biard*, Struggle with polar bears; *17. *Bouchot*, Gen. Marceau's interment at Coblenz (1796); 9. *Biard*, The insane king Charles VI. of France. — In the small rooms on the N. side: 8th. R.: 56, 57. *Destouches*, The wounded man, The Reconvalescent; *118. *Knaus*, Card-sharpers; 53. *Dahl*, View of Bergen in Norway; 140. *Marihat*, Caravan on Mt. Libanon. — 9th R.: 64, 65. *De Dreux*, Dogs; 5, 6. *Bellangé*, Farewell and Return of the soldier; 291. *Winterhalter*, Portrait; 177. *Le Pottierin*, Sailors saving a wreck; 210. *Rottmann*, Corfu; 97. *Greuze*, Girl in white dress. — 10th R.: 274, 272, 273. *Verboeckhoven*, *Sheep outside the stable, Grey horse, Sleeping peasant; 238. *Van Stry*, Cattle at the water; 287, 288. *Wickenberg*, Mother at the bed of her child, Interior of fisherman's hut; 215. *Schendel*, Return from the chase; 204. *L. Robert*, Sleeping bandit. — 11th R.: 268. *Vautier*, Peasants in a tavern during church; 298. *Zwengauer*, Stags at the lake; 117. *Kürner*, Sabaian militia; *134. *Lessing*, Landscape; 295. *Zeller*, Saltarello; *143. *Marko*, Ital. landscape. — 12th R.: 201. *Richter*, Evening landscape; 115. *Jordan*, First visit after the marriage; 150. *Meyerheim*, Sunday morning; 37. *Chodowiecky*, The Thiergarten at Berlin. — 14th R.: *Fyt*, Cock fighting with a vulture; 200. *Richter*, Gulf of Salerno; 189. *Reinhardt*, Landscape. — 15th R.: *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; several other pictures by the same master. — 16th R.: 264. *School of Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 193. *Guido Reni*, St. John the Evangelist; 192. *G. Reni*, David with head of Goliath; 239. *Tintoretto*, Raising of Lazarus.

The Upper Floor contains the extensive Collection of Engravings, arranged according to schools, affording a view of the pictorial art

from the 13th cent. to the present time. For a satisfactory acquaintance with its details a catalogue (10 Ngr.) is indispensable.

Opp. the Museum, to the N., rises the handsome new *Theatre*, erected 1864—67.

The **Augusteum** (Pl. 1), erected in 1836, is the seat of the University with its collections, lecture-rooms, and hall, the latter containing several fine busts, statues, and reliefs. — The interior of the **Turnhalle* (Pl. 48), or Gymnastic Hall, at the S. end of the Bosenstrasse, merits inspection. — To the S.E., in the Waisenhaus-Str., are the new and handsome *University Buildings*, of which the **Chem. Laboratory* and the **Physiolog. Institution* are now completed.

In the S. suburb, Zeitzer-Str. No. 43, is the *Gymnastic-Orthopaedic Estab.* of Dr. *Schildbach*, where malformations of the spine etc. are often successfully cured.

The **Collection of Baron Speck**, in his ch teau at L tzsch na (N.W., drive of 1 hr., through M ckern), contains some admirable pictures of the older masters (adm. Sat. 9—1 and 2—4 o'cl.; at other times previous application to the custodian is necessary).

Rubens, Portrait of an Augustine prior; *Memling*, Salutation; *Rembrandt* and *Livens*, Two portraits of old men; *Jordaens*, Evangelists; *F. Bol*, Portrait of a Dutch burgomaster; *Raphael* (a copy), Johanna of Arragon; *V. d. Helst*, Portrait of an old woman; *J. Roos*, Evening landscape, with cattle; *De Heem*, Still life; *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; *Schalken*, Holy Family; *V. de Velde*, Harbours; *D rer*, Portrait of a lady; *Wohlgenuth*, Christ and the Apostles; *Valdez*, St. Bruno; *Denner*, Portrait; *Cuyp*, Cattle-piece.

The former ramparts have been converted into ***Promenades**, adorned with statues of the agriculturist *Thaer* (Pl. 19), *King Fred. Augustus* (d. 1827) (Pl. 13), *Sebast. Bach* (d. 1750) (Pl. 12), erected at the instance of Mendelssohn, and *Hahnemann* (Pl. 15), the originator of hom opathy (d. 1843). — Another favourite resort is the pretty *Rosenthal*, a kind of park on the N.W. side of the town. Farther on in the same direction is *Gohlis*, a house in which bears an inscription to the effect that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy' in 1785. — The *Kuhthurm*, 1 1/2 M. to the W. of Leipzig, formerly a forester's house, now contains the agricultural academy of the university.

The **Battle of Leipzig**, which lasted for four days, Oct. 16th—19th, 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140—150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only commenced the retreat to the Rhine on Oct. 19th; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2,000. On Oct. 19th, at 11 a. m. a Prussian battalion (of the 'Landwehr') stormed the Grimma Gate and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards Lutzen by the bridge over the Elster near the Ranstadt Gate. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, among them the Polish general Poniatowsky; 25,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipzig.

The entire **Battle Field** (see Plan) is best surveyed from the tower of

the Pleissenburg (p. 381); the castellan points out the most important localities (fee 7½ Ngr.). The scene of the engagement of the decisive Oct. 18th is perhaps better viewed from the height near Stötteritz, 2 M. S. E. of Leipzig, about 200 paces r. of the road to Grimma, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. The spot is indicated by a large stone, enclosed by trees and surmounted by a block of granite with inscription.

The village of **Probstheyda**, ¾ M. farther on the road, was the central point of the French position. Here 600 cannon were employed with unremitting activity during 6 hrs., and four attempts of the Russians and Prussians to storm the village were fruitless. On a hill by the road-side, 1½ M. S. E. of Probstheyda, rises an iron *Obelisk*, indicating the spot where the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of Oct. 18th. Another hill in the vicinity, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, bears a simple block of granite with inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, general of the allied forces (d. 1820).

The only building on which traces of the battle are still visible is the château at **Dölitz**, 3½ M. S. of Leipzig, in the plain of the Pleisse. The walls of the gateway, on the side next the river, are covered with holes made by musket-balls. The château was occupied and successfully defended by Austrians. — All the above points may be visited by fiacre in about 3 hrs.

A number of monuments in Leipzig and the environs commemorate the events of the great 'Völkerschlacht' ('battle of the nations'), as the battle is not inappropriately termed by the Germans. A monument in the churchyard at *Taucha*, 6 M. to the E., is sacred to the memory of the Russ. gen. *Manteuffel* and the Engl. captain *Bowyer*, commander of a Brit. rocket-corps which aided the Allies during the battle. — The *Ball Monument* ('Kugel-Denkmal') (Pl. 20) consists of balls and bombs found in the town and vicinity. — The *Monument of Poniatowsky* (Pl. 18), erected near the spot where the body of the brave Polish general was found in the Elster, is now not easily accessible owing to the construction of new streets. — The *Johanniskirchhof* (Pl. 27) also contains several interesting tombstones.

Leipzig and its environs have also been the scene of other important historical events. In the castle of *Alttranstädt* Charles XII. of Sweden signed the articles of peace with Augustus of Poland in 1706. In the castle of *Hubertsburg* (4 M. W. of stat. Oschatz on the Dresden line) the peace which terminated the Seven Years' War was concluded between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia. Feb. 15th, 1763. Near *Breitenfeld* Gustavus Adolphus defeated the troops of the Ligue under Tilly, Sept. 7th, 1631.

78. From Berlin to Leipzig.

Express in 4, ord. 4¾ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 16, 3 Thlr. 24, 2 Thlr. 23 Sgr. As far as *Jüterbog* see p. 359.

Wittenberg (*Stadt London*; **Weintraube*; *Adler*, nearest to the stat.; **Rail. Restaurant*) on the *Elbe*, with 11,934 inhab., was till 1542 the residence of the Electors of Saxony. It was subsequently fortified, in 1760 almost destroyed by Austrian besiegers, in 1813 occupied by the French, in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Taubentzien. The doors of the **Schlosskirche*, to which Luther affixed his famous 95 theses (Oct. 31st, 1517), were destroyed by the French, and replaced in 1858 by bronze gates, on which the original Latin text of the

theses is inscribed. Luther (d. 1546), Melanchthon (d. 1560), and the electors Fred. the Wise (d. 1525) and John the Stedfast (d. 1532) are interred in the church. The monument of the Elector Frederick is in bronze, by P. Vischer of Nuremberg (1527). The portraits of the Reformers are by L. Cranach, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg.

The altar-pieces in the *Stadtkirche*, in which Luther frequently preached, are also by Cranach, and contain numerous allusions to the Reformation and portraits of the Reformers. Font in bronze by Herm. Vischer of Nuremberg (1557).

Luther was once a monk in the *Augustine Monastery* here, now a college for Prot. clergymen. His cell is little changed and contains a few relics. Peter the Great's name is pointed out among those written on the walls. The dwelling-houses of Luther and Melanchthon are now schools.

**Luther's Statue*, by Schadow, in the market-place, has the inscription on the pedestal: '*Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehen, Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehen*' (if it be God's work it will endure, if man's it will perish). Near it is the statue of *Melanchthon*, by Drake, erected in 1866.

An oak enclosed by a railing, outside the Elsterthor, marks the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull of excommunication, Dec. 10th. 1520.

The once famous University, founded 1502, where Luther was professor of theology, was united with that of Halle in 1817.

The Anhalt Railway (to Cöthen and Bernburg) diverges W. from Wittenberg. Near stat. *Coswig* a ducal palace. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Coswig a ferry crosses the Elbe; thence to Wörlitz $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., where the ducal *Gardens and Park merit a visit; they are elaborately laid out and abound in delightful walks; a profusion of grottoes, artificial rocks, etc. are in accordance with the taste of the last cent.; picturesque streams and sheets of water intersect the grounds in every direction; the '*Gothic House*' contains a number of small but good pictures (guide to be found at the Eichenkranz Inn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr., boat 20 Sgr. — Wörlitz is $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Dessau).

Beyond stat. *Rosslau* the line crosses the *Elbe*, then the *Mulde*.

Dessau (*Hirsch*; *Gold. Beutel*; *Gold. Ring*), capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, popul. 16,904, is pleasantly situated on the Mulde. The *Schlosskirche* contains several good pictures by Cranach, the chief of which is his Last Supper, with portraits of Reformers. Luther frequently preached here. The *Ducal Palace* contains a picture-gallery, comprising works by Titian, Fr. Francia, Lippi, Cimabue, Giul. Romano, Rubens, Van Dyck, etc.; a chamber on the ground-floor contains historical and other curiosities, among them a silver cup and plates of Napoleon captured after the battle of Waterloo (fee 1 Thlr.). The upper story of the Amalienstiftung in the Zerbster Str. contains 700 pictures by Dutch, German, and other masters (Durer, Cranach, Rembrandt, Ostade, Van Dyck, etc.). Music daily at 11 in the Schlossplatz, always commencing with the Dessau March ('*ça donc, ça donc*'). — One horse carr. to the park of Wörlitz in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1½ Thlr.).

The district between Dessau and Cöthen is picturesque; rail. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipzig train crosses the Elbe, and beyond *Burgkennitz* the *Mulde*. Stat. *Bitterfeld* is junction for Halle (p. 387).

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

Leipzig see p. 380. The stat. is nearly 1 M. from the town; a *fiacre* should therefore be at once secured.

79. From Hamburg to Leipzig.

Railway in 12—13 hrs.; fares 10 Thlr. 27, 7 Thlr. 16½, 5 Thlr. 12 Sgr.

Hamburg to *Wittenberge*, p. 321. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. About 14 M. W. of stat. *Seehausen* lies the deep *Arendsee*, a lake 5 M. in circumference. The first important station is

Stendal (**Adler*; *Schwan*), capital of the Altmark, birthplace (1717) of the archæologist Winckelmann, to whom a statue has been erected. The Cathedral and Ch. of St. Mary of the 15th cent., the Roland's Column (p. 285), a palace of Henry the Fowler (now an auberge), and two handsome old town-gates are worthy of note. Cinerary urns are frequently excavated in the sand-hills of the neighbourhood.

Tangermünde, 7 M. S. E. of Stendal, picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, is remarkable for its richly decorated brick structures of the 14th cent.

Magdeburg see p. 263.

The line intersects the fortifications and passes the *Friedrich Wilhelm Garden*. Stat. *Schönebeck* is a manufacturing town of some importance.

Branch line hence to *Stassfurt* (Rail. Restaurant), which possesses salt mines on an extensive scale; thence to stat. *Güsten*, on the Cöthen and Halberstadt Railway (see below).

Stat. *Gnadau* is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the Saale by a bridge ¼ M. in length. *Calbe* on the Saale is visible to the r., then the castle and towers of *Bernburg*; to the l. in the distance rises the spire of the ancient town of *Aken* on the Elbe.

Cöthen (**Prinz von Preussen*; *Grosser Gasthof*; *Weintraube*), with 12,894 inhab., is the junction of the Magdeburg-Leipzig and the Anhalt (p. 385) lines. Naumann's Ornitholog. Collection in the new palace is the only attraction here; in the principal church old stained glass and a font by Thorwaldsen. Homœop. clinical instit. of Dr. Lutze.

From Cöthen to Halberstadt railway in 1 hr. 50 min.; fares 2 Thlr. 1½, 1 Thlr. 16, 1 Thlr. 1 Sgr. — Stat. *Bernburg* (Gold. Kugel), a pleasant town on the Saale, with a handsome palace, was formerly the capital of the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg. From stat. *Güsten* a branch-line to Stassfurt (see above). Stat. *Aschersleben* (**Schwarzes Ross*) is a town with 15,286 inhab. From stat. *Frose* a branch-line to *Ballenstedt* (p. 420); another from stat. *Wegeleben* to *Quedlinburg* and *Thale* (p. 417). *Halberstadt* see p. 263.

Near *Stumsdorf* the line intersects the plain of the *Fuhne*. To the l. is *Zörbig*, an ancient town of the Wends; r. the *Petersberg* (640 ft. above the Saale), 7 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The former abbey-church here, erected in the

12th cent., has been remodelled, and is now the parish-church of the district.

Halle (**Stadt Hamburg*, next to the post-office; **Kronprinz; Stadt Zürich*; *Ring*, in the market-place; *Gold. Löwe*; *Mente's Hotel*; *Zur Eisenbahn* and *Russie*, both near the stat. — Fiacre per drive 3 Sgr. for 1 pers., 5 for 2, 7½ for 3, 10 for 4), popul. 48,946, on the *Saale*, possesses a university of great repute, founded 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817 (800 stud., most of them theological).

In the market-place rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height; also a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759), who was born here in 1685, erected by subscriptions collected in Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind).

The **Marktkirche*, erected 1529—54, with towers connected by a bridge, is an interesting Goth. structure.

The church contains a fine altar-piece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. R. by the altar a small picture by *Cranach*. The principal ornament of the church is a double winged "picture, painted by *Cranach* in 1529 for Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg, founder of the church, representing the saints Magdalena, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Rom. Emp. Maximin; on the external sides the Annunciation, then St. John and St. Augustine (the sacristan, who shows the picture, lives at No. 6 down the steps behind the church).

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, dating from the 12th cent.; fine carved *wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints, date 1488; beside it ancient winged pictures; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan.

The *Salt Springs* have been known from a very early period. The workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt are termed 'Halloren', a distinct race preserving many of their ancient peculiarities, descended from the Wends who once inhabited this district, or perhaps from Celtic settlers. Several springs rise within the town, where the water is boiled; those belonging to the government are outside the town, on an island in the *Saale*. The annual yield is about 11,000 tons of salt, valued at 125,000 Thlr.

**Franke's Institutions*, comprising an orphan-asylum, school, laboratory, printing-office, etc., were commenced in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means consisted of a strong and simple faith, unaided by capital. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1727) by Rauch.

The *Cathedral* contains a good altar-piece representing Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjacent is the former residence of the archbishops of Magdeburg, where the Landgrave

Philip of Hessen, after the battle of Mühlberg (1547), was compelled to throw himself at the feet of the Emp. Charles V. It now belongs to the university, and also contains the valuable collections of the *Thuringian-Saxon Antiquarian Society*.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the *Moritzburg*, erected 1484, and the *Jägerberg*, which affords a good survey of the town. On the way to the Giebichenstein is the *House of Correction*, and on the opp. bank of the Saale a *Lunatic Asylum*.

Kröllwitz, 1½ M. N. of Halle, is a favourite resort, opp. the Giebichenstein, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds. Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river, after having vowed to erect a church (p. 408) should his attempt prove successful. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalized by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. *Wittekind*, a watering-place in the vicinity, is a much frequented spot in summer.

Beyond Halle the line passes near *Möckern*, a village which was stormed three times by the Prussians under York, Oct. 16th, 1813, and twice recaptured by the French. The battle, one of the bloodiest on record, was finally terminated by a charge of the Prussian cavalry, and the French retreated towards Leipzig. Near Leipzig lies *Schönfeld*, another spot frequently mentioned in the history of the battles in this neighbourhood. The train then crosses the *Parthe* and reaches

Leipzig, see p. 380.

80. From Leipzig to Cassel.

Thuringian Rail. to Eisenach, exp. in 4, ordinary train in 5½ hrs.; fares 6 Thlr. 5, 3 Thlr. 14, 2 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; thence to Cassel Fried. Wilhelm Rail., exp. in 2¾, ord. train 3¾ hrs.; fares 3 Thlr. 13, 2 Thlr. 9, 1 Thlr. 19 Sgr.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in N. and Central Germany.

Stat. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle.

At Rossbach, 4¾ M. W. of *Corbetha*, Fred. the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, Nov. 5th, 1757.

About the same distance E. of the stat. is Lützen, near which two celebrated battles were fought. In the first of these, Nov. 6th, 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, fell. A block of granite surrounded by poplars marks the spot (near the Leipzig road). The second and more recent battle was fought, May 2nd, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, near Grossgörschen (4½ M. from Lützen), after which it is named by the Germans. The engagement was undecisive, and the French were unable to drive the Allies from their position. The Pruss. Gen. Scharnhorst was wounded, and died soon afterwards at Prague. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had fallen in a skirmish near Lützen.

Merseburg (*‘Sonne; Ritter’*), on the line towards Halle, with 12,840 inhab., possesses an interesting *‘Cathedral’*, dating from 1200, nave 1500; monument of Rudolph of Swabia, opponent of the Emp. Henry IV. (1080); pictures by *Cranach*: r. Crucifixion and Entombment, a winged picture with portrait of Luther among the soldiers; Madonna by *Dürer*, l. at the entrance to the choir. Fine organ. A raven is kept at the gate of the

Schloss to commemorate a judicial murder for a theft, which had been really perpetrated by a raven.

In a room of the town-hall at **Weissenfels** (*Schütze*; *Schwan*), a town with 13,652 inhab., the body of Gust. Adolphus was embalmed after the battle of Lützen; a wall stained with his blood is still pointed out. After the battle of Leipzig Napoleon retreated towards the Rhine in this direction. He is said to have spent the night of Oct. 19th, 1813, in a summer-house indicated by an N on the top, on a height near the stat.

Railway to Gëßnitz, a stat. of the Leipzig and Nuremberg line, by Gera (*Fromater*), an important manufacturing town with 15,363 inhab., and a fine Rathhaus. The *Johannisplatz* is embellished with a modern statue of Count *Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). From *Zeitz*, the first stat., to Gera the line traverses the charming *Elsterthal*. Stat. *Kostritz* is celebrated for its beer. Between Gera and Gëßnitz two small stations.

Freiburg on the Unstrut, a small town 6 M. to the N. W. of Weissenfels, is visible from the railway. The tower of its ancient *Schloss*, once an imperial residence, is visible from the vicinity of Naumburg. *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics', lived and died at Freiburg, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

On the slope to the r. rises the château of *Gosek*, and to the l. the handsome and lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*.

The valley of the *Saale* becomes more mountainous; vines are cultivated here with tolerable success.

Naumburg (**Sächs. Hof*; *Schwarzes Ross*, also a restaur.), with 14,708 inhab., at some distance from the stat., is an important looking place. *Cathedral* of 1249, disfigured by subsequent additions: curious sculptures of that date on the pillars of the wall of the W. choir; interesting rood-loft. In the *Stadtkirche* a small picture by Cranach: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'.

Beyond Naumburg, l. of the line, the celebrated school *Schulpforte*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men received the first rudiments of their education.

Valley of the *Saale* from Naumburg to Sulza very picturesque. Napoleon twice occupied this defile with success, in 1806 to prevent the union of the Pruss. army, in 1813 to cover his retreat.

Kösen (**Ritter*; **Kurzhaß* near the stat.), with extensive salt-works, is a pleasant little watering-place. L. on the height the ruins of the *Rudelsburg*; farther on, the two lofty towers of *Saaleck*. The *Saale* is now quitted. A cutting near *Sulza*, another salt-manufacturing place, displays remarkably curious rock-formations.

In a side-valley to the r. lies *Auerstädt*, near which the Prussians were totally defeated, Oct. 14th, 1806. Monument on the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

Apolda, a modern manufacturing town, has frequent dilig. and omnibus communication (2 hrs. drive) with

Jena (**Deutsches Haus*; **Bür*; *Sonne*) on the *Saale*, a town celebrated for its university, founded 1548 (500 stud.), possessing valuable mineralogical and other scientific collections. **Statue* of

the founder in the market-place, by Drake (1858). A bust of Schiller in the garden of the *Observatory* indicates the spot where the poet wrote part of his *Wallenstein* in 1798. Gæthe frequently resided in the *Schloss*, where he wrote his 'Hermann and Dorothea' and many other poems. Behind the town rises the *Fuchsthurm*, commanding a fine view. Pleasant excursion to the three castles of *Dornburg*, 6 M. N. of Jena, one of which was inhabited by Gæthe for several months in 1828.

The *Ilm* is now crossed. L. is *Ossmannstedt*, where Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate.

Weimar (**Erbprinz*; **Russ. Hof*; **Elephant*; *Adler*. — *Omni-bus* to the town 2½; *Fiacre* 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7½, 3 pers. 10 Sgr.; to Jena 2 Thlr., omnibus from the Adler 15 Sgr., drive of 2½ hrs. — *Theatre* 3—4 times weekly), capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, with 14,794 inhab., derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), *Gæthe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder*, *Wieland*, and *Schiller* also held honorary appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters.

Gæthe's House (Pl. 15) in the Gætheplatz, opp. the fountain, is not accessible. His collections are shown on Fridays (apply to the secretary M. Schuchardt). — *Schiller's House* (Pl. 16) in the Schillerstrasse has been purchased by the town and contains a few reminiscences of the poet. — *Herder* occupied the parsonage-house (Pl. 18), N. of the Stadtkirche. — *Wieland's House* (Pl. 17) is N. of the theatre.

Bronze **Statues* of these distinguished authors have been recently erected: *Gæthe and Schiller* (Pl. 21) in a single group by Rietschel, in the Theaterplatz; *Wieland* (Pl. 22) in the Frauenplan; *Herder* (Pl. 23) by the Stadtkirche. A monument (Pl. 24) to Duke *Charles Augustus* is in course of construction.

The grand-ducal **Palace* (Pl. 1), erected 1790—1803, partially under Gæthe's superintendence, is decorated with good **Frescoes*: in the 'Herderzimmer' symbolical figures of his various spheres of activity, by *Jäger*; in the 'Schillerzimmer' scenes from *Fiesco*, *Don Carlos*, *Wallenstein*, *Mary Stuart*, &c., by *Neher*; in the 'Gæthezimmer' scenes from *Egmont*, *Faust*, *Hermann* and *Dorothea*, &c., by *Neher*; in the 'Wielandzimmer' (the best) *Oberon* &c., by *Preller*. An album with autographs and other reminiscences of Weimar was presented by Queen Augusta of Prussia. The apartment of the grand-duchess contains the original cartoons (apostles) of *Leon. da Vinci's Last Supper*. The other apartments are tastefully fitted up; in the grand-duke's room good modern pictures by *Schwind*, *Ary Scheffer*, &c.; in

WEIMAR.



1. Residenz-Schloß
2. Fürstentum
3. Hoftheater
4. Hauptkirche
5. Markt
6. Rathhaus
7. Stadthaus
8. Stadtkirche
9. Burgkirche
10. Kirchhof
11. Rathhof
12. Jagdschloß
13. Theater
14. Hof
15. Grottehaus
16. Schillerhaus
17. Schillerhaus
18. Schillerhaus
19. Schillerhaus
20. Schillerhaus
21. Schillerhaus
22. Schillerhaus
23. Schillerhaus
24. Schillerhaus
25. Schillerhaus

the drawing-room landscapes by *Preller*; the 'Bernhards-Zimmer' contains the armour of Duke Bernhard (d. 1639), the hero of the Thirty Years' War (see 10 Sgr.).

The *Art-Collection* in the *New Museum*, Bahnhofs-Str., a handsome edifice in the Ital. Renaissance style by Zotek (open in summer daily exc. Mond. 10—4, in winter Wed., Thursd. and Saturd. 10—3), contains few good pictures; the engravings and *drawings (finest by Carstens) are, however, numerous and valuable: good engravings of the latter by W. Müller may be purchased.

The grand-ducal **Library* (143,000 vols., 8000 maps, 500 old genealogical works, &c.), occupying an old tower of defence adjacent to the Fürstenhaus (Pl. 2), is open daily 9—12 and 2—4, except during June, the Christmas and Easter vacations (at those times adm. for a fee of 10 Sgr.). Its principal attraction consists of the busts and portraits of celebrated men, most of whom have resided at Weimar: portraits by L. Cranach of members of the grand-ducal family and several of Goethe, marble bust of Goethe over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble *bust by Trippel of 1788, bust of Schiller by Dannecker, that of Herder by Trippel, also those of Tieck, Wieland, &c. — Luther's monastic gown, the belt of Gustavus Adolphus, Goethe's court-uniform, and other historical and literary curiosities are also shown. The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection.

In the market-place is the handsome modern Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 6). The opp. house, now a bookseller's shop, was once occupied by the painter *Lucas Cranach*, as his chosen device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates.

The *Stadtkirche* (Pl. 8), erected about 1400, possesses one of *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a *Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther, Melancthon, the artist and his family, &c. Herder (d. 1803) reposes in the nave of this church; a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*', marks his grave. The life-size stone figure of *L. Cranach* (d. 1553), '*pictoris celeberrimi*', has been brought here from the churchyard of St. Jacob and recently restored. Numerous princes of Weimar are interred here; the most illustrious of these is Duke *Bernard* (d. 1639), whose grave is indicated by a simple brass. *Herder's Statue* by Schaller stands in front of the church.

The now disused churchyard of the *Jacobskirche*, or courts church, near the entrance to the town from the railway, contains some interesting old tombstones and monuments: near the church-door *Bode* the linguist (d. 1793), *Musæus*, author of popular tales (d. 1787), &c.

The new **Cemetery*, on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault*, in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred. Duke *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828), *Ch. Frederick* (d. 1853), and their consorts also repose here. By the

W. wall, near the ducal vault, is the tombstone of the eminent composer *Hummel* (d. 1837); near it the philanthropist and satyrist *Joh. Falk* (d. 1826); by the E. wall, not far from the ducal vault, *P. A. Wolff* (d. 1828), a celebrated actor of Gœthe's school. [The attendant (10 Sgr.) who shows the vault lives at the gateway nearly opp. (to the l. of) the guard-house.]

The **Park* lies to the S., on the charming banks of the Ilm. Gæthe once occupied a modest summer-abode here, termed the *Römische Haus*. At the extremity of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. On an eminence beyond rises the château *Belvedere*, with its well-stocked hot-houses, palm-house, &c., connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue.

The château and park of *Tieffurt*, on the Ilm, 2 M. E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. The village of *Ossmannstedt* (p. 390) on the Ilm is farther on in the same direction.

**Ettersburg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Weimar, the grand-ducal summer residence, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. Here an amateur company frequently performed in the open air, unshackled by conventional trammels, whilst the trees, shrubs, meadows, &c. constituted the scenery and decorations. Plays of Gœthe were frequently thus performed, and members of the ducal and other families of the highest rank were among the dramatic personæ.

Other points of interest in the vicinity are the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the Ettersberg (see below), a favourite resort of Herder; *Berka*, a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, 6 M. S. of Weimar, with charming walks in the vicinity. Pleasant walk along the Ilm by *Hetschburg* to *Buchfahrt*, where the '*Grafenschloss*' is situated, consisting of chambers excavated in the face of perpendicular rocks, accessible by ladders only; origin and object unknown.

From the stat. at Weimar a survey of the town and the heights beyond is obtained. An extensive barrack on a wooded height is the most conspicuous object. The wooded eminence to the N. is the *Ettersberg* (1459 ft.).

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. An ancient watch-tower crowns the heights near Hopfgarten, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Weimar; another rises near Niederzimmern, some distance farther.

ERFURT (*Silber*, by the stat.; **Rom. Emperor*; **Weisses Ross*; *Preuss. Hof*; *Thüringer Hof*. — **Ressource*, on the Anger, restaurant belonging to a private club, to which however strangers are admitted), a Pruss. fortress with the citadels *Petersberg* and *Cyriaksburg*, with 41,760 inhab. (7000 R. Cath.) and 4466 soldiers, is a very ancient town, said to have been a fortified settlement of peasants as early as the time of St. Boniface. It afterwards belonged to the Hanseatic League, then to the Electorate of Mayence, 1802—6 to Prussia, till 1814 to France, finally to Prussia. The *Gera* flows through the town in several arms; the water is peculiarly favourable to the growth of the water-cress, which is carefully cultivated and forms no inconsiderable article of commerce.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 11), a fine Gothic edifice on an eminence,

ERFURT

Plätze	
I Fisch Markt	C. 5
II Wenzel Markt	C. 5
III Marktplatz	C. 6
IV Hospital Pl.	D. 1

PETERSBERG

Gasthöfe

a. v. d. R.	D. 5
b. v. d. R.	D. 5
c. v. d. R.	D. 5
d. v. d. R.	D. 5
e. v. d. R.	D. 5
f. v. d. R.	D. 5
g. v. d. R.	D. 5

1. Rathaus	D. 3	14. v. d. R.	D. 5	22. Paulskirche & Kilianskirche	D. 5
2. v. d. R.	D. 3	15. v. d. R.	D. 5	23. v. d. R.	D. 5
3. v. d. R.	A. 5	16. v. d. R.	C. 2, 5	24. v. d. R.	C. 2
4. v. d. R.	D. 5	17. v. d. R.	D. 5	25. v. d. R.	C. 5
5. v. d. R.	C. 1	18. v. d. R.	C. 2, 5	26. v. d. R.	D. 5
6. v. d. R.	A. 5	19. v. d. R.	A. 5	27. v. d. R.	D. 5
7. v. d. R.	D. 2	20. v. d. R.	C. 2	28. v. d. R.	C. 2
8. v. d. R.	D. 2	21. v. d. R.	C. 5	29. v. d. R.	C. 2
9. v. d. R.	C. 2	22. v. d. R.	D. 5		
10. v. d. R.	C. 5				

possesses a double portal of the 12th cent., choir in the best style, date 1349, towers of the end of the 12th cent., nave and aisles of equal height. The church, seriously damaged at various periods by fire, sieges, &c., has been recently restored. One of the towers contains 10 bells, the largest of which, the *Grosse Susanna* (properly *St. Maria Gloriosa*), weighs 275 cwt. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

Interior: by the first N. pillar a Coronation of the Virgin in bronze by *P. Vischer*, being a monument '*Henningi Godeni jurisc.*' (d. 1522); near it, on the opp. pillar, a curious painting of 1534 representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil, occupying almost the entire surface; beneath it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, a fine specimen of the sculpture of the 12th cent.; curious candelabrum of the 12th cent., representing a Penitent, in bronze; modern pulpit by *Schinkel*; humorous wood-carving on the stalls, well executed.

The church of *St. Severus* (Pl. 15), with its three spires, adjacent to the cathedral, dates from the 14th cent. The *Pre-digerkirche* (Pl. 13), erected 1228, is a structure that will interest architects. The former *Augustine Monastery* (Pl. 9), now an orphan-asylum (Martinsstift), contains a Dance of Death and the cell of Luther, who became a monk here in 1505. The other 18 churches of Erfurt need not detain the traveller.

In front of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 23), which dates from 1259, stands a *Column* with statue of Roland, a figure emblematical of the freedom of market-traffic, and the palladium of civic privileges.

The *Government Buildings* (Pl. 24), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who here convened a congress of reigning princes.

The *Steiger*, the path to which passes extensive, well-kept kitchen-gardens, is the favourite promenade at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseriesmen *Hagen* and *Topf* have a great variety of flowers.

Rail. to Nordhausen see p. 407.

Stat. *Neu-Dietendorf* (*Rail. Restaurant) beyond Erfurt is a Moravian colony. District undulating and picturesque.

Diligence from Neu-Dietendorf daily by (8 M.) *Arnstadt* (**Henne*) to *Ilmenau* (p. 402), 12 M. farther, passing, near the latter, a monster oak (40 ft. in circumf.). Arnstadt, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, picturesquely situated, possesses an ancient Rathhaus and a fine church (**Liebfrauenkirche*), containing interesting monuments.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. On three different mountains the picturesque castles termed the *Drei Gleichen* next become visible: the *Wachsenburg* (1373 ft.), property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, used occasionally as a state-prison; the *Mühlberg*, a total ruin; the *Gleichen*, in tolerable preservation. *Siebleben*, to the r. among trees, as Gotha is approached, is the summer residence of the talented author Gustav Freytag. The train skirts the *Seeberg*, on which a now disused *Observatory* stands. Near Gotha a fine view is obtained of the

wooded mts. of Thuringia, among which the tower on the Schneekopf and the inn on the Inselsberg (p. 405) are very conspicuous. The long ridge to the S. is the *Oberhof* (p. 403). Farther W. the château of *Tenneberg*, at its base *Schnepfenthal* and the small town of *Waltershausen*. Comp. map p. 404.

Gotha (**Deutscher Hof*, R. 12½, B. 7½ Sgr.; **Wünscher's Hotel*, in the Neumarkt; **Stadt Altenburg: Riese; Stadt Coburg; Prophet*, unpretending. Restaurants: *Ress; Café National; Gams; Prätorius*. — *Fiacre* per drive 5, per hr. 15 Sgr.), popul. 19,071, second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is an attractive place. Picturesque environs. The *Castle (Friedenstein, 1077 ft.)* (Pl. 22), an extensive edifice rising above the town, contains the follg. collections (from Apr. 1st to Oct. 31st adm. gratis on Tuesd. and Frid. 9—1, at other times for a fee of 1 Thlr.):

The Picture Gallery is arranged according to schools. 1st Room: Animal pieces. — 2nd R.: Landscapes etc.; 7. *Graff*, Portrait of the actor Eckhoff; 14, 15. *Denner*, Portraits of an old man and woman. — 3rd R.: 1. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 4, 5. *Van der Goyen*, District near Flushing, and Fort Lillo at Antwerp; 40. *Vermeulen*, Winter landscape; 74. *Hugtenburg*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf at Paris. — 4th R.: 1. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of himself; 2. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Elisabeth Brant, Rubens' first wife; 5. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a youth; 13. *Honthorst*, Penitent Peter; 40. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his mother; 42. *Rubens*, The families of Rubens and Trenc; 46—49. *Rubens*, four saints. — 5th R.: 1, 55, 120, 121. Large screen with subjects from the new Test., by a Germ. master of the 16th cent. Numerous portraits by *Cranach*, who resided at Gotha; 54. *Holbein*, Portrait of a wealthy citizen of Bâle; 39. *Holbein* (?), Portrait of the beautiful Agnes v. Mansfeld, who was abducted from a convent and married by Archb. Gebhard of Cologne in 1583; 54. *Israel v. Meckenem* (?), Declaration of love; 67, 68. *Cranach*, The Fall and Redemption, Judith and Holofernes; 78. *J. v. Eyck*, Portrait of Philip the Good of Burgundy; 79. Portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher, copy of a celebrated picture by Dürer at Nuremberg, by a pupil of Dürer. — 6th R.: 2. *Jacob*, Ecce Homo; 11. *Tischbein*, Conradin of Swabia, after having heard his sentence of death, playing at chess with Fred. of Austria. — 7th R.: 12. *Teniers*, Dentist; 48. *Th. Keyser*, Burgomaster of Amsterdam and his family. — 8th R.: 2. *Van der Goyen*, Landscape; 6. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 11. *Dow*, Old woman spinning (purchased for 2000 l.); 2A. *Netscher*, Paternal advice; 29. *Potter*, Landscape with cattle. — 9th R.: 1, 2. *De Heem*, Still life; 41. *Van Os*, Fruit piece. — 10th R.: 11. *Bombelli*, Pope Pius VII.; 23. *Liotard*, Duke Ernest II. of Saxe-Gotha (in crayons). — 11th R.: 4. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 39. *G. Reni*, St. Lawrence; 54. *G. Reni*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 62. *G. Reni*, Ecce Homo; 65. *G. Reni*, Boy before a nest of doves; 70. *Palma Vecchio*, Christ; 71. *Caravaggio*, Annunciation. — The Collection of Engravings (50,000) comprises a number of the oldest Ital. and Germ. specimens. — Also a collec. of Drawings.

Cabinet of Art in the upper story. It consists of a Collection of Antiquities, Egyptian, Etruscan, Roman, and German, and a collection of various Objects of Art. — I. *Cut Stones*: 31. Cameo with Pers. inscription; 53. Cameo with female head; 95. Garnet with head of a Pers. king; 154. Brazil. topaz with head of a dog (Sirius); 191. Bust of Louis XIV. in amethyst; 218. Large square onyx of the Rom. imperial epoch, with Ceres and Jupiter; 287. Statuette of Confucius in sapphire. — II. *Mosaics*: Two mosaics representing the Pyramid of Cestius, and a mill near Tivoli, by Giacomo Raffaelli (by whom the copy of Leonardo's Last Supper in the Ch. of the Minorites at Vienna was executed). — III. *Ornaments* etc. of precious stones, amber, marble, alabaster, glass, enamel, and porcelain (among the latter are preserved the first results of Böttcher's experiments).

— IV. *Gold*: goblets, rings, etc.; 48. Breviary with binding richly decorated with gold, enamel, and jewels, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini; *Silver* plate, *Ivory* carving, etc. — V. *Wood Carving*: 1, 2. Adam and Eve, statuettes in boxwood by Alb. Dürer. — *Miniatures*, comprising an admirable collection of portraits of princes (61) of the 16th cent. — *Mechanical Works* (a curious 'planetarium' of 1780), historical *Curiosities* (60. Sabre of king John Sobieski; 66–68. Hat, gloves, and boots of Napoleon I.). — The last 5 rooms contain the Chinese Cabinet. — Library, open daily 11–1, containing 160,000 vols., early printing, MSS., autographs (letter by Henry VIII. of Engl. against Luther). — Cabinet of Coins (40,000). fine ancient Greek specimens in gold. — Casts. — Nat. Hist. Cabinet.

On the S. side of the castle is the *New Museum*, and behind it the extensive *Park*. An island in the pond contains the ducal burial-vault. Near the park is the *Observatory* (Pl. 24), of which M. Hansen is the director.

Several handsome new buildings are passed on the way from the stat. into the town. The *Ducal Palace* (Pl. 18) on the r. contains some good modern pictures, *Wappers* Charles IX. of France on the Night of St. Bartholomew, etc. (fee 15 Sgr.)

The *Klosterkirche* (Pl. 9) contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, an artist of Gotha (d. 1866); several of the groups are admirably conceived.

A corner-house in the market-place, now a Girls' School (Pl. 28), was once the property of the painter *L. Cranach* and still bears his device (winged serpent with crown).

On the r. by the entrance to the church, in the old burial-ground (l. of the Eisenach road), is placed the tombstone (recently discovered) of *Mykonius* (d. 1536), the friend of Luther.

Omnibus and diligence several times daily (in 2¼–3 hrs.) to the Prussian town of *Langensalza* (*Kreuz*; *Mohr*), a cloth-manufacturing place with 8937 inhab., situated 11½ M. to the N. The *Baths*, ½ M. from the town, with a weak sulphureous spring, are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*. The battle of Langensalza, which took place here between the Hanoverians and Prussians in June, 1866, was fought in the valley of the Unstrut, near the village of *Merleben*, to the N. E. of the town. — Railway hence to *Leinefelde* (p. 407) in course of construction.

The Thuringian railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel* through the animated valley of Eisenach. On the r., as Eisenach is approached, rises the long and deeply furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.).

Eisenach (**Grand Duke of Saxony*, opp. the stat.; **Rautenkranz*; **Half-Moon*; *Thüringer Hof*; *Anker*; **Mohr*, unpretending. — Inn at the Wartburg. — *Fiacre* per drive 3, with luggage ¼ Sgr.; to the Wartburg and back 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr. — *Guide* for 1 hr. 5, for each follg. hr. 2 Sgr.; per day 20 Sgr. — Donkey to the Wartburg 10 Sgr.), a dull town with 12,949 inhab., formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar. The tower of *St. Nicholas*, at the entrance to the town from the stat., is a very fine Romanesque structure, in good preservation. The *Palace* in the market-place was occupied till 1857 by the Duchess of Orleans (d. 1858) and her sons.

The situation and environs are very picturesque. The **Garden and Park of M. v. Eichel* (entrance near the Nicolaithor, not far from the stat.) are well laid out and command charming views (open to the public on Thursd., at other times tickets are obtained at the proprietor's office in the town).

Guide from Eisenach to the Wartburg unnecessary (but a guide to the interior must be engaged at the inn, see below). The first street W. of the 'Half Moon', leads r. past the burial-ground; at first the path ascends rapidly through wood, passing a small white house, then leads round the *Müdelstein*, with charming view of the valleys to the r. and reaches the castle in 40 min. The carr. road (longer) diverges r. from the Coburg road beyond the Frauenthor (S.). The **Wartburg* (1354 ft. above the sea-level, 618 ft. above Eisenach), founded 1070, once a residence of the landgraves of Thuringia who became extinct in 1400, now a country-seat of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, is a fine Romanesque edifice, restored 1847, and adorned with **Frescoes* by *M. v. Schwind* relating to the history of the castle and to the life of St. Elisabeth (p. 421), wife of the Landgrave Ludwig of Thuringia who resided at the Wartburg. Here the *Minnesänger* (minstrels of Germany) assembled in 1207 to test their skill (the 'Sängerkrieg'). Luther, on his return from the Diet of Worms in 1521, was waylaid and taken prisoner, in order the better to ensure his safety, by his friend the Elector Fred. of Saxony, and conveyed to the Wartburg, where he was disguised as a young nobleman ('Junker Georg') and zealously devoted himself to his translation of the Bible (May 4th, 1521, to March 6th, 1522). His chamber, little altered, is still pointed out, and contains several reminiscences of the reformer.

The *Armoury* contains interesting weapons and armour of the 12th and subsequent centuries. The *Rittersaal* and *Banqueting Room* are decorated with grotesque figures of animals as supporters of the beams (modern). — Charming view of the wooded Thuringian Mts. and the valley of Eisenach. (Attendant 5 Sgr. for each pers.; **Inn* near the castle-gate.)

A visit to the *Annathal* may conveniently be combined with the excursion to the Wartburg. Path easily found, but guide (one of the boys at the gate, 5 Sgr.) desirable. It descends l. by the castle bridge, after 4 min. to the r. round the rocks; after 8 min. l. through an opening in the rock; after 3 min. a straight direction, not descent l.: 5 min. the *Waidmannsruh*, a resting-place; 8 min. the *Sängerbank*, where the wood is quitted; 3 min. a stone seat on a projecting rock; then a descent by steps round the rock; 5 min. the high road (Eisenach to Coburg); 3 min. farther a direction-post indicates the path to the Annathal.

The **Annathal*, near the Coburg road, 3¼ M. S. of Eisenach, is a cool and very narrow ravine; the most remarkable portion

is termed the *Drachenschlucht* (200 yds. long, 2—3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with continually trickling water.

At the S. base of the *Hohe Sonne*, 3 M. from this point, is situated the château *Wilhelmsthal* with delightful park. Way back by a footpath through beech-wood by the *Hirschstein* (see below). (From Wilhelmsthal to Ruhla 6 M.; first $\frac{1}{2}$ M. on the high road, then to the l. by a pond into the wood.)

Landgrafenloch, Hirschstein, Wachstein, Ruhla; a beautiful walk, to Ruhla $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to stat. Wutha 2 hrs. The *Landgrafenloch*, a gorge resembling, and not inferior to the Annathal, is entered from the road by a path indicated by a sign-post, 3 min. walk from the mouth of the Annathal (guide desirable, Eisenach to Ruhla 1 Thlr.). The valley is ascended (steps 20 min. from the entrance to be avoided) as far as a tree with a bench, whence a good path leads up the hill to the so-called *Weinstrasse*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther is the forester's house on the *Hohe Sonne* (Restaur.).

The *Rennsteig*, an old road through the Thüringer Wald, here intersects the high road. At the crossing, r. of the Rennsteig, a path leads through the wood in 10 min to the *Hirschstein*, an open spot on which a solitary oak stands, commanding a fine prospect (S. W. the château of Wilhelmsthal, in the background the Rhöngebirge).

The traveller now returns by the same path and proceeds S. by the Rennsteig for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. as far as the sign-post by the *Todtenmann*. Here to the l.; then, farther on, again an ascent l., traversing wood; in 20 min. the path reaches the *Wachstein*, a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps, and provided with benches. Magnificent and extensive view from this point; N. the long ridge of the Harz Mts.

The way back from the Wachstein slightly ascends l. and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. regains the carr. road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the *Todtenmann*. Following the road (to the l.) for about 10 min. the traveller reaches an enclosed sloping meadow, where a board on a tree to the r. indicates the route by the Ringberg and Bermer to Bellevue and Ruhla. Here a descent to the r.; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the wood to the r. is entered; after 10 min., r. on the same level for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; the path then gradually descends to the *Bellevue Inn*, 100 ft. above Ruhla.

Ruhla (*Traube; Rose; Schwan*) is a small watering-place of some repute. The mineral, pine-cone, and other baths are probably less conducive to the restoration of health than the pure mountain air. The principal pursuit of the villagers is the manufacture of wooden and meerscham pipes. The 'Erbstrom', which waters the narrow valley, divides the village into two halves, the S. belonging to Weimar, the N. to Gotha.

A good road leads from Ruhla to *Wutha*, first rail. stat. E. of Eisenach (two-h. carr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, one-h. 1 Thlr. and gratuity; dilig. twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Beyond Eisenach the train to Cassel follows the course of the *Hörsel* (fine retrospect of the Wartburg on the r.) to its union with the *Werra*. Stat. *Herleshausen*; district picturesque. In the distance, on the l. bank, the ruins of the *Brandenburg*, ancient seat of the counts of that name, are visible. The train quits the valley of the Werra and enters that of the *Fulda* near stat. *Bebra*. (Rail. by Fulda to Frankfurt see R. 86.)

Several small stations are passed; *Melsungen* is delightfully situated. At *Guckshagen*, beyond a short tunnel, a beautiful view of the town and the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded 1120, now suppressed) is enjoyed.

Guntershausen is the junction of the Eisenach and Frankfurt lines. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more Cassel is reached.

81. From Eisenach to Coburg.

Werra Rail. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 4 Thlr. 4, 2 Thlr. 10, 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

Soon after quitting the stat. the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. Beyond stat. *Marksuhl* the valley of the *Werra* is entered. **Salzungen** (**Curhaus; Sächs. Hof*). as the name suggests, possesses salt-springs; also baths and an estab. for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with château at the S. extremity and park at the other. The village of *Möhra*, in the vicinity, was the home of Luther's parents.

Immelborn is stat. for the baths of *Liebenstein* (p. 404), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. On the opp. bank of the *Werra* lies *Barchfeld*, with château of the Landgrave of that name.

Wernshausen is stat. for **Schmalkalden** (*Adler; Krone*), an ancient town situated 3 M. to the E. Most of the houses, constructed of wood, with lofty gables adorned with carving, are very picturesque. The Goth. church and the two inns are in the market-place. In the 'Krone' the Prot. League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1531. The articles were drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers in a house indicated by a golden swan and inscription, on the *Schlossberg* near the market. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Iron-ware is extensively manufactured at Schmalkalden and in the whole valley. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity.

Stat. *Wasungen*, an industrial town on the *Werra*; then stat. *Walldorf*. As *Meiningen* is approached the ducal castle of **Landsberg* rises on a mountain on the r.; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge.

Meiningen (856 ft.) (**Sächs. Hof; Hirsch*), with 8212 inhab., on the *Werra*, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. The old ducal palace contains a tolerable picture-gallery and an extensive collection of engravings. The private apartments of the duke are adorned with a number of choice paintings: e. g. **A. Müller*, Apotheosis of the Princess Charlotte; *Taddeo Gaddi*, Christ and Mary with 6 saints; **Fiesole*, Mary and Joseph worshipping the Infant; two fine heads by *Melozzo da Forlì* and *Van Dyck*; also works by *Fra Bartolommeo*, *L. Signorelli*, *B. Garofalo*, etc. The Goth. chapel in the park, tastefully fitted up, contains stained glass from Munich.

Next stations *Grimmenthal* and *Themar*. W. rise the picturesque *Gleichberge* (2163 and 2034 ft. respectively). At the W. base of the *Kleine Gleichen*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W. of *Hildburghausen*, lies *Römhild*, the church of which contains celebrated bronze monuments of the Counts of Henneberg, designed and executed by P. Vischer of Nuremberg and his sons.

Hildburghausen (1175 ft.) (**Engl. Hof; Rautenkranz*), formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen, now belongs to *Meiningen*. At stat. *Eisfeld* (**Post*) the train quits the *Werra*.

Coburg (**Leuthäusser*; *Bellevue*; **Victoria*, R. and B. 1 fl.; *Tirüner Baum*; *Traube*, unpretending. — Guides 1 fl. per day) (902 ft.), with 11,439 inhab., a residence of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a pleasant town with several handsome buildings erected by Joh. Casimir (d. 1633) and other dukes. The *Schloss*, or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome Gothic edifice, originally a monastery, was fitted up as a ducal residence in 1549. Duke Ernest I., whose statue by Schwanthaler stands in front of the palace, greatly enlarged and embellished it. The visitor may here inspect a number of family-portraits: Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold and his consort, etc.; also several other pictures. One of the apartments is fitted up with Gobelins tapestry and rich cornicing. A handsome and spacious saloon contains caryatides as light-bearers.

The *Rathhaus* and *Government Buildings* in the market-place, and the *Arsenal* in the vicinity, were erected by Duke Joh. Casimir (d. 1633). The 'Augustenstift' contains an extensive *Nat. Hist. Cabinet*, instituted by the present duke and Prince Albert. The statue of *Prince Albert* in the market-place was inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria in 1865.

The spacious *Moritzkirche* with lofty tower contains a monument of Duke Joh. Fred. II., erected 1598, in the place of the high altar. Near it are immured the finely executed brasses of Joh. Casimir (d. 1633), Joh. Ernest (d. 1521), Joh. Fred. V. (d. 1595) and his wife Elisabeth (d. 1594). Opp. the church is the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1604. In a house in the vicinity (that of the Prætorius family) the novelist *Jean Paul* once spent several years (1803 et seq.).

Steps by the *Hauptwache*, or guard-house, ascend to the *Park*, extending along the slope of the hill, the summit of which is crowned by the castle.

The ancient **Castle of Coburg* (1473 ft.), 571 ft. above the town, an ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the palace, commands the entire district. It was the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon dukes, until Joh. Ernest transferred his seat to the *Ehrenburg* in 1549 (see above). About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months, translated the prophets and psalms, and composed the hymn 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott'. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and in vain besieged by Wallenstein. It is still in good preservation, although no longer of military importance. The *Fürstenbau* has been restored and fitted up as a **Museum*.

The castle is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is beneath the wooden gallery in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the l. (custodian 24 kr., for a party 1 fl.).

The wall of the Gallery is adorned with Frescoes by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838—55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). The visitor next enters the Carriage-Room, containing curious old state-coaches, sledges, saddles, etc. The

Vestibule of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. Luther's Room remains unchanged and contains relics of the period of his residence here. The spacious Armoury contains a large iron stove, cast in 1430, adorned with coats of arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats of mail, etc. The collections of Fire-arms (rooms on the stair-case and in the upper story) comprise a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions. Most of the portraits here are modern. The Rosette Room, adorned with 365 rosettes, all of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets, among them one presented by Gustavus Adolphus. The Betsaal contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, a bible by Hans Luft, printed 1550 and furnished with coloured woodcuts, another printed at Frankfurt 1572, a parchment MS. of the 11th cent., with finely carved ivory binding. In the Reformation Room a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; portraits, painted by Rohbart, of Luther, his wife, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, and other eminent reformers. On a column are the arms of 16 Germ. towns which first embraced the reformed faith. The 'Horn Room', a master-piece of the Renaissance period, is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of Joh. Casimir.

The residence of M. Rothbart in the N. wing contains a collection of Engravings and Drawings, including some fine early German specimens; also Coins and Autographs.

Magnificent 'View from the N. E. 'Hohe Bastei,' one of the finest in N. and Central Germany.

The N. W. Barenbastei commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself. The path to it leads W. outside the gate of the castle. 'Luther's Cannon,' which is preserved here, cast at Frankfurt 1570, is artistically adorned with reliefs in allusion to the theological controversies of the day. The French cannons *Le Sauvage* and *Le Sanspareil* were brought from Mayence in 1814 by Duke Ernest I., who commanded the besieging troops.

Rosenau, the birth-place (Aug. 26th, 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. Dec. 14th, 1861), brother of the present Duke Ernest II., where Queen Victoria spent 11 days in 1845, 4½ M. N.E. of Coburg, and *Callenberg*, 2¼ M. N.W., are country seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated.

Near the latter, on the road 1½ M. N. of Coburg, is the village of *Neuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. On a wooded slope on the opp. bank of the Itz rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmel* (d. 1817).

82. The Thuringian Forest.

The mountainous *Forest of Thuringia*, or Thüringer Wald, 95 M. in length and 24 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the E. by Franconia, is a district replete with interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the Eastern, from Rudolstadt to Gotha by Ilmenau and Oberhof (3 days), and the Western, from Eisenach to Liebenstein, and over the Inselsberg to Reinhardsbrunn and Gotha (3 days). This is at the same time a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau.

The W. portion is the more beautiful, and the excursion should be made from E. to W., commencing with Rudolstadt and terminating with Eisenach, which with its environs and the Inselsberg forms the crowning point of the attractions of the district. The pedestrian effects a saving of

THURINGIAN FOREST

(Revised Edition)

Scale 1:250,000

English Miles

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a day if, instead of going from Oberhof to Gotha, he proceeds (1. by the toll-house before Ohrdruf is reached) to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Georgenthal and (6 M.) Reinhardsbrunn. The walk would then be as follows: 1st day, from Rudolstadt to Paulinzelle; 2nd. Oberhof; 3rd. Inselsberg; 4th. Eisenach.

Tour of Ten Days from Eisenach. 1st. Eisenach, Wartburg, Annathal; 2nd. By Hohesonne and Wachstein to Ruhla, thence by the Gerberstein and Luther's Beech to Altenstein; 3rd. From Altenstein or Liebenstein to the top of the Inselsberg; 4th. From the Inselsberg by Reinhardsbrunn to Waltershausen; rail. to Gotha and Weimar; 5th. Weimar; 6th. Diligence to Rudolstadt; on foot to Blankenburg and Schwarzburg; 7th. By the Trippstein to Paulinzelle and Ilmenau; 8th. Kickenhahn, Manebach, Schmuecke, Schneekopf, Oberhof; 9th. From Oberhof through the Schmalwassergrund to Tambach; 10th. Back to the railway by Friedrichsroda and Reinhardsbrunn.

Guides are necessary on several short portions of the tour only (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr. per hr.). They should not be engaged for the whole tour, as their acquaintance with the country is generally confined to their own neighbourhood. One-horse carr. to be had at Rudolstadt, 3—4 Thlr. per day.

a. Eastern Portion.

From Rudolstadt to Gotha.

From Weimar (p. 390) to Rudolstadt diligence twice daily by *Berka* and *Blankenhain* in 5, once daily by *Kranichfeld* and *Stadt Remda* in 6 hrs.

Rudolstadt (**Ritter*; **Löwe*; **Adler*), capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. The *Heidecksburg*, situated on an eminence, is the residence of the prince. From Rudolstadt the traveller follows the high road on the bank of the Saale to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Volkstedt*, where, in the first house on the r., Schiller resided in 1788; (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarza* (**Bremer Hof*), at the influx of the Schwarza into the Saale. The high road next leads to

Saalfeld (*Rother Hirsch*), an old town on the N. E. boundary of the Thüringer Wald. The Rathhaus is in the late Goth. style. The Goth. *Ch. of St. John* was erected in 1212 with the proceeds of the neighbouring gold-mines of *Reichmannsdorf*. In the suburb is the modern chateau of the Sax. dukes of the extinct Saalfeld line. Near the town-walls are remnants of the *Sorbenburg*, said to have been erected by Charlemagne to keep the heathen Slavonic tribes in check. The influence of the latter in this part of the country is indicated by the termination '*itz*' of many of the villages on the r. bank of the Saale.

The war between France and Germany first broke out in the neighbourhood of Saalfeld, where on Oct. 10th, 1806, 11,000 Prussians and Saxons were defeated by 30,000 French. Prince Ferdinand of Prussia fell on this occasion. A monument to him stands near the road, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

The traveller whose time is limited will avoid Saalfeld, and proceed direct from Schwarza (see above) to the W. (r.) to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Blankenburg* (Löwe; Ross), at the entrance to the Schwarzathal. Above the town rise the ruins of *Greifenstein*, the ancient castle of the Germ. Emp. Günther of Schwarzburg.

The ***Schwarzathal** (*Chrysopras*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Blankenburg),

especially between Blankenburg and Schwarzburg (6 M.), is one of the most picturesque valleys in Thuringia. The *Eberstein*, l. near the entrance, is a shooting-box of the prince. The *Schwarzburg*, charmingly situated on an eminence, re-erected 1726, the ancestral castle of the princes of Rudolstadt, contains an interesting armoury, fine antlers, etc. (**Weisser Hirsch*, inn on the road near the castle; two-horse carr. to Rudolstadt $2\frac{1}{2}$, by Paulinzelle to Ilmenau 4 Thlr.) The village of *Thal-Schwarzburg* lies at the foot of the castle-hill. The neighbouring forests abound in deer.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. before the village of Schwarzburg is reached (as far as which the traveller need not proceed), the path to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Trippstein* ascends by a memorial-stone on the r. and cannot be mistaken. This beautiful spot is an eminence on which a summer-house (open to the public) stands, commanding a striking view of the Schwarzburg. The *Kienhaus*, 20 min. farther N., commands a more extensive but less picturesque prospect.

From the Kienhaus the traveller retraces his steps for 5 min., then descends by the first well defined cart-road to the r. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bechstädt*, whence a road to the r. leads across an uninteresting tract to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach*. Here a good carriage-road to the l. leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Paulinzelle*. Another route is from Schwarzburg to *Allendorf* and (6 M.) *Unter-Köditz*, above which a good footpath leads in 1 hr. N. W. to **Paulinzelle* (**Menger's Inn*), a ruined abbey with beautiful ruins of a Romanesque church, erected 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The cloister was suppressed in 1543 in consequence of the Reformation.

A footpath leads S. from Paulinzelle through the wood, crossing the *Galgenberg*, in 1 hr. to the old town of *Königsee* (Löwe), whence a carr. (one-horse 2 Thlr.) may be taken to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilmenau*. The direct route for pedestrians, however, is by *Angstedt* and *Wimbach*, a walk of 9 M. The path diverges to the l. at a farmhouse a few hundred yds. beyond Paulinzelle, passes a pond, and soon enters the wood. The footpath from Angstedt to Wimbach diverges to the r. from the village-street between two houses, and traverses a meadow. Halfway between Wimbach and Ilmenau the high road is reached.

Ilmenau (1567 ft.) (**Löwe*; in the room No. 1 Gæthe spent his last birthday, Aug. 28th, 1831; **Sonne*; **Tanne*), is a town of some importance in the Duchy of Weimar. on the *Ilm*. Here and at *Schloss Elgersburg*, 3 M. W., are two much frequented hydro-pathic establishments (charges from 6 Thlr. weekly, incl. baths).

A guide (15 Sgr.) is desirable for the walk over the *Kickelhahn* to the *Schmücke* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The traveller crosses the bridge and ascends about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. on the old *Schleusingen* road, then diverges r. to *Gabelbach* (2402 ft.), passing r. of the forester's

house; 10 min., at a boundary-stone, a steep ascent to the r.; then, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the **Kickelhahn* (2731 ft.), one of the highest points of the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower (101 steps) (Custodian's fee 1 Sgr. for each pers.). Very extensive prospect: N. the Brocken, W. the Inselsberg, S. the Röhn, E. Ilmenau, in the background the Fuchsthurm at Jena.

About 200 paces N.W. of the Kickelhahn is a small wooden *Forester's Hut* where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which, Sept. 7th, 1783, he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', protected from contact with the atmosphere by glass. Hence a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the boundary-stone already mentioned, then to the r. and a few paces farther to the r. again. *Hermannstein*, a moss-clad, basaltic rock, is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; after 25 min. a descent l. to *Camerberg* (Inn) and *Manebach* (1651 ft.), a coal-mining village, whence by the direct road W. Ilmenau is 3 M. distant.

Again an ascent, generally through wood, to the carriage-road leading from Elgersburg or Ilmenau (l.) to the Schmücke, 2 hrs. walk from Manebach. Half-an-hour before the inn is reached, the road passes the source of the Gera. The *Schmücke* (2869 ft.), originally a farm-house, is now a much frequented **Inn* (unpretending), charmingly situated amidst woods and meadows, within $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of the summit of the

**Schneekopf* (3100 ft.), the tower on which (5 Sgr.) commands a magnificent prospect of the plains of Thuringia, as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römheld, etc. On the road to Oberhof, 10 min. W. from the Schmücke, is a sign-post indicating the path r. to the Schneekopf, the summit of which is reached in 20 min. more. The traveller then returns to the road. (Or the ascent may be made direct from the inn.) After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the culminating point of the road, within 10 min. walk of the *Beerberg* (3119 ft.), is reached. A few paces r. of the road is **Plänkner's Aussicht*, an open spot occupied by a wooden bench and table, commanding the same view as the Schneekopf, with the addition of the town of Suhl in the broad valley far below. As this point is on the route to Oberhof, the ascent of the Schneekopf may be omitted. In the early summer snow is occasionally seen on the summit of these mountains and in the neighbouring gullies.

The road to the Oberhof, about 5 M. from the Schmücke, now gradually descends to the N. Sign-posts are placed at doubtful points.

Oberhof (2541 ft.) (*Inn*) is a ducal shooting-lodge and village of wood-cutters. Fine view from the **Louisenlust* (2588 ft.), 5 min. N., at the base of the Schlossbergkopf. From Oberhof the Coburg and Gotha high road descends N. by innumerable windings, through the magnificent pine forest, to (9 M.) *Ohrdruff* (Anker),

where the plain is reached. Dillig. hence 3 times daily in 1½ hr. to Gotha.

Pedestrians who wish to avoid the high road to Gotha may proceed from the Oberhof N. W. to the (2½ hrs.) *Falkenstein*, and in the same direction through a picturesque valley to *Diet-harz* and *Tambach* (Falkenstein) in 1½ hr. more. From Diet-harz the walk may be continued N. to (1 hr.) *Georgenthal* (*Inn); N. W. ½ hr. *Altenberga*, where a monument on a height indicates the spot where St. Boniface first preached christianity; N. W. 1½ hr. *Friedrichsroda*, N. ¼ hr. *Reinhardsbrunn* (p. 406). Or from Tambach in a straight direction N. W. by *Finsterbergen* (with guide) to Friedrichsroda and Reinhardsbrunn (2½ hrs.).

b. Western Portion.

From Eisenach to Gotha by Liebenstein. — Rail. see p. 395.

From Eisenach (to Wilhelmsthal see p. 397) by carr. (4 Thlr.) to

Liebenstein (**Bellevue*, a comfortable new hotel; **Müller*, R. 36—48, D. 42, B. 18 kr.; **Badhaus*, R. 3—14 fl. weekly; **Aschermann*; *Kirchner*; *Gold. Hirsch*; *Löwe*, in the lower part of the village), a village in the Duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. S. of Eisenach, 4½ M. E. of stat. *Immelborn* (p. 398), which attracts numerous visitors in summer on account of its chalybeate spring and its pleasant situation.

The *Erdfall*, rising behind the Curhaus, is a species of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths hence to the *Heller Blick* and the *Bernhardsplatz*; the *New Promenade* leads to the *Wernersplatz*, all fine points of view. To the extensive ruins of **Burg Stein*, an ascent of 20 min.; path l. by the grotto. The *view comprises the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge and the W. spurs of the Thüringer Wald from Dollmar to the Ochsenkopf, then the broad Werra Valley with its numerous villages.

The château of ***Altenstein**, a summer residence of the Duke of Meiningen, with fine park, 2 M. N. of Liebenstein, is remarkable for its situation and environs only. *Inn in the court of the castle, where a guide may be engaged to show the *grounds.

At *Glücksbrunn* (Wagner's Hotel), halfway between Liebenstein and Altenstein, is a limestone **Cavern*, 500 ft. long, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake (illuminated occasionally during the bathing season, best on Aug. 11th, the birthday of the dowager Duchess; adm. 30 kr.).

From Liebenstein to Ruhla (p. 397) by the high road 7½ M. Near Altenstein it passes the spot where *Luther's Beech* ('Lutherbuche'), destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood, marking the spot where Luther was waylaid by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony and conveyed to the Wartburg. A simple Gothic monument, erected 1857, commemorates the event.

Several routes lead from Liebenstein to the Great Inselsberg. The most direct (guide necessary, 15 Sgr.) leads through the

THURINGIAN FOREST

(Historical Territory)

Scale 1:100,000

August 1914



Thüringer Thal to the Rennsteig (p. 407), traversing forest. A more varied and interesting route is by the high road to *Herges* (*village-inn) ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E.), then N. through the **Trusenthal* (which may also be reached by a footpath, shorter than the road), a wild, rocky ravine, to (1 hr.) the extensive village of *Brotterode* (Inselsberger Hof), at the base of the Inselsberg. A few paces beyond the inn broad steps ascend l. (beyond the point where the road to Friedrichsroda diverges r.) to the church, then by the E. side of the churchyard-wall, where of the three paths that in the middle is to be selected. After 10 min. the ascent is by a broad stony path to the r.; in 3 min. more the insignificant footpath diverges l. from the broad track, crosses the meadow, and in 5 min. reaches the wood, where, avoiding the turn to the l., the traveller ascends the rough cart-track; 7 min., to the r.; then by a well-defined path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit. (In descending to Liebenstein the two paths diverging l. should be avoided and that in a straight direction followed.)

The ***Great Inselsberg** (2942 ft.) commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., resembling the view from the Schneekopf, but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. Two good inns on the top.

A carriage-road descending from the Inselsberg by *Kabarz* and *Tabarz* is easily found without a guide; the footpath to *Reinhardsbrunn* by the *Uebelberg* is, however, more difficult to trace. Returning guides (15 Sgr.) are usually to be found on the top. The follg. description of the route may suffice, if no guide can be procured: after 5 min. the narrow path diverges r. through fir-wood (beyond the point where the Rennsteig branches off); 5 min., path l. to be avoided; 8 min., to the l. (path r. leads to Brotterode). Then over a large meadow, where a sign-post stands (indicating the way to the Inselsberg); across the high road leading from Brotterode to Reinhardsbrunn, and again over a meadow through an opening in the wood to the l., where (after 5 min.), by a small fir-plantation, the broad footpath is again reached; 8 min., the path, frequently wet, passes a brook; 10 min. farther a pleasant open meadow. Then l., direct to the (6 min.) *Thorstein*, a 'Kuhstall' (p. 374) in miniature, affording a similar view of a deep, fir-clad valley. On the opp. rock is a wooden figure, termed the 'Hölzerne Mann'.

Next a descent l. by a winding path; 3 min. farther the path r. for those coming in the reverse direction leads to the Thorstein, that to the l. to Brotterode; 7 min., a sign-post. The path in a straight direction leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by Tabarz to Reinhardsbrunn, but as the view from the Uebelberg is the great attraction of this route the traveller should select the longer (by $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) path and here ascend to the r. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Aschenbergstein* is attained, where a cross has been erected to the memory of a lady who

here met with a fatal accident. Picturesque glimpse of the dark valleys, and, through the rocky ravine, of the plain to the N. Here to the l.; after 18 min. a broad track is passed, whence an ascent of 5 min. to the l. to the summit of the **Uebelberg* (2266 ft.). View similar to that from the *Inselsberg*, but foreground far more picturesque. The long ridge of the *Meissner* is conspicuous to the W., the *Brocken* to the N.; *Reinhardsbrunn* glitters to the r. in the foreground; N. *Schloss Tenneberg*; N. W. the *Wartburg*; E. the *Wachsenburg*.

In returning, the descent is to the l. by the sign-post 5 min. below the summit; 10 min., the footpath leads r. through dense fir-wood in a straight direction; 10 min., near a meadow the path leads through the wood on the r., crosses another path, and reaches the carriage-road; in the long meadow a straight direction (neither r. nor l.) is pursued into a magnificent pine-forest, then a slight ascent, always keeping to the r.

In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the white buildings of the *Herzog Ernst Mine* are attained, where 'isinglass stone', or gypseous spar, is obtained and crushed. A large grotto, near the shaft of the mine, with lofty crystalline walls, when illuminated by torches, presents a curious and impressive scene (fee 5 Sgr.).

**Reinhardsbrunn*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the mine, formerly a Benedictine monastery, was converted in 1827 into a château in a florid mixed (round-arch and pointed) style of architecture. On the E. side of the old church 10 fine old tombstones of Landgraves of Thuringia are immured. The château, a favourite residence of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, is delightfully situated in the most beautiful part of the *Thüringer Wald*, and surrounded by attractive grounds. (*Inn at the N. entrance.)

Friedrichsroda (**Herzog Ernst; Schauenburg*), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., is a pleasant and favourite summer retreat. Rooms may be procured at several of the houses (e. g. **Schweizerhaus*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr. weekly, board about 1 Thlr. per day). Beautiful excursion (4—5 hrs.) to the *Tanzbuche* and *Thorstein* (see above), returning by *Tabarz* and *Reinhardsbrunn*.

Ascent of the *Inselsberg* from *Reinhardsbrunn* (guide necessary, 15 Sgr.) a charming forest-walk of 3 hrs. The route from the *Inselsberg* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein* affords little shade.

Altenberga see p. 404. *Gotha* is 8 M. N.E. of *Reinhardsbrunn*. Pedestrians may avoid the dusty high road by following a broad, shady footpath (the high road is crossed l. of the inn) on the mountain slopes, over the *Tenneberg* to *Waltershausen*, a small town connected by a horse-railway (in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) with *Fröttstedt*, a stat. on the Thuringian line.

At *Schnepfenthal* a famous educational establishment, founded by *Salzmann* in 1784, merits a visit. The buildings are well fitted up and contain a riding-school, nat. hist. collection, &c.

Travellers proceeding from the Inselsberg to *Eisenach* follow the old *Rennsteig*, the most ancient track across the Thuringian Mts., for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W., then turn N. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ruhla*; thence by the *Wachstein* and *Hohesonne* to Eisenach (p. 395) in 3 hrs. The *Annathal* (p. 396) forms a beautiful termination to the excursion.

83. From Göttingen to Halle by Nordhausen.

Railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 5 Thlr., 4 Thlr. 13, 2 Thlr. 15 Sgr.

Stat. *Obernjesa, Friedland, Arenshausen*. L. at some distance the ruins of the two castles of *Gleichen*.

Heiligenstadt (**Preuss. Hof; Deutsches Haus*), capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, now Prussian.

Dilig. daily in 10 hrs. to Gotha (p. 394) by **Mühlhausen** (*Weisser Schwan; König v. Preussen*), an ancient town with 16,774 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Goth. *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the Ch. of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperoder Quelle* and the *Weisses Haus*. The seditious fanatic Thomas Münzer, leader of the Wiedertäufer, or Germ. Anabaptists, was defeated and captured in the vicinity, and executed at Mühlhausen, the principal scene of his rebellious acts.

Stations *Leinefelde* (comp. p. 395), *Gernrode, Bleicherode, Wolkramshausen*.

Nordhausen (*Röm. Kaiser; Berliner Hof*), popul. 18,565, situated on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 84), possessing extensive distilleries of brandy, chicory and chemical manufactories etc., was in the middle ages frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes. The Ch. of *St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an *Ecce Homo* and the *Funeral of Nain* (*Luther and Melancthon* among the mourners).

From Nordhausen to Herzberg and Northeim railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 1 Thlr. 26, 1 Thlr. 12, or 28 Sgr. — As far as stat. *Ellrich* (p. 420) the line traverses the pretty *Zorge-Thal*. Next stat. *Tettenborn, Schwarzfels-Lauterberg* (p. 412), *Herzberg* (p. 412), *Hattorf, Cattenburg, Northeim* (p. 283). Comp. Harz routes (p. 409).

From Nordhausen to Erfurt railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 62, 46, 31 Sgr. — Stat. *Wolkramshausen* (see above). **Sondershausen** (*Tanne; Deutsches Haus*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, is charmingly situated in the pleasant *Wipperthal*. The palace contains a collection of antiquities, among which is the *Pusterich*, an ancient bronze figure 2 ft. in height, supposed to be an idol. — An admirable view is obtained from the 'Rondel' on the *Göldner* (1184 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. of Sondershausen; also from the *Possen*, a château of the prince with a belvedere, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther S. The latter is the highest point of the *Haunteile* (1419 ft.), the plateau of which is crossed by the railway.

Several small stations. *Straussfurt* is stat. for the small Pruss. town of *Weissenensee*, with an ancient castle (reached by dilig. in 50 min.). *Erfurt*, see p. 392.

At Nordhausen the *Goldene Aue*, a fertile valley watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Sangerhausen, commences. Next stat. *Heringen*; then *Rossla* (*Sonne*), with a château of Count Stolberg.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. rises the **Kyffhäuser** (1436 ft.), the wooded summit of which is crowned with the extensive ruins of a castle erected by the Emp.

Henry IV. in the 11th cent. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany re-attains her former glory. Inn at the castle, another at the ruined *Rothenburg* (1064 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. N. W. Both these points are accessible by carriage. The town of *Frankenhausen* lies 6 M. S. of the *Kyffhäuser*.

Next stat. *Wallhausen* and *Sangerhausen* (Löwe). A stone-slab over the door of the *Ulrichskirche* records that it was erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him at the *Giebichenstein* (p. 388).

Eisleben (*Gold. Schiff; Mansfelder Hof; *Anker Restaurant*), a town with 11,841 inhab., was the birthplace of Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), near the post-office, now a school for poor children, contains various reminiscences of the great reformer. In the *Andreaskirche* is the pulpit from which he preached; also interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. The Ch. of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptized, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. — Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

Marthin Luther, born 1483 at Eisleben, became an Augustine monk in 1505, and professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1508. In 1510 he visited Rome on business connected with his order, and in 1512 became a doctor of theology. In 1517 he strenuously opposed the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel, in condemnation of which he affixed his famous 95 Theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. His antagonism to the see of Rome now steadily increased, and in 1520 he was formally excommunicated by the pope. Luther in his turn solemnly renounced all connection with Rome, and publicly burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was summoned by Emp. Charles V. to the Diet of Worms, where he vigorously defended his doctrines, but was nevertheless declared an outlaw. On his return he was surprised and ostensibly taken prisoner in the Forest of Thuringia, by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, and carried to the Warburg, where he passed 10 months disguised as a young nobleman, and was known as 'Junker Georg'. During this period he worked assiduously at his translation of the Bible, of which, on his release, the New Testament first appeared in 1522 (the entire translation not till 1534). He then returned to Wittenberg, where he as firmly checked the intemperate zeal of the Puritanical image-breakers, as he had opposed Rom. Catholic abuses. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, who had previously been a nun and escaped from her convent. After a life of unremitting labour as a reformer, divine, translator of the Bible, and even as a poet and musician, he died at Eisleben, Feb. 18th, 1546. Luther is regarded by the Germans not only as the great founder of their religious liberty, but as the talented linguist and grammarian who developed and first established the use of pure modern German.

Beyond Eisleben the rail. turns S. to stat. *Ober-Röbling* on a small salt-water lake, separated by a narrow strip of land from another lake containing fresh water. The train next crosses the Saale and the rails of the Magdeburg line.

Halle, see p. 387.



THE HARZ MTS.

1:100,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Der Weidenhagen

The Valley of the Rothe
Scale 1:100,000



84. The Harz Mountains.

The *Harz*, the most northern mountain-range in Germany, 56 M. in length, 18 M. in width, is situated almost entirely within the Prussian dominions. The W. portion, to which the Brocken belongs, termed the *Oberharz*, is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The *Unterharz*, the E. portion, affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent gran-wacke and clay-slate.

Pleasant excursions in the *Unterharz* may be enjoyed in the early summer, but August and September are the best months for exploring the Brocken and the higher mountains of the *Oberharz*. Most of the interesting points may be attained by carriage (two-horse 4—5 Thlr. per day); pedestrians, however, will also find ample scope for enjoyment, although this district has little pretension to grandeur. The finest excursions in the *Oberharz* may be accomplished on foot in 3, those in the *Unterharz* in 4 days. Guides necessary only in the less frequented districts (1 Thlr. per day, and about 1 Sgr. per mile for the return-journey).

Harzburg or *Goslar* on the N., *Thale* or *Ballenstedt* on the E., *Herzberg* or *Seesen* on the W., and *Nordhausen* on the S. are the points from which the Harz Mts. are generally explored. *Harzburg* is reached from *Brunswick* by railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from stat. *Vienenburg*, the last before *Harzburg*, *Goslar* may be reached by a branch line. — *Thale* (p. 417), the best headquarters for travellers approaching this district from the E., is reached by rail. from *Halberstadt* (p. 263) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. From *Berlin* to *Thale* by express in $5\frac{3}{4}$, by ordinary trains in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 Thlr. 11, 4 Thlr. 23, 3 Thlr. 6 Sgr.). From *Leipzig* to *Thale* by *Cöthen* and *Aschersleben* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. $19\frac{1}{2}$, 3 Thlr. 10, 2 Thlr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.). — To *Ballenstedt* railway from *Froese* (p. 386) in 50 min. (fares $11\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 6 Sgr.) by *Ermsleben*. From *Leipzig* to *Ballenstedt* by *Cöthen* in 4 hrs. — To *Herzberg* railway from *Northeim* (p. 283) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 22, 17, 11 Sgr.) by stat. *Cattlenburg* and *Hattorf*; from *Nordhausen* see below. — From *Seesen* (p. 273) to *Osterode* dilig. daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Clausthal* by *Grund* (p. 411) daily in summer in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (by *Lautenthal*, see p. 411). — From *Nordhausen* (p. 407) railway to *Ellrich* (p. 420), *Lauterberg* (p. 412), *Herzberg* (see above); diligence several times daily to *Blankenburg*, *Halberstadt*, *Harzgerode*, *Quedlinburg*, and *Thale*.

Oberharz.

Harzburg, or rather *Neustadt-Harzburg*, is 727 ft. above the sea-level.

(^c*Brunswick Hotel* and ^c*Lindenhof* at the station; ^{*}*Bellevue*; ^{*}*Juliusshalle*, at the foot of the *Burgberg*, 1 M. from the stat.; ^{*}*Hôtel* on the *Burgberg*, an ascent of 40 min., small but comfortable and affording a fine view; a flag hoisted in summer indicates that rooms are still disengaged. Guides, carriages and donkeys according to tariff.)

Pleasant walk from *Harzburg*, or the *Burgberg*, to the *Rabenklippe*, returning by the *Molkenhaus* and the *Radauthal*; or with guide to the *Ahrendsberger Klippe* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); thence a descent to the *Okerthal*, and by the road skirting the *Oker*, through picturesque ravines to the village of *Oker* (p. 411). Back by foot-paths to *Harzburg* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or to the *Burgberg* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Dilig. from *Harzburg* to *Goslar* daily (by *Oker*) in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.; from *Vienenburg* (p. 409) to *Goslar* railway in 40 min. From *Goslar* to *Clausthal* a walk of 4 hrs., *Osterode* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Andreasberg* 4, *Oderteich* 2, *Brocken* 3, altogether $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. By the direct route from *Clausthal* to *Oderteich* 4 hrs.

Goslar (**Kaiserworth*, originally a guild-house, a very ancient building, with handsome façade adorned with statues of emperors; **Hôtel de Hanovre*; *Röm. Kaiser*), once an important free town of the empire, was the birthplace (1050) of the Emp. Henry IV., an imperial residence, and seat of several diets.

The *Cathedral*, erected by Conrad II. in 916, was taken down in 1820 owing to its dilapidated condition. The original portico alone was left standing. It is termed the **Domcapelle* and serves as a receptacle for numerous relics of the ancient decorations of the church. The '*Altar of Crodo*', a box made of plates of brass, supported by four stooping figures, and containing numerous round apertures, was formerly, without the slightest foundation, supposed to be an altar of the Saxon idol Crodo. It was more probably a shrine containing sacred relics and adorned with crystal and precious stones, of which it was doubtless despoiled by the French when carried by them to Paris. The custodian is the bookbinder Van Geldern, Hoken-Str. 221, near the market; 1—2 pers. 8, 3—4 pers. 15, 5—7 pers. 20 Sgr., 8 or more pers. 1 Thlr.

Part of the long building, now used as a corn-magazine, in the extensive green *Casernenplatz*, is said to have once appertained to a *Kaiserpfalz*, or imperial palace, founded 1000 years ago.

The handsome **Rathhaus* was completed as early as 1184. An old council-chamber contains a few curiosities. An adjoining chapel contains a richly decorated miners' tankard in silver, dating from 1407, and two goblets of 1519. By the staircase stands the '*Beisskatze*' (biting-cat), a kind of cage in which quarrelsome market-women used to be incarcerated.

The *Marktkirche* is a Goth. edifice of 1519; the library contains old books and records, among them Luther's shorter disputations. A very ancient house on the W. side, termed the '*Brusttuch*', is adorned with curious representations of satyrs in carved wood.

Several important-looking round towers at the *Breitenthor*, on the S.E. side of the town, formed part of the old fortifications. In the *Zwinger*, the largest of these, with walls 20 ft. thick, and a diameter of 50 ft., a tavern is now established.

In the vicinity are the '*Farbensümpfe*', ponds fed by the water from the Rammelsberg, and yielding a kind of dye in considerable quantities. The *Klus*, an isolated sandstone group near this point, 100 ft. in height, contains a grotto and chapel hewn in the rock, by order, it is said, of Agnes (d. 1077), consort of the Emp. Henry III.

The *Rammelsberg* (1998 ft. above the sea-level, 1125 ft. above the valley), which rises above the town on the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum — a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed in all directions with shafts and galleries, but the produce of the mines now barely repays the expense of working them. Ducats coined in the gold found here bear the inscription: *Ex auro Hercyniac.* The mining operations

are facilitated by the peculiar process called 'Feuersetzen'. Large heaps of wood are piled against the hard clay-slate which contains the ore, and set on fire, burning about 48 hrs. The result is that the rock becomes brittle and rent with fissures, rendering the process of excavation very easy. The fires are lighted at 8 a. m. on Saturday, and the mines closed till 8 a. m. on the following Monday. The mines may be explored at any time during the week, and present no difficulty. Tickets of admission, procured at the 'Bergamt', or office of the superintendent, must be exhibited at the entrance to the mines, where visitors are provided with miners' clothes and lamps. For 1 pers. the guide receives 15 Sgr., 2 pers. 25, 3 pers. or more 10 Sgr. each.

Two routes lead from Goslar to Clausthal; the high road, which ascends gradually (13 M., diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and the interesting road (practicable for light carriages) through the romantic ***Okerthal**. The latter route follows the Harzburg road as far as (3 M.) *Oker* (*Post; rail. stat., comp. p. 409), a village with extensive foundries, then turns S. into the wild and picturesque valley of the Oker. The *Romkerbrücke* (*Inn. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Oker; omnibus to this point in summer from Harzburg and from Goslar) carries the road across the stream. The mountain rising on the S.E. is the *Ahrendsberger Klippe* (p. 409), over which (with guide) travellers may proceed to Harzburg or to the Brocken.

Beyond the Romkerbrücke the road soon reaches the *Schulenburg* foundries, then *Zellerfeld* (Deutsches Haus), and **Clausthal** (**Krone*; *Stadt London*), capital of the Harz and seat of the superintendent of the mines (Berghauptmann). Popul. 9311, occupied almost exclusively in the mines and foundries. Environs, 1500 ft. above the sea-level, bleak and unproductive. Most of the houses are constructed of wood. The *Bergschule*, in a corner-house in the market, contains a considerable collection of models and minerals. (Two-horse carr. from Clausthal through the Okerthal to Harzburg 4, to Northeim also 4 Thlr.)

The *Caroline* and *Dorothea Mines*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Clausthal, are those most frequently visited, but of less easy access than that of the Rammelsberg; permission (gratis) must be obtained from the 'Bergmeister'. One of the deepest shafts in the Harz is the *Georg Wilhelm Mine*, extending 2000 ft. below the surface, i. e. as low as the sea-level. The mines around Clausthal are drained by the *Georgstollen*, a channel 6 M. in length, terminating near *Grund*.

Grund (*Rathskeller*, pension $1\frac{1}{6}$ Thlr.), an old town, situated in a picturesque hollow 6 M. to the W. of Clausthal, is frequently visited as a watering-place (pine-cone baths, whey-cure, etc.). On the route thither lies the extensive *Frankenscharn Silver-Foundry*. — Charming walk from Clausthal through the valley of the *Innerste* to *Wildemann* and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautenthal* (Rathhaus); thence across the hills in 2 hrs. to *Seesen* (p. 273).

The high road (the footpath diverges $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Clausthal) from Clausthal to Osterode ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M., dilig. twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands several fine views, especially from the inn, at the base of the *Heiligenstock*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (*Inn), then descends gradually (pedestrians effect a saving by following the old road) to *Lerbach*. The slopes enclosing the road are partially clothed with maples.

Osterode (*Engl. Hof; Krone*), a small town on the *Söse*, possesses a number of curious antiquated houses. The 'Hünenrippe' (giant's rib), about 6 ft. in length, suspended from the Rathhaus by a chain, is the bone of some gigantic antediluvian animal. Scherenberg's extensive manufactory of white lead and small shot is interesting.

E. of the road, halfway to Herzberg, near the *Düna* estate, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern of no great interest.

Herzberg (*Ross*), with an ancient castle, residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle until they transferred their residence to Hanover in 1634, possesses a manufactory of fire-arms and other weapons, which are in high repute. — Railway hence to *Northeim* and *Nordhausen* see p. 407; the stat. is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.).

The route from Herzberg to Andreasberg traverses the picturesque *Sieberthal*. *Sieber* (Inn, trout) is half-way. Then by the *Königshof* to **Andreasberg** (**Rathhaus*) (1940 ft.), a small town in a wild and romantic situation. Deig's manufactory of matches is one of the largest in Germany. The *Samson Mine*, the deepest (2781 ft.) among the Harz Mts., is easy of access. Silver foundry, arsenic-works, and institution for teaching lace-manufacture also here.

The high road from Herzberg to Andreasberg passes the picturesque ruin of *Scharzfels* and the small town (4000 inhab.) of **Lauterberg** (*Deutsches Haus*). The *Hausberg* commands a fine view; another, still more extensive, is enjoyed from the *Ravenskopf* (2060 ft.), 2 hrs. walk.

Two routes lead from Andreasberg to the Brocken; the carriage-road by *Braumlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (p. 414), and the footpath, shorter and far more interesting, along the *Rehberger Graben* (2 hrs.) to *Oderteich*, and thence by *Oderbrück* (**Inn* of the forester) in 3 hrs. to the summit of the Brocken. On the r. dashes the Oder over innumerable blocks of granite, on the l. rise the granite rocks of the Rehberg, especially imposing at the precipitous *Rehberger Klippen*. The *Oderteich* (or pond of the Oder), formed by a dam, 335 ft. long and 60 ft. high, thrown across the valley, supplies the manufactories of the Oberharz district. From Oderbrück to the inn on the Brocken a guide is almost indispensable.

Unterharz.

Walk of four days: 1st. Footpath from Harzburg to Ilsenburg $2\frac{1}{2}$, ascent of the Ilsenstein 1, Brocken Inn $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (or direct from Harzburg over the Burgberg to the Brocken in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); 2nd. To Schierke $1\frac{1}{2}$, Elbingerode 2, Rubeland 1 (visit Baumannshöhle), Blankenburg $2\frac{1}{2}$ (or Treseburg 3) hrs.; 3rd. Castle of Blankenburg, Regenstein, with guide to the Rosstrappe 2, stat. Thale 1, Stubenberg 2 hrs. (or from Treseburg by the Bodethal to the Rosstrappe, stat. Thale, Hexen-Tanzplatz, Stubenberg); 4th. Victorshöhe $1\frac{1}{2}$, Alexisbad $1\frac{1}{2}$, Mägdesprung 1, Falkenstein 3, Ballenstedt 2 hrs.

Walk of four days from Thale: 1st. Rosstrappe, Treseburg, Blankenburg; 2nd. Rubeland (Baumannshöhle), Elbingerode, Wernigerode; 3rd. Ilsenburg, Ilsenstein, Brocken (or by the Steinerne Renne to the Brocken); 4th. Harzburg, etc.

Harzburg and the Burgberg see p. 409. Guide to the Brocken (4½ hrs.) 20 Sgr.; horse 1 Thlr. 22½ Sgr., to the Burgberg 15 Sgr., to Ilsenburg 1 Thlr. A guide is, however, superfluous, except perhaps for the portion of the way between the Molkenhaus and the Scharfenstein (1 hr.), for which one (10 Sgr.) may be found at the Molkenhaus. The bridle-path ascends by the saline spring *Juliusshalle* (p. 409) to the summit of the wooded *Burgberg* (*Inn) in ¾ hr., whence a charming view is enjoyed. About 10 min. below the summit a shady path diverges r. (E.), remaining on the same level (after 7 min., ascent l. to be avoided). Where the wood terminates, the path describes a long circuit round the extremity of the *Kaltes Thal*, passes a bench, and leads by a dense fir-plantation to the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (dairy-estab.).

From this point an ascent in a straight direction; after 8 min., a few paces l. of the path, a picturesque glimpse of the *Eckerthal*. The path, occasionally overgrown with grass, pursues a straight direction towards the S., and finally slightly descends to the (¼ hr.) *Dreiherrnbrücke*, by which the *Ecker* is crossed; after 10 min. ascent l. to be avoided; after 10 min. more the path diverges l., quitting the brook; 3 min. turn l. to be avoided; the path then rapidly ascends the *Pesckenkopf*; 7 min., a small meadow; 10 min., the *Scharfenstein* cattle-shed.

The path hence to the inn on the Brocken (1¾ hr.) cannot be mistaken. It passes between two houses and pursues a straight direction; ¼ hr., to the r.; 5 min., a small round grassy space; ¼ hr., the high road is crossed; then, in view of the Brocken Inn, past two rocky groups, the *Pflasterstoss* and the *Kleine Brockenklippen*. *Brocken Inn* see p. 414. (The ascent of the Brocken from Ilsenburg, 3½ hrs., is preferred by many, the small waterfalls of the Ilse rendering the route more attractive.)

The high road from Harzburg to Ilsenburg describes a long circuit (dilig. once daily by Ilsenburg to Wernigerode in 3 hrs.; passengers taken up at Ilsenburg only if seats are disengaged; one-horse carr. from Harzburg to Ilsenburg about 1⅓ Thlr.). The following route is recommended to pedestrians: to the Burgberg ¾ hr., then E. past the (20 min.) *Rabenklippen* and down to the road in the *Eckerthal*; after ½ hr., r. by the forester's house, past the fir-trees; then beyond some trees a meadow is crossed, and the wood entered in an oblique direction; ½ hr. *Ilsenburg*.

Ilsenburg (*Deutscher Hof*; **Rothe Forelle*), at the entrance of the Ilsethal (770 ft.), possesses numerous foundries. Extensive smelting-works in the vicinity. Carriage to the Brocken 6 Thlr., mule 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.; tolls extra. Guide (10 Sgr.) unnecessary.

For a distance of 5 M. the *Ilse*, which rises on the E. side of the Brocken, descends in a succession of small waterfalls by the road-side. A sign-post, 2¼ M. from Ilsenburg, indicates the foot-

path to the *Ilsestein*, which rises precipitously 330 ft. above the road (ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

Beyond the sign-post the road is followed until ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) another sign-post is reached, indicating l. the path to Schierke and the Brocken, and r. the direct route to the Brocken. The latter at first follows a carriage-road, from which it diverges l., after 1 M., by a number of stacks of wood, where charcoal-burners pursue their avocations.

The path then enters the wood to the l.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a large open space; during 10 min. the wood is skirted; then another wood; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., union of the paths from Harzburg and Ilsenburg; 12 min., the inn is attained.

The broad Carriage-road winds round the E. and S. sides of the mountain, enclosed by large blocks of granite heaped together in strange confusion, between which the *Ilse* flows.

The **Brocken** or *Blocksberg*, Rom. *Mons Bructerus*, 3613 ft. above the sea-level, is, after the Silesian Mts. (p. 347), the highest mountain of N. Germany. *Inn with 70 beds, R. 18, B. $7\frac{1}{2}$, D. 15, A. 5 Sgr.

The *Tower* commands an extensive *view in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Leipzig, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Göttingen, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible, but such good fortune is of rare occurrence. The summit should be attained before sunset, in order that the traveller may enjoy two opportunities of witnessing a clear horizon. Although the Brocken attracts numerous visitors, it is by no means one of the finest points of the Harz Mts.; these are rather to be sought for on the E. and S. slopes, e. g. Rosstrappe, Stubenberg, etc.

The *Schneeloch*, a cleft in the rock $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N. of the inn, l. of the footpath to Ilsenburg, often contains snow till July. Several grotesque blocks of granite S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. The aboriginal inhabitants of this district are said to have offered human sacrifices here to Wodan, and tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of Mayday.

The *Brocken Spectre*, a remarkable optical phenomenon occasionally observed here, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances. This spectacle is, however, rarely witnessed, occurring half-a-dozen times annually at most.

A good road descends from the Brocken by Schierke and Elend to Elbingerode. The rocks in the environs of *Schierke* (1963 ft.), the highest village in the Harz (S. E. of the Brocken, descent $1\frac{1}{2}$, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), assume the most grotesque forms, and are known by a variety of whimsical appellations. This locality is described by Goethe in his '*Faust*', where he alludes to the terror inspired by these imaginary monsters.

A somewhat shorter path, which avoids Elend, leads chiefly through beech and pine forest from Schierke direct to Elbingerode: it diverges, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond Schierke, r. from that to Wernigerode; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther it leads to the l. Frequent sign-posts indicate the route. The road by *Elend* is destitute of shade. Near Elbingerode the two routes unite.

Elbingerode (**Blauer Engel*; *Goldner Adler*) is an iron-mining locality (popul. 3500). The ore is so abundant that it is excavated on the surface. — Two-horse carr. to the Brocken 8—10 Thlr.; one-horse to Blankenburg $1\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr.; dilig. by Rübeland to Blankenburg once daily.

Wernigerode (**Weisser Hirsch*; **Deutsches Haus*), an antiquated town, with lofty castle and park of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies very picturesquely on the N. slopes of the Harz, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Elbingerode. Dilig. from Wernigerode to Halberstadt (p. 263) 3 times daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare $13\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.; to Blankenburg once daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fare $13\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.

From Wernigerode to the Brocken, about 5 hrs., a pleasant route, by *Hasserode*, skirting the *Steinerne Renne*, the profound valley of the *Holzemue* (p. 263), which rises at the E. base of the Brocken, with picturesque waterfalls, resembling those of the Ilse, but of greater volume. *Wodanshöhe* and *Rennekenberg* are fine points of view. Near the highest direction-post (p. 414) the route finally unites with the Ilsenburg road.

From Elbingerode E. through a valley with curious rock-formations to (3 M.) **Rübeland** (*Gold. Löwe*, effervescing 'Birkenwasser', a kind of birch-wine, 15 Sgr. per bottle; *Grüne Tanne*), on the Bode, a Brunswick village with iron foundries and marble-works, the wares of which are exposed for sale in the extensive buildings of a foundry. The ruin of *Birkenfeld* rises on a precipitous rock opp. the principal inn. One-horse carr. to Blankenburg 2, to Schierke $2\frac{1}{2}$ Thlr. (From Rübeland with guide by Treseburg direct to the Rosstrappe 3 hrs., a very interesting route.)

In the immediate vicinity of Rübeland are two celebrated stalactite caverns in the limestone-rock, the ***Baumannshöhle**, 144 ft. above the level of the valley, and the **Bielshöhle**, on the opp. bank of the Bode. The former is the more spacious, whilst the latter possesses finer stalactite formations. A visit to either requires about 1 hr. Fee for 1 pers. $7\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pers. 10, for 3 or more pers. 4 Sgr. each. Illumination by means of Bengal lights greatly enhances the effect (5 Sgr. each light). 'Lion', 'city', 'praying nun' etc. are names given to the different formations.

From Rübeland to Treseburg a footpath descends the Bodethal in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. It quits the high road at the marble-mill, and passes the foundry of *Neuerk*, *Wendenfurth*, and the foundry of *Attenbrack*. Treseburg, Rosstrappe, etc. see p. 416.

At the *Marble Works* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the traveller quits the rocky valley of the Bode and ascends by the high road to (3 M. N. E.) *Hüttenrode*, whence the road descends. As (3 M.) Blankenburg is approached, at the point where the pleasure-grounds begin on the hill to the l., a path diverges l., leading in a few min. to the *Ziegenkopf* (1360 ft.), a projecting hill (restaurant), commanding a *view of Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the indented rocks of the Teufelsmauer, and the vast plain, one of the noblest prospects among the Harz Mts.

Blankenburg (* *Weisser Adler*; * *Krone*) is another very picturesque spot in the duchy of Brunswick, commanded by a handsome château in which the Empress Maria Theresa spent her earliest years. The town was bombarded by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War, of which five balls immured in the Rathhaus are a reminiscence. (Dilig. to stat. Halberstadt 3 times daily in 2 hrs.; to Thale once daily in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.; to Wernigerode once daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; two-horse carr. to Schierke 5 Thlr.)

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Blankenburg the *Reinstein*, or **Regenstein**, a series of sandstone rocks, rises 257 ft. from the plain. On their E. side a stronghold was erected by the Emp. Henry 'the Fowler' in 919, and subsequently taken by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War. It was captured by the French in 1757, but soon afterwards dismantled by Frederick the Great. The remnants of the walls are scanty, but the extensive vaults and batteries hewn in the rock are proof against the ravages of time. Entrance by a rocky gateway on the E. side. Inn at the top; admirable view. In the vicinity is the convent of *Michaelstein*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. N.W. of Blankenburg.

A similar indented sandstone-chain, nearly 3 M. in length, is the *Heidelberg*, the W. base of which extends nearly to Blankenburg. The *Teufelsmauer* (p. 417) near *Weddersleben* (3 M. S. E.) is a prolongation of the same group. The road to the Rosstrappe (2 hrs. S.E., guide 15 Sgr.) ascends r. immediately outside the gate, skirts the base of the Heidelberg for a short distance, then turns S. to (1 M.) *Cattenstadt* and (1 M.) *Wienrode*. Next by the new road, leading to Treseburg, through a gate, and l. by a sign-post through the wood in the direction of the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Rosstrappe. Inn * *Zur Rosstrappe*, on the *Eckartshöhe*, 10 min. from the Rosstrappe (R. 12, B. 6, 'Birkenwasser' $12\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.). — From Stat. *Thale* (see below) to the summit of the Rosstrappe is nearly 1 hr. walk. The traveller crosses the Bode by the tin-foundry, then ascends rapidly to the l. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Inn, and the (10 min.) Rosstrappe.

The * **Rosstrappe** (1594 ft.) is a granite rock, rising precipitously on three sides, 793 ft. above the Bode, and projecting into the valley like a bastion. It commands a striking view of the wild Bodethal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. This and the Stubenberg are the two finest points among the Harz Mts. It derives its name ('horse's hoof-print') from an impression on the rock, resembling that produced by a horse's hoof, left, according to the tradition, by the horse of a princess who was pursued by a giant and here leaped across the valley of the Bode. Somewhat lower is the *Bülows Höhe*, another projecting rock, r. of which a footpath descends to the valley on the W. side of the Rosstrappe: it first follows the l. bank of the Bode, crosses the *Teufelsbrücke*, then leads on the r. bank to the *Kessel*, a confined basin of granite into which the Bode is precipitated. A new path hence ascends the romantic valley of the Bode, following the course of the stream, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to **Treseburg** (* *Weisser Hirsch*; *Wilhelmshblick*), a village charmingly situated on an rocky eminence, round

which the Bode flows. Strikingly beautiful view of the Bodethal from the *Wilhelmsblick*. Hence through a short tunnel to the high road which leads N. to Blankenburg, E. to the Rosstrappe.

The traveller is strongly recommended to return from Treseburg through the *Lupbodethal* and the *Tiefenbachthal*, one of the most beautiful wooded valleys of the Harz, to the **Weisse Hirsch*, which commands a delightful view of Treseburg etc.; thence by forest-paths (guide desirable, but the aid of the map, p. 408, may suffice) to the (2 hrs.) **Hexen-Tanzplatz* (1677 ft.), a plateau of rock opposite to the Rosstrappe, 865 ft. above the Bode, commanding a view which is sometimes preferred to that from the Rosstrappe (*Hotel). A good road leads hence through the *Steinbachthal* to the railway-stat. *Thale* (**Hôtel Zehnpfund*; Rail. *Restaur.*).

From the Tanzplatz to Gernrode direct: carriage-road down to the high road, which must be crossed; then by a carriage-road ascending 1. to (1 hr.) **Georgshöhe (Inn)*; the wooden tower commands a charming view of the plain, perhaps surpassing that from the Stubenberg, as Blankenburg and the Regenstein are nearer. Footpath hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. a carriage-road; $\frac{1}{2}$ M., a cross-road with sign-post, by a plaster-mill (p. 418).

Those who wish to extend their excursion only as far as Bode-Kessel (see above) return by the same route, cross the *Studentenklippe*, a projecting rock, then pass a memorial-tablet in the rock (to a Herr v. Bülow), and cross the *Jungfernbrücke* (refreshm.) to the *Hôtel Waldkater* on the r. bank. The route is then along the l. bank, past the *Schallloch* (mouth of an old mine), to the *Hubertusbad* (salt baths) on the r. bank; thence to the inn **Zur Blechkütte* and Thale (see above). The entire Bodethal from Treseburg to this point presents a succession of wild and beautiful rocky landscapes, the finest of the Harz Mts. The excursion from the railway station to the Rosstrappe, down to the 'Kessel', and back through the Bodethal requires about 3 hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary).

From Thale by railway in 20 min. (passing *Weddersleben* half-way, where there is a fragment of the 'devil's wall') to

Quedlinburg (**Schwarzer Bär*; *Kronprinz*), on the *Bode*, an agricultural place of some importance (16,856 inhab.), founded in 929 by Henry the Fowler, once a free town of the empire, and still surrounded by walls and towers. It was anciently the favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. The *Castle*, situated on a sandstone rock, was the residence of the abbesses of Quedlinburg, who were styled 'princesses of the empire', were dependent on the pope alone, and possessed a vote at imperial diets and a seat in the assemblies of the Rhenish bishops. At the time of the Reformation they adopted the doctrines of Luther, and thereby lost the greater portion of their possessions and privileges. The abbey was secularized in 1802.

Countess Aurora von Königsmark, a celebrated beauty, and mistress of Augustus the Strong, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, mother of Marshal Saxe, was prioress of this nunnery (d. 1728). She was interred in a vault under the *Stiftskirche*, where the Emp. Henry I., his consort Mathilde, and several abbesses also repose. The sacristy contains several curiosities: a comb used by Henry I., a 'water-pot used at the Marriage of Cana', &c., most of them from the 10th cent. The lower part of the church belongs to the oldest structure, completed in 936, the upper dates from 1021, but the choir was remodelled in the 14th cent.

The poet *Klopstock* was born in a small house in the *Schlossplatz* below the *Schloss*, recognisable by two pillars beaming the portal. A monument has been erected to him in the *Brühl*, a park W. of the town, where there is another monument to *C. Ritter*, the eminent geographer, also a native of *Quedlinburg*.

The crypt of the *Wipertikloster*, W. of the town, originally part of a palace of Henry I., is the earliest Christian structure in this part of Saxony.

The *Rathhaus* contains a collection of ancient weapons, goblets, parchment-manuscripts (e. g. fragments of the first latin translation of the bible, the so-called 'Itala', of the 6th cent.), seal and mint-stamps, portraits of historical celebrities, &c.; also a strong wooden cage, in which the townspeople of *Quedlinburg* confined Count Reinstein for 20 months (1336—37) as a punishment for acts of violence committed by him.

Grashof, *Mette* and other horticulturists enjoy a great local reputation. — Rail. to *Halberstadt* and *Oschersleben* see p. 263.

If the traveller contemplates a continuation of his Harz tour from *Thale* (p. 417), he should next proceed towards the S., following the slope of the hills, chiefly through wood, passing the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Plaster Mill* (p. 417), by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stecklenberg* (r. on distant wooded heights the ruins of the *Stecklenburg* and *Lauenburg*), to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Suderode** (**Behrens' Hôtel Garni*; *Marquardt's Hôtel*; *Behringer Brunnen*), a watering-place with saline springs, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Gernrode** (**Deutsches Haus*; **Gold. Löwe*), with Romanesque church of the 10th cent., and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the **Inn* on the ***Stubenberg**. The view hence, picturesque and extensive, is generally considered the finest among the Harz Mts. In the foreground the red roofs and ancient church of *Gernrode*, surrounded by numerous fruit-trees; r. *Quedlinburg* with its numerous towers, the *Hoppelsberg* near *Halberstadt*, the indentations of the *Teufelsmauer*, the *Regenstein*, and the castle of *Blankenburg*; the *Huy*, a chain of hills beyond *Halberstadt*, bounds the prospect. Carr. to *Quedlinburg* (see above) 1 Thlr.

For the excursion from the *Stubenberg* by the *Victorshöhe*,

Alexisbad, and through the Selkethal to Ballenstedt, a guide (1 Thlr.) is desirable. The path gradually ascends through wood to the *Ramberg*, the granite summit of which ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the ***Victorshöhe** (1885 ft.), is surmounted by a lofty tower, commanding an extensive prospect, greatly surpassing that from the Brocken, comprising the Selkethal and Falkenstein, and the Petersberg near Halle, Quedlinburg, Halberstadt, Magdeburg, Aschersleben, Ballenstedt, Cöthen, Dessau, Zerbst, Merseburg and Erfurt, the Kyffhäuser, the Sachsenburg, and the Frauenberg near Sondershausen; the Auerberg and the Josephshöhe (p. 420) to the S. are especially conspicuous. A perfectly unclouded horizon is, however, rare. (Refreshm. at the forester's house.)

The footpath now descends through forest in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) to **Alexisbad** (*Schaum's Hôtel*), a small watering-place in the attractive Selkethal. Carriages in all directions according to tariff. Diligences daily to Nordhausen and Ballenstedt.

From Alexisbad to *Stollberg* (p. 420) a direct road (12 M.) leads by *Strassberg* and the *Auerberg* (p. 420).

In the *Selkethal*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower, are the picturesquely situated and extensive foundries of **Mägdesprung** (*Inn).

An *Obelisk* on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt, who founded the iron-works. This locality derives its appellation ('maiden's leap') from the tradition that a giant's daughter once leaped from the Ramberg across the valley and left her foot-prints here. One of these impressions is near the cross (to the memory of Duke Alexius) on the *Mägdetrappe*.

From the Mägdesprung the traveller ascends the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Meiseberg*, from the hunting-lodge on which another fine view is obtained. At the base of the hill is the *Selkemühle* (*Inn), also termed the *Leinufermühle*, in the valley of the Selke, the course of which is followed to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schloss Falkenstein* (*Inn Zum Falken), rising on a rocky eminence. The interior merits a visit; fine view from the tower.

The traveller now descends again into the Selkethal, and on the N. side of the valley, near the 'Falken' inn, ascends the '*Lumpenstieg*', a fatiguing climb of 18 min. through wood; then from the top of the hill in a straight direction in 6 min. to the *Trift*, a broad clearing. Across the latter, and bearing to the r. through the wood, he next reaches (in 7 min.) the *Schlucht* ('ravine'), which must be crossed. On the opposite height the path leads in a straight direction through wood (in 20 min.) to the *Kohlenschacht* ('coal-pit'). Thence along the skirts of the wood in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Ballenstedt (to the r. a pleasing survey of the plain, Quedlinburg, etc.).

The ***Selkesicht**, one of the most beautiful points in the Unterharz, may easily be included in the above walk. From the Trift (see above) the traveller turns to the l., and proceeds in a

straight direction past a young pine-plantation to a broad wood-path, which leads between pines and to the l. at a right angle into the high wood ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Then in a straight direction through the wood to the (8 min.) *Selkesicht*, a hut on an abrupt rock, high above the *Selkethal*, and exactly opposite to the *Falkenstein*. — From this point the traveller retraces his steps to the *Trift*, and continues his walk as above indicated.

Ballenstedt (*Stadt Bernburg*), a picturesque place with 4000 inhab., formerly residence of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg. The dural château on an eminence contains several valuable pictures; fine park.

The road from Ballenstedt to Nordhausen leads by *Harzgerode* (Bar) and **Stolberg** (*Freitag's Hotel*; *Prinz Regent*), the property of Count Stolberg. The castle on an eminence contains a library, small armoury, and a heathen idol found here. The seditious fanatic Thomas Munzer, beheaded in 1525 at Mühlhausen, was born in a house which still stands in the market-place.

As the road from Harzgerode approaches the summit of the *Auerberg*, a sign-post l. indicates the way to the neighbouring **Josephshöhe** (1908 ft.) (Inn), the tower on which commands a fine view of the Unterharz and the district of the Elbe and Saale.

From Stolberg 6 M. to *Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein*, with the ruins of the *Hohnstein*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ilfeld*, formerly a monastery and celebrated school at the entrance of the romantic *Behrethal*. From Ilfeld $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. by *Eltrich* (p. 407) to *Walkenried* (Lowe), with its grand ruined monastery (cloisters well preserved). Railway to *Northeim* and *Nordhausen* see p. 407.

85. From Cassel to Frankfurt.

Express $4\frac{1}{2}$, ord. 6—8 hrs.; fares 5 Thlr. 12, 3 Thlr. 18, 2 Thlr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.

At stat. *Wilhelmshöhe* the line intersects the avenue (p. 282). *Guntershausen* (*Rail. Restaurant; *Bellevue) is the junction of the Eisenach line. The Frankfurt line crosses the *Edder*. Near *Gensungen*, l. the abrupt *Heiligenberg*, r. the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.); farther on, the *Altenburg*, at the confluence of the *Schwalme* and the *Edder*. The ruin of *Gudensberg* r. in the background. The picturesque valley of the *Schwalme* is now entered; *Wabern* is stat. for *Wildungen*, a watering-place $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. The *Schwalme* is quitted at stat. *Treisa*.

On a wooded eminence beyond stat. *Neustadt* lies the ancient town of *Amöneburg*, the church of which, a building of great antiquity, was founded by St. Boniface. Near it is *Kirchhain*, where the line approaches the *Ohm*, which falls into the Lahn near Marburg. The train then crosses the Lahn and reaches

Marburg (**Hôtel Pfeiffer*, R. 18, A. 5 Sgr.; **Ritter*; **Rail. Restaurant*) on the *Lahn*, charmingly situated in the form of a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *Castle* (880 ft.), ascended from the *Elisabethkirche* in 20 min., now a house of correction, commands a beautiful view. The *University* was the first founded (1527, by Philip the Generous) without papal privileges. Two years later the founder invited Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, Æcolampadius and other reformers to meet here.

with a view to reconcile their differences of opinion with regard to the Eucharist. The attempt, however, proved a failure, owing to the tenacity with which Luther adhered to the exact words '*Hoc est corpus meum*' (which he wrote in large letters on the wall). The hall in which the discussion took place contains nothing of interest.

The chief boast of Marburg is the **Ch. of St. Elisabeth*, erected 1235—83 in the purest Goth. style, restored 1860, affording an admirable example of the imposing effectiveness of this style without the adjunct of rich decoration.

Soon after the death (1231, in her 24th year) of St. Elisabeth, daughter of King Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Ludwig of Thuringia (p. 396), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. One of these devotees was the Emp. Frederick II., who caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly decorated silver-gilt sarcophagus. The Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy near the high altar. In 1810 the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures by Dürer (?); in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; at the 4 side-altars, ancient carving, and pictures by Dürer. Numerous monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several monuments of landgraves and other princes. — The *Rathhaus* was erected in 1512.

The line follows the fertile valley of the Lahn till Giessen is reached. On an eminence beyond stat. *Fronhausen*, l. of the line, rise the ruins of *Stauffenberg*; beyond *Lollar* the castle of *Gleiberg*, to the r. in the distance; still farther distant *Fetzberg*. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. S. E. of the town, rises the castle of *Schiffenberg*, property of the grand-duke of Hessen, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order; the summit commands an extensive view.

Giessen, and thence to **Frankfurt**, see p. 31.

86. From Leipzig to Frankfurt by Bebra and Fulda.

Railway from Leipzig to Bebra in 5¼—6½ hrs. (fares 7 Thlr. 21, 5 Thlr. 13, 3 Thlr. 16½ Sgr.); from Bebra to Frankfurt in 5½ hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. 11, 2 Thlr. 28, 1 Thlr. 25 Sgr.).

From Leipzig to *Bebra* see p. 397. At Bebra carriages are changed. Next stat. *Hersfeld*, formerly an abbey of the empire, now a small industrial town with 6800 inhab., at the influx of the *Hain* into the Fulda. Several unimportant places; then **Fulda** (**Schwan* or *Post*; *Kurfürst*), on the Fulda, with 10,033 inhab. (2000 Prot., 600 Jews), in a pleasant, undulating district. This little town with its numerous towers, although of great antiquity, contains little to interest the traveller. Its former dignity as the

residence of a prelate of princely rank is still indicated by the buildings and monuments. The *Cathedral*, with a dome 170 ft. in height, was erected in the 18th cent. in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure. Of the latter the only remnant is the crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface (approached by steps descending from the choir), which has also been restored. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous promulgator of Christianity (comp. p. 88), who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dookum in Westfriesland in 754.

The small *Ch. of St. Michael*, adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period the crypt probably belongs. The present structure dates from the 11th cent., and is used as a burial-chapel, being an imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

In front of the *Schloss* rises the **Statue of St. Boniface*, in bronze, with the inscription: '*St. Bonifacius, Germanorum Apostolus. Verbum Domini manet in aeternum*'.

Fine views of the town and environs are obtained from the *Freudenberg*, immediately beyond the gate of the town, and the *Petersberg*, 3 M. distant.

Diligence daily by (4½ hrs.) *Brückenau to Kissingen* in 8¾ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 6 kr.), see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

Next stations *Neuhof* (with handsome gov. buildings), *Flieden*, *Elm*, *Schlüchtern* on the *Kinzig*. The defiles here traversed by the railway were of considerable strategic importance in the war of 1866.

Stat. *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and an old *Schloss*. Scenery uninteresting. Stat. *Saalmünster*, *Wächtersbach*; then

Stat. **Gelnhausen** (*Hess. Hof*; *Hirsch*), anciently a town of the empire, is situated on a red soil, with which the green vineyards picturesquely contrast. On an island in the *Kinzig*, in the lower part of the town, near the E. entrance, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* erected about the year 1164 by Frederick I., parts of which are still in tolerable preservation, especially some of the sculpturing (head of Fred. I. etc.). The lion of the Hohenstaufen family is also recognised. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. Here in 1180 the Emp. Fred. I. (Barbarossa) held a great assembly to pronounce the imperial ban against Duke Henry the Lion.

The handsome and richly decorated **Pfarrkirche*, in the transition style, was erected in the first half of the 13th cent. Good stained glass windows. The top of one of the towers is out of the perpendicular.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. Stat. *Meerholz*, with

a château of Count Meerholz; then *Langenselbold*, with a handsome château which was purchased by Dom Miguel of Portugal in 1851. Farther on, the Taunus Mts. come into view on the r., and the Spessart on the l.

The line next intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where on Oct. 30th and 31st, 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on their retreat from Leipzig defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Russians, and Austrians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Steinheim* is visible on the opp. bank of the Main. The train passes the cemetery, and soon stops at the stat. of

Hanau (*Carlsberg; Riese; Adler*), a pleasant town with 19,225 inhab., situated near the confluence of the Kinzig and Main, in the most fertile district of the Wetterau. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Prot. exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfurt was denied. Their handicrafts (silk and woollen goods, gold and silver wares) still flourish here.

On the Main, near the town, is situated the palace of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, formerly the property of the Elector of Hessen, an imposing building in the Ital. style, erected at the beginning of last century. It was presented by Napoleon to his sister Pauline (d. 1825), wife of Prince Camillo Borghese. After the battle of Hanau it served as a hospital.

From Hanau to Frankfurt by railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., passing the *Wilhelmsbad*, a favourite resort of excursionists from Frankfurt. To the l., on the opp. bank of the Main, lies *Rumpenheim*, a village with a château of the Landgrave William of Hessen-Cassel.

Frankfurt, see p. 122.

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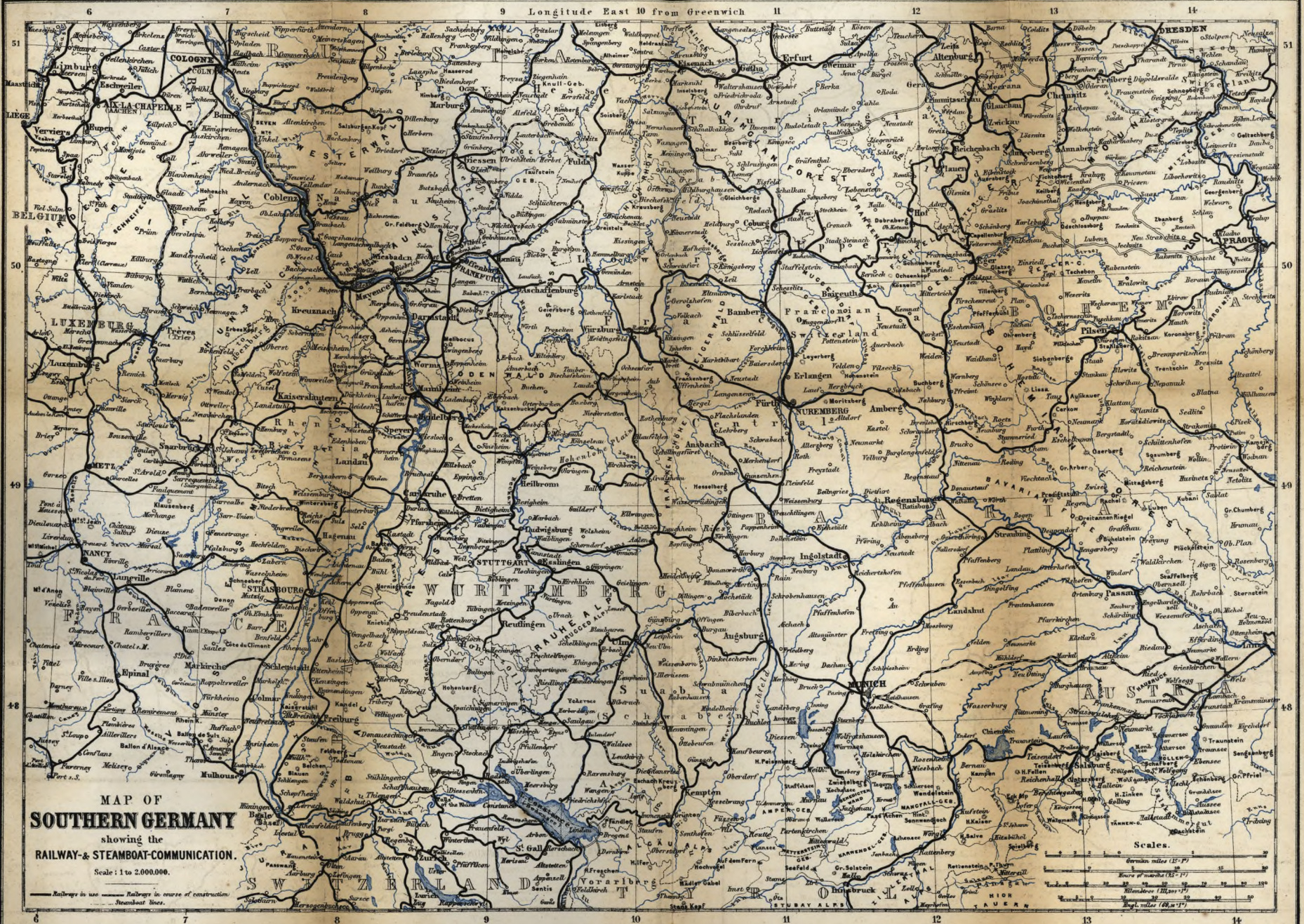
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